

1877 History & Directory of Winnebago Co., IL by Kett 1 of 4 (1)

ILLINOIS HISTORY
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Some names are

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Some page numbers
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pages in back are
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Martin, William Johnson
St. Louis, Mo.
Bellevue, Ill. 61808

THE HISTORY

OF

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILL.,

ITS

PAST AND PRESENT,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—Its Cities, Towns, Etc., A BIOGRAPHICAL
DIRECTORY OF ITS CITIZENS, WAR RECORD OF ITS VOLUNTEERS IN
THE LATE REBELLION, PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND
PROMINENT MEN, GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS,
HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST, HISTORY OF ILLINOIS,
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, MAP OF
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, MISCELLANEOUS
MATTERS, Etc., Etc

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:

H. F. KETT & CO., Cor. 5th Ave. and Washington St.
1877.

ABSTRACT OF ILLINOIS STATE LAWS[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles, being greater than the combined area of all the Middle and Southern States, in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

5

2

page fifteen of 1877 Winnebago Co., Ill. history index

Willery, Alexander & Mary Wendle

Wye, John H. & Susan Perry

Yackard, John & Indiana Austin

Yettishorn, Catherine & John Grady

Yelley, Sam & Emma Ho Welch

Yell, John & Phoebe Jippit

Yemery, Wm. & Ed wife Wm Yemery

Yelbow, William & Margaret Miller

Yess, Ira & Mary Pike

Yeston, George G. & Sarah Sharpe

Yewards, Richard & Harriet W. Conway

Yield, Ed. & L. Johnson

Yield, Ed. & Mary A. Chandler

Yield, Samuel & Wm. Hill

Yield, R.G. & Lucinda W. Southworth

Yield, Samuel C. & Emma Pike Pike

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Name of Compiler Martin Wm. Johnson
Address 514 West Hennepine
City, State Belvidere, Ill. 61006
Date April 1, 1985

Frederick Chart (Jacob Hess enlisted Sept. 19, 1976)
Person No. 1 on this chart is the same as Person No. 1 on chart No. 15
(Brother David Loehner Hess)
Henry C.G.A. Hess
(Grandson of Hess, 9)
15 John Hess Spg. of Jacob Hess
b. Dec. 9, 1918 (Grandson of Hess, 9)
March 16, 1907 (Grandson of Hess, 9)
March 1, 1915 Washington Co.

(Civil War Co. F, 1st Regt., Wisc.
4. Marcus Clinton Hess
Date of Birth _____
Place of Birth _____
Date of Death _____
Place of Death _____
Date of Discharge _____
Place of Discharge _____
b. March 1842 - $\frac{1}{2}$ (Color of Hair?)
p.b. Leaf River, Ozark Co., I
1868
c. March 13, 1905
d. March 13, 1905
e. Ash Grove, Ozark Co., I

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2 James Malone Heise Sr.
b. May 16, 1879
pub. Leatrice, Ogile Co., Ill.
m. Jan. 8, 1903 Presport, Ill.
d. March 28, 1948
p.d. Boone Co., Ill.

<p>to James Malone Jr.</p> <p>March 8, 1817 Harbottle & Co.</p> <p>(General of the U.S.)</p>	<p>to James Malone Sr.</p> <p>March 8, 1817 Harbottle & Co.</p> <p>(General of the U.S.)</p>
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5 Mary Ellen Malone
 (Daughter of Rev. J.)
 b. Sept. 8, 1846
 p. Nt. Morris, Ogle Co.,
 d. *Wisconsin*
 p.d.
 Boone Co. Ark.

p. b. Weanington Co., Md.	b.	Md.	(County of this Sta.)
m. Dec. 5, 18th N.Y. or Ill.	d.	Ogle Co., Ill.	(County of this Sta.)
d. Dec. 29, 1863 or 88			
God Lighterill, Ill.			
Elson	22 John Patterson	Ireland	(County of this Sta.)
Patterson			
d. April 16, 1819		Ireland	
	31 Margaret		
		Oct. 13, 1855	Ogle Co. Ill.

1 James Malone Hess Jr.
b. Aug. 9, 1903 Leaffrey or
p.b. Ighiteville, Ogde Co., Ill.
m. Jan. 11, 1932 Belvidere, St. J
d. July 31, 1953
p.d. Belvidere, Ill..

[illegible]

Joseph Light
 b. March 24, 1862
 p.b. Lighthouse, Ogde Co.,
 m. July 22, 1880
 d. Oct. 18, 1888 or 98
 and Ogde co., Ill.

a. <u>Produce</u> <u>March 12, 1885</u> <u>April 16, 1901</u> <u>and Gallagher's, Ill.</u>	b. <u>Lancaster Co. Tennyson</u> <u>March 12, 1885</u> <u>April 16, 1901</u> <u>and Gallagher's, Ill.</u>
c. <u>Produce</u> <u>March 12, 1885</u> <u>April 16, 1901</u> <u>and Gallagher's, Ill.</u>	d. <u>Lancaster Co. Tennyson</u> <u>March 12, 1885</u> <u>April 16, 1901</u> <u>and Gallagher's, Ill.</u>

2. Rose Mae Light
Daughter of Rev. 13
 b. June 10, 1861
 p.h., Egan, Ogles Co., Ill.
 d. March 26, 1970
 p.d. Belvidere or New Milford

d. May 14, 1907 p.1. Lightsville, Ogles Co., Md.	b.	Mattar	28 Jacob ? Mother Son of Jacob ?	1.	(1. Father of this, 14.)
(brother Leonard Mattar)				2.	(2. Father of this, 14.)
Abraham Mattar/Mattler				3.	(3. Father of this, 14.)
				4.	(4. Father of this, 14.)
b.					(5. Father of this, 14.)
a.b.					(6. Father of this, 14.)
1828-30					(7. Father of this, 14.)
Penn.					(8. Father of this, 14.)
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7. Emma J. Motter
b. Oct. 28, 1862 (Mother of Mrs. J)
p.b. Regn, Ogles Co., Ill..
d. June 28, 1932
p.d. Ogles Co., Ill.. (not
Viola Louisa Moore
(Sister of Mrs. J)
Nov. 2, 1914

m. _____
 d. _____
 p.d. _____
 Ozite Co., Ltd.
 Elizabeth Smelter/Smelter
 Elizabeth (Scott) Matheson & Co.
 1828
 b. _____
 P.M. _____
 31
 b. _____
 (Editor of the N.Y. Times)
 (Name on chart No. _____)
 (Editor of the N.Y. Times)
 (Name on chart No. _____)

Name of Compiler Martin W. Johnson
Address 514 West Homestead
City, State Belydara, Ill. 61006
Date April 1, 1985

Passport Chart

Passport No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

16

No. _____ R.H.H.

(Number of this No.)

Card on Entry No. _____

Passports Mailed

(Number of No. 9)

(let. wife Kate Gorman)
4 William Wallace Moore
b. Dec. 6, 1829-30 N.Y.
p. Preble, Centland Co.
m. Nov. 10, 1861 Rockford
d. July 18, 1917
holders 173-222

17	M.H.	(Father of Mrs. A. C. and their fam.)
b.	Feb. 9, 1797 N.H.	
p.b.		
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1st. Client. Co. H of M. 129th I
Mo. Inf.

[illegible]

(1st. W. Te Albert Alden
Pamle H.T. Lovejoy
s
b. Feb. 11, 1851-3 Flora
p.b. Boone Co. ar Guilford
d May 28, 1931 Winnebago
p.d. Belvidere, Ill.

a.	N.H. of M.Y. City	b.	N.H. of M.Y. City	c.	N.H. of M.Y. City
b.	N.H. of M.Y. City	c.	N.H. of M.Y. City	d.	N.H. of M.Y. City
c.	N.H. of M.Y. City	d.	N.H. of M.Y. City	e.	N.H. of M.Y. City
d.	N.H. of M.Y. City	e.	N.H. of M.Y. City	f.	N.H. of M.Y. City
e.	N.H. of M.Y. City	f.	N.H. of M.Y. City	g.	N.H. of M.Y. City
f.	N.H. of M.Y. City	g.	N.H. of M.Y. City	h.	N.H. of M.Y. City
g.	N.H. of M.Y. City	h.	N.H. of M.Y. City	i.	N.H. of M.Y. City
h.	N.H. of M.Y. City	i.	N.H. of M.Y. City	j.	N.H. of M.Y. City
i.	N.H. of M.Y. City	j.	N.H. of M.Y. City	k.	N.H. of M.Y. City
j.	N.H. of M.Y. City	k.	N.H. of M.Y. City	l.	N.H. of M.Y. City
k.	N.H. of M.Y. City	l.	N.H. of M.Y. City	m.	N.H. of M.Y. City
l.	N.H. of M.Y. City	m.	N.H. of M.Y. City	n.	N.H. of M.Y. City
m.	N.H. of M.Y. City	n.	N.H. of M.Y. City	o.	N.H. of M.Y. City
n.	N.H. of M.Y. City	o.	N.H. of M.Y. City	p.	N.H. of M.Y. City
o.	N.H. of M.Y. City	p.	N.H. of M.Y. City	q.	N.H. of M.Y. City
p.	N.H. of M.Y. City	q.	N.H. of M.Y. City	r.	N.H. of M.Y. City
q.	N.H. of M.Y. City	r.	N.H. of M.Y. City	s.	N.H. of M.Y. City
r.	N.H. of M.Y. City	s.	N.H. of M.Y. City	t.	N.H. of M.Y. City
s.	N.H. of M.Y. City	t.	N.H. of M.Y. City	u.	N.H. of M.Y. City
t.	N.H. of M.Y. City	u.	N.H. of M.Y. City	v.	N.H. of M.Y. City
u.	N.H. of M.Y. City	v.	N.H. of M.Y. City	w.	N.H. of M.Y. City
v.	N.H. of M.Y. City	w.	N.H. of M.Y. City	x.	N.H. of M.Y. City
w.					

1. Vieja Louise Moore
b. Nov. 2, 1914.
p.b. Belvidere, Ill.
m. Jan. 11, 1932 Belvidere, St.
d.
pd.
7045-18907 *Technical* 9022

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6 Patrick J O'Brien
REPORT of Mrs. J
1870 ?
b. Waterford, Ireland
1865 ?
m.
d. July 1897
p.d Chicago, Ill..

13	<p><i>P. D.</i> <i>d.</i> <i>P. d.</i></p> <p>Greater of <i>P. d.</i> 13</p>	<p><i>P. D.</i> <i>d.</i> <i>P. d.</i></p> <p>Greater of <i>P. d.</i> 13</p>
26	<p><i>P. D.</i> <i>d.</i> <i>P. d.</i></p> <p>Greater of <i>P. d.</i> 13</p>	<p><i>P. D.</i> <i>d.</i> <i>P. d.</i></p> <p>Greater of <i>P. d.</i> 13</p>
27	<p><i>P. D.</i> <i>d.</i> <i>P. d.</i></p> <p>Greater of <i>P. d.</i> 13</p>	<p><i>P. D.</i> <i>d.</i> <i>P. d.</i></p> <p>Greater of <i>P. d.</i> 13</p>

3. **Kahlerwime** **Oryen**
(Answer at Pgs. 17)
b. Dec. 21, 1894
p.b. Chicago, Ill..
d. Jan. 21, 1953
p.d. Belvidere, Ill..

26	b.	Cred. as Chair, 1966
27	d.	
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2 Katherine Lynch
b. April 15, 1888^{east of the St}
p.b. Waterford, Ireland
d. Oct. 7, 1930
p.d. Belvidere, Ill.
James Malone Hess Jr.
^{classmate of the St}
died in 1907

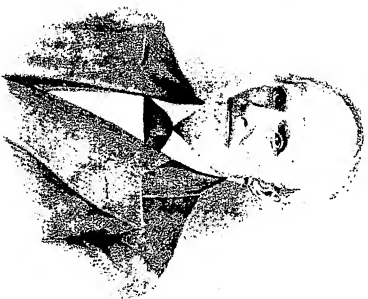
30	b.	(Value of Item 1A Entered on Sheet No. ...)
	m.	
	d.	
31	b.	(Value of Item 1A Entered on Sheet No. ...)
	m.	
	d.	
15	pd	(Value of Item 1A Entered on Sheet No. ...)
	b.	
	p-b.	

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. She was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the mouth of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of the guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she killed them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the plain followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain or wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on a prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills. They showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness for the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Pocotro, having offered liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies afterwards paid by the British government.



THATCHER BLAKE Esq.

ROCKFORD ILL

When the petition is presented to the judge, he shall note thereon when he will hear the same, and order the issuance of summonses for the publication of notice to each non-resident or unknown defendant.

The petition may be heard by such judge in vacation as well as in term time. Upon the trial, the jury shall ascertain the just compensation to each owner of the property sought to be damaged by the construction of such ditch, drain or levee, and truly report the same.

As it is only contemplated in a work of this kind to give an abstract of the laws, and as the parties who have in charge the execution of the further proceedings are likely to be familiar with the requirements of the statute, the necessary details are not here inserted.

WOLF SCALPS.

The County Board of any county in this State may hereafter allow such bounty on *wolf scalps* as the board may deem reasonable.

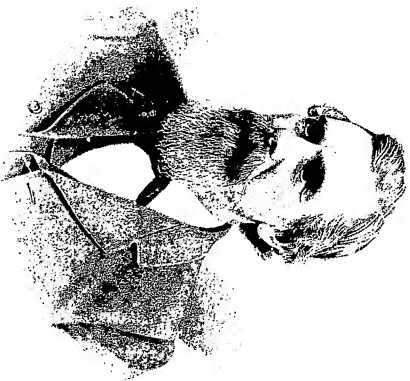
Any person claiming a bounty shall produce the scalp or scalps with the ears thereon, within sixty days after the wolf or wolves shall have been caught, to the Clerk of the County Board, who shall administer to said person the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that the scalp or scalps here presented by you was taken from a wolf or wolves killed and first captured by yourself within the limits of this county, and within the sixty days last past."

CONVEYANCES.

When the reversion expectant on a lease of any tenements or hereditaments of any tenure shall be surrendered or merged, the estate which shall for the time being confer as against the tenant under the same lease the next vested right to the same tenements or hereditaments, shall, to the extent and for the purpose of preserving such incidents to and obstructions on the same reversion, as but for the surrender or merger thereof would have subsisted, be deemed the reversion expectant on the same lease.

PAUPERS.

Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any *bodily infirmity, idiosyncrasy, lunacy or unavoidable cause*, shall be supported by the father, grand-father, mother, grand-mother, child, grand-children, brothers or sisters of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; but if any of such dependent classes have become so from *intemperance* or other *bad conduct*, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child.



John P. McHenry
ROCHFORD

ABSTRACT OF ILLINOIS STATE LAWS.

belonging or in any wise appertaining. And also, all the estate, interest and claim whatsoever, in law as well as in equity which the party of the first part have in and to the premises hereby conveyed unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, and to their only progeny, benefit and behoof. And the said William Stocker, and Olin, in and to the premises hereby conveyed unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatsoever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition that if the said party of the first part, their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the above said sums of money, with such interest hereon, at the time and in the manner specified in the above mentioned promissory notes, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then in that case, these presents and every thing herein expressed, shall be absolutely null and void.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

JAMES WHITEHEAD,
FRED. SANDERS.

WILLIAM STOCKER. [s.]
OLIN STOCKER. [s.]

WARRANTY DEED WITH COVENANTS.

This INDENTURE, made this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Henry Bee, of Lawrence, County of Lawrence, State of Illinois, and Jolly, his wife, of Lawrence, County of Lawrence, State of Illinois, and Jolly, his wife, of the first part, and Charles Pearson of the same place, of the second part, Witnesses, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Thousand dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City of Lawrence, in the County of Lawrence, and State of Illinois, to wit:

[Here describe the property.]

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion, reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, in and to the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to



EDITOR JOURNAL, ROCKFORD

William R. Crook

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

*President and Deputy from Virginia.**New Hampshire.*JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.*Massachusetts.*NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.*Connecticut.*WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.*New York.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATTERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONAS DAYTON.*Pennsylvania.*B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGRESOLL,
GEOV. MORRIS.*Delaware.*GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACOB BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BARNETT.*Maryland.*JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OR ST. THOS. JENNIFER.*Virginia.*JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.*North Carolina.*WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGER.*South Carolina.*J. BUTLERDE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.*Georgia.*WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Abraham L. Smith
PROPRIETOR GAZETTE AND POSTMASTER
ROCKFORD ILL.

HISTORY OF WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

In January, A. D., 1818, the territorial legislature of Illinois petitioned Congress for the admission of the territory into the Union as an independent state. Nathaniel Pope was the territorial delegate in Congress, at that time. The petition was sent to him, and by him presented to Congress. By reason of a pressure of other business, the petition was not acted upon until the April following, when, with certain amendments proposed by Mr. Pope, it became a law, and Illinois was declared an independent state. The amendments proposed by Mr. Pope were: first, to extend the northern boundary of the new state to the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes north latitude; and second, to apply the three per cent. fund, arising from the sales of the public lands, to the encouragement of learning instead of the making of roads leading to the state, as had been the practice on the admission of Ohio and Indiana. These important changes, says Ford's History of Illinois, were proposed and carried through both houses of Congress by Mr. Pope, upon his own responsibility. The territorial legislature had not petitioned for them, no one at that time having suggested or requested the making of them, but they met the unqualified approbation of the people of the state.

Under the ordinance of 1787, there were to be not less than three, nor more than five states erected out of the territory northwest of the Ohio River. The boundaries of these states were defined by that ordinance. The three states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were to include the whole territory, and were to be bounded by the British possessions on the north. But Congress reserved the right, if they thereafter found it expedient, to form one or two states in that part of the territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southern bend of Lake Michigan. "That line, it was generally supposed," continues Mr. Ford, "was to be the north boundary of Illinois." Judge Pope, seeing that the port of Chicago was north of that line, and that it would be excluded by it from the state, was led to a critical examination of the ordinance, which resulted in a clear and satisfactory conviction that it was competent for Congress to extend the boundaries of the new state as far north as they pleased, and found no difficulty in convincing others of the correctness of his views.

Under the same ordinance Congress was vested with the power, if they should find it expedient, to establish a state north of Illinois, in that part of the northwestern territory which lies north of the parallel running through the southern bend of the lake. Under this provision, Wisconsin, at one time, laid claim to a certain part of the northern section of Illinois, "including," said Mr. Ford, at the date of his writing (1847), "fourteen counties, embracing the richest and most populous part of the state."

When Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818, the whole people numbered only about forty-five thousand souls. Of these, some two thousand were the descendants of the old French settlers at Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Prairie du Pont, Cahokia, Peoria and Chicago. These people lived in the style of the French peasantry of two hundred years ago. They

had made no improvements in anything, nor had they adopted any of the improvements made by others. The other forty-three thousand were made up by people from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Pennsylvania. In that year (1818) the settled part of the state extended a little north of Edwardsville and Alton; south, along the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio; east, in the direction of Cayuga, in Clinton county, to the Wabash, and down the Wabash and the Ohio to the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi, where Cairo has since been built. But the country included within these boundaries was not all occupied at that time. Between the Kaskaskia River and the Wabash, and between the Kaskaskia and the Ohio there was a large wilderness that could not be traversed in less than three days. The entire northern part of the state was a treeless prairie. But gradually the settlements extended northward, year by year immigration increased, but, as a rule, the early settlers selected homes in the timbered districts, leaving the prairies as worthless for agricultural uses, because of the scarcity of timber for fencing and other purposes. Gradually, however, a change came over the minds of men in regard to these things, and the prairies were sought after and put under cultivation; and as their easy subjection to farm tillage and rich returns came to be known, they came spread abroad, and Illinois began to be regarded as a very *Voltaire*.* But with all their wealth and prodigiousness the prairies of Northern Illinois remained comparatively unknown, and almost entirely unoccupied by white men until after the close of the Blackhawk Indian troubles, in 1832.

The first part of Northern Illinois to be permanently occupied by white men, so far as any records can be found, seems to have been La Pointe (now Galena). As to who made the first settlement the authorities differ. Ford's history ascribes that honor to Colonel James Johnson and a party of miners, from Kentucky, who located there in 1824, and commenced mining operations about one mile above the present site of the city. Another authority gives the honor to Ira Barker, who went from Terre Haute, Indiana, with an exploring party in the summer of 1824. This party made the entire journey across the state without seeing a single white man or sleeping in a house until they reached La Pointe, which, on their arrival, only boasted three or four log huts. The same authority from which this information is derived says that in the same summer three other men, Smith, Meeker and Harris, also, arrived at the same place, La Pointe. Whatever the different times of opinion as to *who* were the first settlers there, *all* agree as to the time—the summer of 1824. These men, it is fair to presume, were all mining adventures, and the extraordinary success that attended their ventures induced a great rush there in 1825; while in 1826 and 1827 fortune hunters poured in by thousands. In 1825 Galena was mapped out, and February 17, 1827, Jo Daviess county, extending across Rock River and embracing the territory which is now comprised in nine counties, was created. With the exception of the Galena miners of 1824 and a few scattered fur traders, there were no white settlers in all of Northern Illinois at that time.

The men composing General Scott's army, in his campaign against the Indians, were disbanded at Dixon, in the fall of 1832. During that campaign they had traversed a large part of the country tributary to Rock River and observed its great natural beauty and fertility of soil, and upon their

return to their respective homes they carried with them such glowing descriptions of the Winnebago country, that it were strange, indeed, if it did not become to be regarded as an almost second Eden.

In 1833, the Fox River valleys began to settle up with immigrants from the other states, and in 1834 and 1835 the prairies along Rock River and the Kishwaukee Creeks began to receive the advance guard of the thousands of industrious and prosperous people that now dwell in their midst.

The earliest permanent white settler in the territory now included in Winnebago county, of whom there is any knowledge, was Stephen Mack. His cabin was built in a grove about half a mile above the mouth of the Pecatonica River, at a place that was subsequently called Bird's Grove. The time of his coming and causing his lot with the Winnebagoes is not definitely known. Neither is there much known of his early life, or of the motives that caused him to isolate himself from kindred friends and his own race. All that was ever known of this strange recluse is presented in the following sketch:

Stephen Mack was born in Vermont. He was the son of a retired army officer, who was largely engaged in the fur trade. After receiving a good common school education, Stephen was entered as a student at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. From some cause, he could not reconcile himself to the routine of college life, and, finally, abandoned it without waiting for commencement day. His father, hoping to reclaim him from the wild habits into which he had fallen, sent him out among the Western Indians to buy furs. Whether he drifted, or how he was occupied from the time he left parental guardianship until he came to the Rock River country is left to the conjecture of the carions. Leaving mixed a great deal with the Indians, gradually assimilating to their habits and customs, he at last married an Indian woman named Ho-no-ne-gah, the daughter of an Indian chief. The peculiar circumstances that led to this "marriage" are not definitely stated—that it was not a love match is beyond doubt. Some authorities state that Ho-no-ne-gah once saved Mack's life, from the fury of some Winnebagoes whom he had offended, and that out of gratitude he offered Ho-no-ne-gah his land, his heart and his fortune as a recompense. Other authorities ascribe the marriage to selfishness and greed on Mack's part, hoping thereby to become enriched by the possession of the hands Ho-no-ne-gah would inherit from her father. Whatever the true cause, it is a secret with the others of his life, both of which have passed beyond the judgment of men. Of this marriage eight children were born—four girls and four boys. Two of the boys were named Henry and William. The names of the other two are not remembered, if ever known. The girls were named Rosa, Mary, Louise and Caroline. In other years, when Rock River had become Rockford, and a sentinel had grown up with the whites, and Mary were sent there to be learned in the ways of the whites, but their wild natures were a proof against its civilizing influences, and finally followed their people to their new reservation in Minnesota, where they still remained at last authentic reports. Of the eight children born to Stephen Mack out of his wedlock with an Indian wife, not one became a citizen of the commonwealth of Illinois. Ho-no-ne-gah, the Indian mother of Mack's children, died in 1847, and a year afterwards he married a white woman. This marriage was not as good as his squaw wife. She robbed him whenever occasion

offered, and, finally, set fire to their house while under the influence of opium, to the use of which she was a great slave. A short time after this occurrence the life of Stephen Mack went out, and followed that of his Indian wife into the spirit world, while his mortal remains were buried under the trees and flowers around the spot where his cabin had been reared, sometime about the year 1829.

Those who knew the subject of the above sketch say that Stephen Mack was dignified and unmy in his bearing, affable and pleasant in his intercourse with his white neighbors, and particularly pleasant with those with whom he had an intimate acquaintance. It is said that he hardly ever used a profane word. Sometimes he would manifest religious inclinations, and at one time lived a man named McDowell to come to his house, read the Scriptures, and pray with his family. But this kind of devotion did not last long. Mack was tall, and as erect as any of the Indians among whom he dwelt, and possessing a good common education, and withal a close reader—always keeping a good stock of books in his cabin—he might have been a man among men, but he chose otherwise.

In the summer of 1833, Mr. John Phelps, who died a few years ago in Oregon, at the age of seventy-eight years, in company with a Frenchman, started down the Peacotonia from Mineral Point, Wisconsin, on a voyage of exploration or discovery. Their vessel was an ordinary canoe or dug out, and the propelling power a paddle in the hands of Lewis Canon, a boy of color that Mr. Kent had brought from Alabama, and of whom we will speak more in detail in another place. These men made a short stop at the mouth of what was subsequently named Kent's creek, at the same place where Messrs. Germanians Kent and Thatchler Blake landed in the late afternoon of an August day, 1834. Phelps and his companion (*ex voyage*) were pleased with the location, and but for the seeming security of timber would have located here. But that objection overruled their otherwise favorable impressions, and they passed on down the river and selected claims at the site now occupied by the town of Oregon, thus leaving Rockford to be founded by representatives from two extreme sections of the country—Germanians Kent, of the State of Alabama, and Thatchler Blake of the State of Maine.

In 1833, Mr. Kent with his family and his colored boy, Lewis Lamon, came up to Galena, where his brother, Rev. Aratus Kent, a Presbyterian clergyman, was located. Soon after his arrival there, Mr. Kent learned from some of the soldiers that had been with Scott's army, of the exceeding beauty of the Rock River country, and he determined to visit it at the earliest opportunity.

In June, 1834, Thatchler Blake, who combined the qualifications of school teacher and farmer, set out from his native country of Oxford, Maine, to find fame and fortune in the "far west." As he had no settled point in view, he traveled along from place to place, occasionally meeting a returned soldier from the Blackhawk war, from whom he heard glowing accounts of the Rock River country, and the immense and quietly acquired fortunes of the Galena miners. More impressed with the advantages the valley offered for farming than with the mineral resources of the Galena district, he determined to visit this valley, and if he found the soil and its fertility and wealth of soil to be true, to make it his home for life—a determination he so far carried out. The only railroad in those days between Illinois and Maine was the one from Albany to Troy, N. Y. The rest of the

Blake's trip was made by the New York and Erie Canal, to Buffalo, thence by other conveyance to Painesburg, thence by steamboat down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and up that river via St. Louis to Galena.

Soon after his arrival at Galena, and expressing his purpose to visit Rock River, he heard of Kent's purpose to make a similar trip, and he at once sought that gentleman's presence, made his acquaintance, and together they made arrangements for the presentation of that hour of discovery that not only re-sifted to their own advantage, but to the advantage of many thousands of others.

They started from Galena in a "Democrat" wagon, passed up into Wisconsin, and struck the Peacotonia about four miles from what was then known as "Hawthorn's Diggings," operated by a son of Alexander Hawthorn, who was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr. A man named Hanson had settled on the Peacotonia at that point, and of him they purchased a canoe, and made the balance of the trip by that means of conveyance. The first halt they made was at Winnebago's village, where Peacotony now is. Thence Mr. Kent went ashore to examine the land, leaving Mr. Blake in charge of the canoe, provisions, etc., and during his absence the Indians gathered around in such numbers that Mr. Blake was obliged to lay off in the middle of the stream to prevent them from plundering his "boat." Not exactly satisfied with the "lay of the land" at that point, their journey was resumed and continued until they glided into Rock River, upon whose silvery waters they floated down to the mouth of the creek that was named in honor of one of its discoverers, Germanians Kent. Here they landed, late in the afternoon of an August day, 1834. Drawing their canoe ashore, tired with the fatigues of their long and tortuous journey, they soon disposed themselves to rest and slumber. On the morning of the morrow, after partaking of a camp breakfast, they set about an examination of the surroundings, and the impressions formed from reports of the beauty and fertility of the country were more than confirmed by actual examination, and the conclusions then reached were never afterwards changed. At the close of the day they returned to their camp to partake of their evening meal and discuss the situation. Blake had selected a site for a farm, and Kent had selected a location for a saw mill on the little creek that now bears his name a few rods above its mouth, little dreaming that the building of a mill there would be the nucleus round which would spring up one of the greatest manufacturing centres in the western country. But such have been the accomplishments of less than half a century. Another night's rest beneath the wide-spreading boughs and thick foliage of a friendly tree, an early breakfast, and their camp equipment re-packed and transferred to their canoe, and they again committed themselves to the current of Rock river, by which they were borne down to Dixon.

From Kent's creek he directed them to Dixon, where they found no landmarks that pleased them so well as their discoveries here, and at Dixon they gave up the hunt, disposed of their canoe, and made for Galena, to perfect arrangements for the immediate company and improvement of their claims at the junction of Kent's creek with Rock river. Wiggins and teams were purchased, supplies laid in, and a gang of men employed to build a dam, dig the race and prepare the timber for the saw mill which Kent had determined to build. These preparations completed, the return trip was commenced. The country was then known, as Winnebago, there was no road, not even an Indian trail—to guide them from Galena directly to their new El Dorado. Their route was by way of the Galena

and Dixon line of travel as far as (Chambers) Grove, from which point they struck out on the open prairie. The cattle drove up and went into camp on the fourth day the pioneer made drove up and went into camp on the site of their future operations, and a manufacturing city in 1877 of at least 15,000 population.

We have been somewhat minute and elaborate in these followings of the settlements and incidents pertinent to the earlier history of the Winnebago country, that its historical connections with the Pioneer might be the more fully defined and preserved. And having traced the origin and history of the first settlement in the fall of 1834, we come now to the immediate history of Winnebago County, first presenting its Physical Geography, second, its Geological Formations; and third, a brief reference to its Indian Antiquities, Monad Builders, etc.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Winnebago County is bounded on the east by Boone County; on the south by Ogle County; on the west by Stephenson County, and on the north by the Wisconsin state line. It was organized by an act of the Legislature, in January, A. D. 1838, and derives its name from a tribe of Indians that once included its territory in their hunting grounds. It is twenty-four miles from east to west, and twenty-two miles long on an average, from north to south, and contains about 540 sections of land. The townships as named are not all bounded by township lines, but in part by streams and imaginary lines, making the townships thus different in size and shape. Its general level is perhaps somewhat higher than that of Stephenson County, although we have no information of the actual figures. The face of the country is high, dry, somewhat more sandy, rolling, and is underlaid with timber of various qualities. In the northwestern part of the county, along Sugar river and its tributaries, and along portions of the north bank of the Peconite, there is much scattering timber and brush land, interspersed with occasional swampy tracts. A few miles below Rockford, along the north bank of Rock river, and extending north and west from the same, there is a tract of barrens covered with brushwood and a rather light growth of white oak and black jack timber. In the southeastern portion of the county, along and near the Kishwaukee creek, the face of the country is rough, hilly, barren, brushy, and covered with an occasional growth of fair timber. The rest of the county is chiefly prairie, interspersed with many beautiful but small groves.

It is well watered with many fine streams. Rock river enters it about six miles from its northern corner, at Beloit, runs nearly due south some eighteen miles to Rockford, then bears off gradually to the west and enters Ogle County some fifteen miles south and west of this latter city. This noble and beautiful stream, and its broad, rich valley, fill the mind of the beholder with admiration. The waters of this stream are silvery and clear, beyond any other river in the State; its bottom, for the most part, is rocky and sandy; its current, swift and strong; its flow and volume constant. Heavy water powers at Beloit, Rockford, and Rockford, afford splendid manufacturing facilities, and all along the stream, every few miles, dam might be constructed which would cause thousands of busy wheels to revolve in the service of man. At these three places scores of foundries, factories,

machine shops, manufacturing establishments, paper mills, grain mills, and other similar enterprises attest the capabilities and power of this magnificent river.

The next stream in size is the Peconite river. It enters the county on the west, some eight miles from its southwestern corner, and flows in a general east and north course, about twenty miles, to near the town of Rockford, where it mingles its turbid waters with the bright, flashing current of Rock river. If possible, its course is more tortuous and its waters more muddy in Winnebago than in Stephenson county. Sugar river comes in from the northwest and enters the Peconite near the village of Shirland. Both these streams have bottoms of rich, deep alluvium from one to perhaps three miles wide. Neither of them afford any water power. Both of them, we believe, are dammed in the water mill sense of the term, but such tiny rivers will never make whirling wheels hum the songs of busy labor. The two branches of the Kishwaukee unite near the southwestern corner of the county, and flow in a considerable stream, until their commingled waters fall into Rock river. In the township of New Milford, Killbuck creek, in the southeast, Kent creek coming in at Rockford, the Kankakee creeks in the neighborhood of Roscoe, and another considerable stream, a tributary of Sugar river, in the northwest, known as Oron creek, are the most important of the smaller streams, and with their little feeding tributaries afford plenty of water for agricultural purposes, together with a number of light water powers.

Some of the Indian names of these streams have a very descriptive significance. Peconite, as before mentioned, means "crooked stream" or "muddy waters," and so far as this stream is descriptive of the name, it ought to mean them both. Minisippi, the Indian name of Rock river, signifies "rocky river." Kishwaukee means "clear waters" or "swampy," a name reasonably descriptive of the stream. Winnebago means the "fish eaters." Taking, therefore, all things into consideration, Winnebago County is hardly so good a country for agricultural purposes as its western neighbor, Stephenson. The soil is hardly so fat; the amount of poor land is proportionately greater. But taking into account its manufacturing interests and facilities, the unexhausted fertility and Rhine-like beauty of its Rock river valley, and the enterprise and wealth of its grove-dispersed city of Rockford, it would puzzle a jury to decide which is the more desirable country.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

[Compiled from the *State Geological Report of 1873*, Vol. V., pp. 84-85.]

The geology of Winnebago County is of the simplest character. First, there are the usual glacial deposits, consisting of sand, clays, gravels, boulders, shalloos and alluvium. After these, the three well-known divisions of the Trenton limestone outcrop along the streams and hills, and show themselves in the railroad cuts, wells and quarries in different parts of the country. These are the Galena, Blue and Buff limestones of the Western Geologists. A perpendicular section, as near as we can construct it, exhibits the following strata:

Quaternary deposits.	Average depth, about	15 feet.
Galena limestone.		30 "
Blue limestone.		30 "
Buff limestone.		45 "

The measurements of the limestones were made at actual worked outcrops. At no place was the St. Peter's sandstone discovered, although it is supposed that it comes well to the surface about Jelski and Rockton. No remains of the Chippewa group were discovered, although the thickness of the Galena indicated that patches of it might exist. The Trenton limestones were the only ones exposed or dug into in the county.

STRATA OF CRETACEOUS.

Aluvial Deposits.—The usual alluvial bottoms exist along the Rock, Peconia, and Sugar rivers. These are from one to five miles in width. On the two latter named streams, the deposit is deep, black, fat and rich, supporting in places a heavy growth of timber, and, where cultivated, affording the usual superior Indian corn land of flat river bottoms. The deposit along Rock river is not so rich, being composed of more sands and clays, with occasional patches and strata of the latter soils.

Loess.—Some of the bluffs along Rock river are in part composed of loess clays, in which no fluvial shells were noticed. But this formation was found to be of very limited extent.

The Drift Proper.—The drift, a subject of grave discussion among scientists and geologists, is very largely developed in this county. It is composed of loose detrital matter, often of considerable thickness, brought from long distances and deposited over large areas of the country. The materials making up this loose mass were not derived, to any great extent, from the underlying Trenton rocks, but came from the metamorphic regions of the north. Whether brought by the currents and flow of the waters, or transported adhering to the sides of the slow moving, pale green mountains, the ice-layers, or ground and pushed and moved along by creeping, all-powerful glaciers, may, perhaps, never be positively known. All of these causes may have contributed to these results, but the appearance of the gravel beds themselves, indicates the long continued action of water. This is much more evident in Winnebago County, says the report, than in the Stephenson county gravel beds. The railroad track from Beloit to Caladonia, every few miles, cuts through the top of long, undulating swells of land. These swells are pure, unmodified, unstratified drift. They are made up of assorted and well rounded gravel of all sizes, from that of a pistol bullet to that of a goose egg, intermingled with a white or yellowish-white sand, and occasional small boulders, and are sometimes ten or fifteen feet in thickness. All the railroads exhibit the same beds along their tracks, though in a less prominent degree. Every township in the county has more or less of these gravel beds, and their underlying associate deposits of clay and sand. Along some of the prairies, and in the little streams, huge boulders the size of a hay-cock are sometimes found, partially sunk into the soil by their great weight. Two of these particularly attracted the attention of the State geologists. One was as black as night, but bisected through the middle by a flame of flesh-colored granitic three-fourths of an inch in thickness. They once saw one precisely like it, and evidently from the same original locality, in Clark county, Missouri. The other was flame-colored and planned smooth on two sides, nearly at right angles, whence probably by glacial action. These lost or transported rocks, the story of whose journey from the north is wrapped in deep mystery—clay and sand beds, with faint lines of stratification in some instances, assorted gravel beds, nuggets

and boulders of gneiss, rounded to smoothness by erosion of the waters; all these left in their present positions by the waves of the retreating sea, slightly modified, in some cases, by subsequent agencies—make the study of the drift in this country attractive, and are full of lessons of thought to the contemplative mind.

THE TRENTON VOLCANIC.

The Galena Limestone.—Two-thirds of Winnebago County is underlain by this rock. It is a heavy-bedded, yellowish, cream-colored dolomite limestone, compact, irregular, somewhat crystalline towards the middle and bottom strata, light-colored, porous, crumbling, and full of sand in little cavities towards the top. In some localities the bottom layers pass gradually into the blue, shaly parts of the Blaine division, so that it is difficult to place the line of demarcation between the two. An imaginary line entering the county about the southeast corner of the township of Reese, drawn thence in a southeast course until Rock river is reached; thence in a slight bend towards the northwest until within a short distance of the Peconia, at a point about four miles above its mouth; thence meandering along the Peconia from one to two miles south of the throat of that stream until the western boundary line of the county is reached; thence starting south and keeping around the boundary line to the place of beginning, and embracing about two-thirds of the county, would indicate the superficial extent of this division, to which might be added a narrow strip extending from the village of Peconia up towards and nearly to the northwest corner of the county. The most notable quarries and outcrops within these boundaries are the following: The first heavy outcrop of the Galena limestone is on Rock river, about three miles above Rockford. A high bluff on the north bank of the river presents a bold escarpment some seventy-five feet in height. Here a large quarry has been opened. The stones are hard, compact, and sub-crystalline, and burn into the very best quick-lime. Large quantities of this stone are transported down to Rockford and burned into lime at the New York lime-kiln. The next heavy outcrops are found at Rockford. Along the Prairie river, one mile east of Rockford, there is an exposure of about forty feet in thickness, where a light-colored, whitish, friable stone is quarried to a considerable extent. In a timbered grove, about one mile north of the fair grounds, there is another deposit of about ninety-six feet in thickness, where the quarrymen have penetrated entirely through the Galena limestone, and entered the Blaine limestone below it. The line of demarcation is strongly defined. Three miles below the city, in a bluff on the west side of the river, is a worked out crop thirty-five feet thick. Still farther down the river, and near the Ogles county line, is an exposure in the timber, about six feet in depth. Thus the valley of Rock river, for two-thirds of its extent in Winnebago County, is hollowed out of the Galena limestone.

In all the cuts and excavations along the line of the Galena division of the North-Western railroad, which enters the county near the village of Peconia on the west, and leaves it on the east line, lead-bearing rocks are shown. At Cherry Valley a heavy quarry of these cream-colored limestones has been worked. The massive stone for the railroad bridge and piers at this place, was taken from this quarry. From a cave in this quarry several nuggets of pure copper were taken, the larger of which were sold to miners, or found their way into eastern markets. Two and a half miles

below Cherry Valley, on the Kishwaukee, is another quarry, at which a lime-kiln has been operated. At Drake's quarry, a mile farther down, there is an exposure of fifteen or twenty feet, from which many cords of stone have been taken.

One of the heaviest outcrops is found a little east of the station of Haddon, on the line of the railroad leading from Rockford to Caladonia. The cut passes through a rocky hill, several hundred yards in length and about eighty feet in depth at the comb of the elevation. The strata here are massive and solid, and furnish splendid material for heavy masonry. The top of the hill is covered with a fine, lumpy, white clay. Gravel and boulders also abound in the neighborhood. About Winnebago, Argyle, and along south of Haddon, are a number of light quarries worked into the Galena. Without particularizing, save the report, all that part of the country bounded by our imaginary line comprising the Galena is underlaid, at no great depth, by this famous local bed-lowering rock. The only fossil found in abundance is the characteristic *Leptæolites sulcata*, "quarryman and miners speak of it as the "stoney-conv," "sandstone-conv," or "ideal fossil." Specimens are numerous, but generally break to pieces before finding their way into the cabinet, on account of the fragile nature of the upper strata in which they are mostly found.

The Blue Limestone.—The Blue limestone, or Trenton proper of the older western geologists, next succeeds the Galena in the descending order. It is largely developed in the northern and northwestern part of the county. It is by a thin-bedded, bluish-gray limestone, calcareous, or with a lime base—but some of the shaly partings have a doloy base. In the bottom of the deeper quarries, a very blue stratum always exists. This is massive and conchoidal or glassy in fracture, and in the mining region is known as the "glass rock." A line drawn from a point in the western boundary line of the county, some two or three miles north of where the Peconia river enters it, along the north edge of the alluvial bottom of this stream to a locality about midway between Shilhard and Rockton; thence east of north to the northern boundary line of the county, thence west round the country line to the place of beginning, would bound the superficial area, underlaid by this deposit, except that the extreme western part occasionally shows beds of passage into the overlying Galena, and except that a considerable patch of the Blue rocks exist in the extreme northeastern part of the county.

The first and second railroad cuts east of Shilhard, made by the Western Union railroad in excavating for their track, afford the best exposure examined for investigating the Blue limestones of the Trenton series. The first is about eight hundred feet long and thirty feet deep. The second is about four hundred and fifty feet long and fifteen feet deep. The rocks are of a whitish-gray color, with conchoidal fracture, becoming darker colored as the lower strata of the quarries are reached. Further west, about Durand, the stone shows a nearer approximation, in lithological characters, to the Galena. The elevations here are capped with the latter rock. The Sugar river hills are rock-rimmed by the division of the Trenton.

The fossils noticed in the railroad cuts near Shilhard are numerous, but mostly small and fragmentary. Some of the thinner and more shaly strata are covered with shells, fragments of trilobites, stems of the graptolites, and pieces of corals, so thick as to resemble masses of fossil stuck together by some adhesive paste.

The Buff Limestone.—This is an unevenly bedded, somewhat argill-

eous or cherty, dolomite. For the most part, it is of a light yellowish or brownish color, shading into blue towards the bottom of the quarries. It is not very homogeneous in composition or stratification, presenting in some of its layers an earthy, and in some a crystalline, appearance. In every outcrop worked to any considerable extent the lower layers become quite massive, and of a dark blue color. When first removed from the quarry, this blue stone presents a beautiful appearance, and no materials make handsomer mason work, but when exposed to the weather for some length of time the dark, rich, blue color fades into dirty whitish blue. It makes a good building stone, but on account of its early base does not burn into good lime. But a limited portion of the county is underlaid by this formation.

Fossils.—The characteristic fossils of the buff limestone, observed at Rockton, consist of fragments and indistinct traces of fossils: **Glyptolopoda*, of the genus *Orthoceras*, *Cyrtoceras*, and *Litidius*; *Gastropoda*, of the genera *Pteronotaria* and *Altrichoceras*; *Drelichopoda*, of the genera *Orthis* and *Strophomena*; *Lamellithyridulata*, of the genera *Tellinomya* and *Ambyolopoda*; and zoophytes, or corals in fragments.

The *Pteronotaria* sub-*orbicula*, *Onoceras pumilio*, *Tellinomya concula*, *Onoceras tenuifolium*, *Tellinomya ventricosa*, and species of *Orthis* and *Ambyolopoda*, are the fossils occurring in the greenest abundance. The casts of some of these come out in great perfection.

**Cyrtoceras*.—Having a head furnished with arms for feet, as the cuttle fish. It is a small shell and not a bryozoan.

Orthoceras.—Greek for straight horn; is a segmented, chambered shell.

Cyrtoceras.—Greek for bent horn, same as above, only bent.

Litidius.—Differs slightly from above in connection with segments.

Pteronotaria.—Greek for, so much-notched, i. e., having feet on the arms about the segments.

Altrichoceras.—A species of the above, but with square outer surface to the whells.

Strophomena.—A long scapula shell named from Sir R. L. Murchison, an eminent English geologist.

Drelichopoda.—Like an ordinary bivalve, in which the mouth of the animal faces the convex side.

Lamellithyridulata.—The difference being in the hinge.

Orthis.—The difference being in the hinge.

Ambyolopoda.—A laminated shell, the animal having a mantle reaching out to the edge of the shell. Like an oyster.

Tellinomya.—A genus of marine bivalve.

Onoceras.—A species of marine clam shell.

Orthoceras.—A species of *Orthoceras*.

Strophomena.—A species of *Strophomena*.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Building Stone.—Stone adapted to building purposes is plentiful. The quarries at Haddon and Cherry Valley furnish excellent materials for solid and massive masonry. Many of the private residences in Rockford, as well as the public school buildings, are built from stone taken from the Rockford quarry. These buildings present a rich cream colored appearance and beauty that cannot be easily excelled. The general appearance is superior to walls built up with the famous Milwaukee brick.

The Buff and Blue limestone also furnish stone of good quality for all ordinary mason work.

Lime.—The Buff limestone of Rockton does not burn a good quicklime, but, if properly managed, would no doubt return a good lime for hydraulic uses. Some of the Blue limestone makes a fair quicklime, but

the Galena excels all others in the quality of this useful material. It can be obtained in inexhaustible quantities from convenient quarries.

Sands and Clays.—Sands for all economical purposes are found almost anywhere along the river banks or from thickly strewn drift deposits. Clay for good common red brick is abundant in almost any of the underlying strata.

Mineral Wealth.—Of this the county possesses very little. Although covered to so large an extent by the real lead-bearing rocks, no bodies of mineral have ever been found in the country. Some traces of lead have been found in many of the worked exposures, and bits of flint mineral are sometimes picked up in the gravel beds, but these are simply matters of curiosity, and do not denote any workable deposits of lead ore.

Boys from ore excels about many of the springs, but is worthless for economical purposes. Copper in its pure state has often been met with. No deposits of the metal exist. It is all float mineral, found in connection with the drifts. The largest bonlder or nugget ever found was by a rail-road laborer in the southeast part of the county. Its weight was fourteen pounds. Another nugget of several pounds weight was found in digging a well some thirty feet below the surface. While these are matters of interesting speculation, they do not add much to the economical uses of the country.

Peat.—The land is too well drained to afford favorable conditions for the growth of this useful material. No beds of value have ever been found.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The Indian race is fast fading away before the restless march of the Anglo-Saxon race, and at his present rapid rate of decrease the Indian will soon be a historic name. But he has left memorials which will last when the proudest builded monuments of his all-conquering foes have crumbled into oblivion. The geography and significance of our Indian names is a wonderful subject. Flint arrow points and spear heads are frequently picked up, while stone axes and smooth oblong instruments, sharp at one end, and used for skinning animals, are of not infrequent finding.

The mound builders, whoever they were, once swarmed in the valleys and woodlands, sat down upon every picturesque spot along the streams, and left their mound-builded structures as memorial monuments of their busy lives. These things do not belong to the geology of the country, and are only introduced here because they are subjects of interest to thoughtful men.

Three classes of these mounds have been noticed in this county—the common round mound, from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, and from two and a half to five feet high. There is a large group of them on the banks of Rock River, six or seven miles below Rockford. At many other places, along the river they exist in scattered groups. On the north bank of the river, within the city limits of Rockford, several large ones are preserved in private grounds. But by far the largest number of them are found on the banks of the Kishwaukee, in the southern part of the county, near the confluence of the two streams of that name. Scores of them are scattered about there, and scores more have been nearly obliterated by the sacrilegious hand of the plowman. The older inhabitants recall many

occasions where bands of Indians, pilgrim-like, returned to these silent mounds and held over them for days their mystic rites.

The oblong shaped mound is of much rarer occurrence. At the locality in Rockford, already alluded to, there is a very remarkable one. It is one hundred and thirty feet long, about twelve feet wide at the base, and three or four feet high. Near by this one is a mound of the third class, or those having a fanciful resemblance to some form of animal life. In Rockford it is called the "Turtle Mound," but it resembles more an alligator with its head cut off than it does a turtle. Its dimensions are: Whole length, one hundred and fifty feet; width, opposite fore legs, fifty feet; width, opposite hind legs, thirty-nine feet; length of tail, from point opposite hind legs to end of tail, one hundred and ten feet; length from a point opposite fore legs to a point opposite fore legs, thirty-three feet; distance from opposite fore legs to where neck should begin, fifteen feet. The figure lies up and down the river, on a line almost north and south, the tail extending, northward.

The body rises into a mound as high as a standing man. The feet and tail gradually extend into the greenward, growing less distinct and indelible, until they cannot be distinguished from the surrounding soil. The etymology, whether of alligator, lizard, or turtle, seems to be headless, and no depression in the surrounding soil would indicate that the materials out of which it is constructed were obtained in its immediate vicinity. It is a curious structure, and one would like to know its true history as he looks upon its partially defaced form. What were its uses, and who builded its smooth animal proportions, may be better answered by the researches of the antiquarian than by the guesses of the antiquarian or the geologist or the historian.

In preserving a search in one of these mounds for relics, August 12, 1874, Ira van It. Ebneth, Esq., Editor of the Rockford Journal, uncovered a Egyptian tablet bearing the inscriptions represented on the adjoining engraving.

The tablet was about three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The mound from which it was taken was located six miles below Rockford, and was about seven feet in height. The tablet was found at the bottom of the mound, on a level with the surrounding clay.

The figures as represented on this cut are reversed from those on the "tablet." They should change sides, yet face towards the central figure as now.



GENERAL HISTORY.

We left Germanians Kent and Thatcher Blake, the first permanent settlers of Winnebago County and the real founders of Rockford, together with the few men who accompanied them, going into camp on Kent's Creek, on their return from Galena with teams, supplies, etc., preparatory to beginning improvements on the claims they had selected in August. From this point we take up the text of the *Past and Present of Winnebago County*, and will seek to make it as detailed and accurate as accessible data will permit. That some errors will occur in the dates and the names of prominent characters in the county's history, cannot be denied, but strictions are will be taken to avoid as many small inaccuracies as possible.

The first work undertaken by these pioneers was the erection of a cabin 13x14 feet, which was soon completed. The site selected for that house was on the south side of what are now the grounds of Mr. Robert H. Thibault, on the north side of Kent's Creek, and only a few rods from what is now Main street. Their rude cabin completed, preparations were undertaken for the erection of the saw mill. The timber for this mill was taken from the forest on the east side of the river on the grounds now occupied by the Rockford Journal Seminary. In November, after the timber for the mill had been hewn out and hauled to the ground where it was to be erected, Mr. Kent returned to Galena, where he remained during the winter, making only one trip to the site of his new home towards spring to bring down supplies. While the other men were hard at work on the mill, Mr. Blake erected a cabin in the grove on the claim he had selected, in which himself, Jefferson Garner, Squier Garner and Joseph Garner, the mill men, spent the winter of 1834-5.

The next settler came in the early part of April, 1835. The first initiation the founders of Rockford had of his coming was the sight of his covered wagon on the east side of the river. The ice had not all gone out of the river, but had become somewhat weakened by the mildness of the weather. Messrs. Kent and Blake (Kent had just brought down the supplies spoken of above) crossed the river, and met Daniel Shaw Haigh. Accompanying Haigh were two or three other men who were on an exploring expedition. Haigh selected a claim on the east side of the river, and in a short time returned to Geneva for his wife and family. In May he came back, bringing in addition to his wife and one child, his wife's sister, a Miss Carey, and a hired man—Mrs. Haigh and her sister being the first white women to visit and become settlers at Rockford. For a time, and until a cabin could be built, and this was delayed until Haigh made a second trip to Geneva to bring up the balance of their household goods, the family lived under the wide spreading boughs of a hurr oak tree. Haigh was a native of Balton, Warren county, New York, from whence, a year or two previous to his appearance on Rock River, he had moved to and selected a claim in Kaine county, near Geneva. He sold that claim to a Mr. Harrington, father of Mr. Gus. Harrington, who, in after years, became a noted Democratic politician. Haigh's cabin was the first one built on the east side of the river, and was a double cabin, that is a cabin of two rooms about the same size. It afterwards became a place of hotel, serving in turn as hotel, meeting house, post office, circuit court room, etc.

These first cabin were very primitive affairs, but the manner of their

struction has been so often described as to render an additional description superfluous. Suffice it to say that Haigh's cabin was made and finished without nails. Door hinges were made of wood; the floors of pine-boards, logs split in thicknesses of three or four inches, one side dressed down with a broad-axe, and the ends of the other side, where they were to rest on the sleepers, dressed down to a level in this manner. There were no attempts at building frame houses until 1836, when Bandy and Goodhue built a frame store house, on what is now lot one on block eight. The floors were made from sawed lumber, the siding from split stuff, and the studding from small saplings leaved on either side. Thomas Lake and Sidney Twogood were the carpenters.

Kent's mill enterprise met with its setbacks. Soon after they came in the fall of 1834, they commenced to build the dam, but in January following, when the ice was sixteen inches in thickness, a heavy came, the creek began to rise, and, breaking over its icy barriers, the water rushed down in one huge torrent and carried the dam away, together with large pieces of sniveling rock that dropped out along the banks of the creek. Early in the spring, workmen commenced digging the race, but the re-building of the dam was not undertaken until in June, nor was the mill completed until July. In the fall of 1834, Kent had commenced to build a good log house, which was completed in the spring following, and into which his family moved immediately on their arrival from Galena. Kent's claim embraced a section of land including Mr. Findler's estate, extending south as far as Montague's addition; on the west, it included the property of S. M. Church, and extended north to State street, the eastern line following the bank of Rock river. The vast manufacturing establishments that followed the building of the Rock river dam, are located on one part, the Kent claim, the ownership of which land, if now vested in our man, would be an immense fortune. Blake's claim included the northwest quarter of section twenty, and the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine. The third claim was made by Mr. Kent for an Englishman, named John Wood, a former superintendent of the Bell Factory cotton and woolen mills, about nine miles from Huntsville, Alabama, owned and operated by Messrs. Patton, Donaghe & Co., of which firm Mr. Kent had been a member. This claim was made in the fall of 1834, but Mr. Wood did not come to occupy it until the spring of 1835. These claims were all located on the west side of the river. James Boswell made the second claim on the east side of the river soon after Haigh's arrival.

In June, 1835, the Rockford settlement numbered only eleven persons. The first religious services held at Rockford were at the home of Germanians Kent, on the second Sunday of June, 1835, and were conducted by his brother, Rev. Aranis Kent, of Galena. On that occasion every soul in Rockford attended divine service. The audience was composed of Mrs. Haigh and Miss Carey, her sister, Mrs. Kent and Germanians Kent, Thatcher Blake, Albert Sanford, Daniel S. Haigh and his hired man, and Kent's millwright, a Mr. Van Zandt. The first claim was made here in 1834. During that winter and up to the second Sunday in June following, the population numbered only eleven persons, whose names we have just repeated. In the latter part of that year an increase of the following names had been added: Ephraim Wyman, Wm. E. Dunning, John Vance, Elizabeth Gregory, E. F. Connelley, Mr. Smith, Lewis Haskins, Joseph Jolly, John Cramer, Chas. Hall, Nelson Hall.

lumn, Lucie Joslin, Israel Morrell, D. A. Spaulding, Lora Goy and Adiam Keith. There may have been some others, says the authority from which we quote, that have been overlooked. These names increased the Rockford population to twenty-seven adults, in the fall of 1835. But these were not all that had come in and claimed an abiding place in what is now Winnebago County. Settlements had been commenced in different parts of the county, and according to a speech delivered before the early settlers in Rockford, in June, 1850, by Selden M. Chmura, there were the following settlers in what are now the different townships, in the summer of 1835:

New Milford.—Samuel Brown, Wm. J. Wheeler, Richard Hoggaboom, Phineas M. Johnson, John Adams, James Campbell, John B. Long, and a Mr. Paddelford.

Grainfield.—Henry Enock, Wm. H. Enock, J. A. Pike, Abraham I. Enock, John Kelsoe, Mr. Rockford, Jas. Sayre, Abel C. Glesson, John Brink and Wm. C. Blair.

Butler (now Cherry Valley).—Joseph P. Briggs.

Harlem.—Wm. Mead, Channery Mead and Zentr Butler.

Koscoe.—Robert J. Cross, Robert Logan, Elijah H. Brown and Wm. Bryant.

Rockton.—Thos. B. Talcott, Wm. Talcott, Henry Talcott, John F. Thayer, Isaac Adams, Peartly P. Burnham, Darius Adams, David A. Blake, Eliason Blake, John Kigore and John Lovessco.

Owen.—Jas. B. Lee and Richard M. Walker.

Burrill.—Isaac Haane, John S. McIntosh, A. M. Sheerum, John Mandestor and family, Elias Trask and Alva Trask.

Loveside (now Keosauqua).—Ephraim Sumner, Wm. Sumner, Mrs. Dolly Gailford, Elijah Gailford and Thos. Haane.

Wildea (now Winnebago).—David A. Holt.

Howard (now Durant).—Harvey Love and Nelson Salisbury. These parties made claims in 1835, but did not occupy them till the spring of 1836.

Seward.—Thomas Williams, Joseph Vance, Austin Andrews and Edmund Whitesley.

Harrison.—Joseph Miner, Albert Fancher, Eli Burbank, and a Mr. Barneby.

The names above given only represent the heads of families and unmarried men, making a total of 81.

In the fall of 1835 a rapid increase of immigration set in, which was kept up from that time forward. In 1836-7, the increase was very large. As each new corner was pleased or displeased with the country, so were their friends in the old home influenced. But few were dissatisfied, however, and their glowing letters descriptive of the beauty of the landscape, fertility of the soil, etc., were only incentives to increased immigration.

In the summer and fall of 1835, the necessity for some kind of local government began to be agitated, and steps were taken to organize the county. In January, 1836, an act was passed by the Legislature for the organization of Winnebago, Kane and Ogile counties. That act defined the county lines of Winnebago as follows: "Commencing at the southeast corner of town-

ship number forty-three, range number four, east of the third principal meridian, thence west to said meridian, thence north, along a line of said meridian, to the southeast corner of township number twenty-six, in said range eleven, east of the fourth principal meridian, thence west to



Wm. Talcott

(accessed)
ROCKTON

dividing line between ranges numbers seven and eight; thence north along said dividing line, to the northern boundary of the State; thence east along said boundary line, to the northeast corner of range four, east of the third principal meridian; thence south to the place of beginning."

As thus defined, Winnebago included all of the present county of Boone, and the two tier of townships on the western part of Stephenson County. Boone was set off and erected into a separate county in the winter of 1836-'7, the first election being held on the first Monday of May, 1837. Stephenson was created a year or two later.

The same act designated Robert Stephens and Rezin Zorley of Cook county, and John Phelps, of Jo. Daviess County, as commissioners to "establish the permanent seat of justice of Winnebago County," and appointed the first Monday in May of the same year as the time, and the house of Daniel S. Haught as the place, where they should meet preparatory to a discharge of their duties as such commissioners.

Section 5, of the same act, provided that, until public buildings should be erected, the courts should be held at the house of Germanicus Kent or Daniel S. Haught, as the county commissioners should direct.

The law under which the county was organized required that there should be three hundred and fifty legal voters before the county could hold an election. Dr. Daniel H. Whitney undertook the task of canvassing, and succeeded in obtaining the requisite number of names, which evidence was submitted to Hon. Thomas H. Ford, then Circuit Judge, who gave the necessary order for the election.

At that time, and from the adoption of the constitution under which Illinois Territory had been admitted into the union as a sovereign and independent state, the county and state elections were held on the first Monday in August annually. Since then the time has been changed to November. At the same time Judge Ford ordered the election, he appointed Germanicus Kent, of Rockford, Joseph P. Briggs, of Cherry Valley (then Butler precinct), and Robert J. Cross, of Roscoe, as judges or inspectors of the election.

Notwithstanding the first Monday in May, 1836, had been appointed by Legislative enactment for the meeting of the commissioners to locate the county seat, they delayed meeting for the discharge of the trust reposed in them until the fourth of July following.

In August, 1835, Nicholas Boivin, of Chicago, aided by a Major Campbell, (said to have been a resident of Ottawa) purchased of Catherine Mayott, a woman of Indian extraction, her right to an unlocated section of land, for the sum of eight hundred dollars. This land, as was shown by subsequent events, belonged jointly to Nicholas Boivin, a free trader, of Chicago, Charles Reed, of Joliet, and Major Campbell. The instrument of writing conveying this right of ownership from Catherine Mayott to the parties above named was the first deed entered on record in Winnebago County, and, as the land it conveyed entered largely into the early history of the county, we copy it entire:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Catherine Mayott, of the town of Chicago, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of the sum of eight hundred dollars, to me in hand paid by the said Nicholas Boivin, of said Chicago, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Nicholas Boivin, his heirs, executors and assigns, the above said section of land, and do hereby certify that the same was conveyed to me by the fifth article of the treaty between the United States and the Winnebago Indians, in the year 1825, and coincided as Prairie du Chien, on the first day of August, in the year 1835, and as the same is now situated.

Thatcher Blake, Ephraim Sumner, Charles Wokes, Phineas Cherrish, Thomas Lake, and Ephraim Wyman are living in Rockford, or its immediate vicinity. Thomas R. Talbot, Isaac Adams of Rockford, and A. C. Gleason live at Cherry Valley; Simon P. Dyer, at Belvidere; Harry Shattuck, at Shattuck's Grove; Boone Quincy (P. O. Belvidere); H. M. Watters (at last authentic account, one year ago), in Minnesota; W. R. Wheeler, Colorado Springs; Colorado; R. M. Waller, Charles City, Iowa; Israel Morrill, Minnesota; David Caswell, Iowa.

The following is the official report of the election above quoted:

For Member of Congress.—William L. May had 73 votes; John T. Stuart had 44 votes. Majority for May, 29.

For Representative to the State Legislature.—John Turner had 74 votes; Charles R. Bennett had 73 votes; Elijah Charles had 54 votes; James Oring, and A. L. H. Brown had 8 votes.

For Sheriff.—Daniel S. Talbot had 53 votes; Henry Hicks had 31 votes. Majority for Talbot, 22 votes.

For Governor.—Elihu Clark Gregory had 95 votes, and no opposition.

For County Commissioners.—Thomas R. Talbot had 53 votes; Simon P. Dyer had 65 votes; William E. Dunbar had 60 votes; J. Kent had 35 votes; Seth Scott had 46 votes; Levi Morchison had 23 votes; and Isiah Courtright had 4 votes. Talbot, Dyer and Dunbar were elected.

For County Surveys.—D. A. Spaulding had 81 votes, and John Kelso had 28 votes. Spaulding's majority, 53.

For Recorder.—Daniel E. Whitney had 72 votes; John E. Yaree had 41 votes, and James Basswell had 1 vote. Whitney's majority, 30 votes.

The first Monday in August, 1836, was also the first day of the month. On Wednesday, the third, the second day after their election, the commissioners met at the house of Daniel S. Talbot, on the east side of the river, there being no justice of the Peace nearer than Galena, Ottawa, Joliet or Chicago, proceeded to administer the oath of office to each other.

It may be well to state that previous to this organization all that part of the country east of Rock River, including the present counties of Boone, McHenry, DeKalb, and a part of Ogle, and probably a portion of some of the others adjoining, was known as Leslie County. All west of Rock River, including the present counties of Jo Daviess, Carroll, Lee, and that part of Ogle lying west of Rock River, was known and recognized in the courts of the state as Jo Daviess County, named in honor of Col. Jo Daviess, of Kentucky, who bore a conspicuous part in the campaigns of Gen. Harrison against the Indians.

After subscribing to the oath of office, the commissioners proceeded to the business of starting the machinery of the county. The first order entered was one appointing Don Alonzo Spaulding as clerk of the Board. The second order related to the division of the county into precincts, and fixing a time for the election of justices of the Peace, constables, etc. Seven voting precincts were then established, as follows:

Talbot River included townships 26-7, of ranges 8 and 9, east of the fourth principal meridian, now the towns of Silver-Creek, Blount, Freeport, Lancaster, and the south half of Rock River in Stephenson County.

Rock Grove included townships 28-9, in ranges 8, 9 and 10, east of the third principal meridian, now the north half of Rock River, all of Rock River, Rock Grove, and the east half of Ogle, in Stephenson County, and Laona and Howard, in Winnebago.

Proctorville included townships 26, 7, range 11, east of the fourth principal meridian, now known as Second, Lynden and Barrett.

Arrowhead included townships 1, 2, ranges 1 and 2, east of the third principal meridian, now known as Cherry Valley, New Alford, and part of the town of Rockford.

Rockford included township 26, range 11, east of the fourth principal meridian, and township 24 and the south half of township 45, pal meridian, and township 44 and the south half of township 45, ranges 1 and 2, east of the third principal meridian, now including the towns of Winnebago, Guilford, the most of Rockford, and the south half of Owen and Lisle.

Rock River included townships 28 and 29, range 11, east of the fourth principal meridian, and the north half of township 45, range 1, and all of township 46, ranges 1, 2 and 3, east of the third principal meridian, now the towns of Strider, Harrison, Rockford, Roscoe, the north half of Owen and Lisle, in Winnebago County, and the town of Manchester in Boone County, a strip of territory 24 miles long and from 6 to 12 in width, and covering 4 townships of land. Immense as it was, it only polled 29 votes at the presidential election, in November, 1826.

Belvidere included townships 43, 44, and 45, in ranges 3 and 4, east of township 44, range 4, east. This precinct embraced all the country of Boone except the town of Manchester, which was embraced in the Rock River precinct, and although it covered an area of 272 square miles, it only polled 23 votes in the Van Buren and Harrison presidential campaign in November, 1836.

The commissioners also entered an order fixing the time and places of holding the election. The time fixed was the 27th of August; the officers to be elected were, justices of the Peace and constables. Judges or inspectors of election were also appointed. In only three of the precincts, however, were elections held in August, as ordered by the commissioners—Belvidere, Rock River, and Proctorville. In Proctorville, John K. Tourner and John S. King were elected justices of the Peace, and Abel Thurston and Mason Shephard, constables.

In Rock River, Sylvester Talbot and Robert J. Cross were elected justices, and John P. Parsons and D. A. Blake were elected constables. In Proctorville, Ephraim Sumner and Isaac Hance were chosen as justices, and William Sumner and Thomas Hance designated as constables.

The above named were the first civil officers elected in the county. At a subsequent meeting of the board of county commissioners, another election was ordered to be held in the precincts that failed to vote in August. This second election was set for the 14th of October following.

At this date the following named settlers were selected as justices and constables:

Rockford.—William E. Dunbar and Henry Hicks, justices; constables, none reported.

Talbot River.—Daniel W. Wootan and Seth Scott, justices; constables, William Baker and Linnam Walker.

Arrowhead.—Pulchris M. Johnson and William R. Wheeler, justices; constables, William Clark and William Randall.

Rock Grove.—Jonathan Carey and Orlans Daggett, justices; constables, Josiah Dabekumar and Jacob Straton.

Some of the above named refused to qualify—among them Daniel W. Wootan, of Yellow River precinct. His commission as justice of the peace still remains among the files in the office of the county clerk.

At this August session of the board of county commissioners, Robert Stephens and Rezin Zortey, two of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to establish the "permanent seat of justice of Winnebago County," appeared and presented their report, to which reference has already been made.

Charles Reed next presented a deed from Nicholas Boivin & Co., to the County of Winnebago, for thirty acres of land at the town of Winnebago, for the use of the public buildings of the county, as required by the act of the Legislature creating the county, establishing the county seat, etc. This deed at the time was rejected, because it stipulated that the title should remain vested in the county so long as the town of Winnebago should remain as the "permanent seat of justice for said county." Says Mr. Hiram R. Enoch:

"The county seat question" had thus early entered into the politics of the county, and as it turned out, proved one of the most, if not the most exciting question in the county for several years, being fruitful of numerous exciting elections, and the means of producing many schisms between the representatives of the rival towns."

At this same August meeting of the county commissioners, Robert J. Cross, of Roscoe, was appointed county treasurer. Why the particular necessity of the early appointment of this officer is not clearly defined, as the amount of public money to be taken care of was exceedingly small, as there had been no assessment or collection of taxes up to that time.

William E. Dunbar was appointed as agent of the county to carry the returns of the election to Vandalia, then the capital of the State, procure the commissions of the officers just elected, and, if possible, secure copies of the State laws, etc.

The first claims ever entered of record as against the county, were presented to this meeting of the board. Germanus Kent, Robert J. Cross and J. P. Griggs, as judges of election, and J. A. Spaulding and S. A. Lee, as clerks, presented claims of one dollar each for their services at the election held on the Monday previous. D. A. Spaulding was also allowed 77¢ cents for stationery furnished for poll books.

As we have already stated, political prejudices did not disturb the conditions of the first election, August 1, 1836. But when the county had been fully organized and its machinery put in motion by the first board of county commissioners, the settlers began to divide up—to define party lines and to take sides accordingly. In 1836, John T. Stuart was the Whig candidate for Congress, and came out 30 votes behind his Democratic opponent. Two years later (in 1838) Mr. Stuart was again a candidate against Stephen A. Douglas, when he received a majority of 93 in the county; and in 1840, when General Harrison was the Whig candidate for president—when the people went over "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," Mr. Stuart was again a candidate, and this time received a majority in the county of 270 over his Democratic competitor. These results showed a steady Whig gain. Stuart was beaten in the district in 1836, by William L. May, Democrat, but in the elections of 1838-40, he was elected by hand-some majorities. The district at that time extended from the Wisconsin state line on the north to a line below Springfield, extending across the state from a point on the Indiana state line to the Mississippi river. There are now twelve Congressional districts in the same territory.

At the presidential election in 1856, only 158 votes were polled in the county, apportioned among the five precincts voting, as follows:



H. W. TALCOTT
(accused)
ROCKTON

TRIBUTARIES	Down	Wing
Rockford	24	19
Boylston	13	10
Kishwaukee	16	9
Rock River	1	19
Yellow River	34	13

Temporary tables were put up, and the tables were served on clean shingles in lieu of plates. Beef was the staple, which was cooked, as the lard of fire said, in various ways, and served cold. The spurning took place in Hagler's barn, which stood near the present corner of Shaker and Kishwaukee streets. The lay of the barn was covered for the speakers and the thrashing floor, which was a large one, having been built to thresh with three horses attached, was filled up with benches for the audience. An old settler, one who dined at the Lockford House on that day, a little over forty years ago, said of the dinner to the writer: "The fact was that the number to be cooked for was so much larger than was anticipated, that the beef could only be cooked in sufficient quantities in one way. This was done by Mrs. Thimston, who boiled the beef in a twelve-gallon iron kettle, in the yard in the rear of the house. Knives and forks, as well as plates, were scarce, and each man 'went in with his own tools' whenever these useful table appliances were lacking."

The proceedings of the day wound up with a grand hall at Hagler's yellow house, which stood opposite the Lockford House, and which was ready for plastering. Some shivering was prevented, which was used to tradition off the building, dressing room. Supper was provided by Mrs. Kilburn, of "Wing Hill," and a good one it was, says one historian. The music was furnished by Jacob Miller, commonly called "old Jake." The belle of the occasion became a grandmother several years ago.

Among the first settlers were a goodly number who, if not reared within large cities, were at least raised near them, and, as a consequence, had been accustomed to the amusements they furnished. The change from these associations to the scenes of a wild, new country was attended with a degree of lonesomeness, sometimes not calculated to make them feel at ease; and to remove this kind of "dull care," something must be provided that would divert the long winter evenings. Among the most popular amusements provided was a Mock Court, which is well remembered by many of the survivors of 1836-7-8, as affording some remarkable scenes. (Quoting from a paper written by Hiram L. Enoch, Esq., we present a brief sketch of this court and its characters:

"The sessions of the court were held in 'Miller's store,' and the specimens of folly, spread-eagle eloquence made before that tribunal have seldom been equaled. The decisions of the court were not always in strict accordance with the law and evidence, but were rigidly enforced. Each member of the court, as well as outsiders, had his particular *soubriquet*, to which he answered as readily as if addressed by his proper name. There was 'old Jakes,' after the noted third-catcher of that day in New York; 'Plum,' 'Gum Lark,' 'Tut,' 'Blower,' 'Brink,' 'S. C.,' 'Queen,' 'Old Frost,' 'Young Frost,' 'Big Frost,' 'Little Frost,' 'Red Frost,' and some others that would not sound well in our paper.

"Another popular summer institution was the 'Arkmark Spauld.' Some of the old settlers will remember the hearty laughs they had when, as the signal were passed in double column in front of 'Sam Little's grocery,' the 'Colonel' took 'S. C.' and 'Queen' from the ranks to 'smack tittle,' with frequent 'dressing of the ranks,' in front of Sam's bar to 'smile.'"

Close readers of history will remember that somewhere about 1830-1-2 an insurrection, reaching in magnitude a rebellion, occurred in Poland, against the Russian Government, that the insurrection was speedily suppressed, and its leaders or officers exiled. Out of sympathy for their condi-

tion, Congress, with a generosity peculiar to a free people, made a grant of western lands to them wherein they might settle as a colony. The terms of the grant gave them permission to settle on any unclaimed Western lands they might select. Accepting the grant, they sent an agent, by the name of (Thompson), to make the selection, and, arriving in America about the time the Winnebago country was the great center of attraction, he came to Winnebago County, and made a selection of thirty-six sections in the present town of Lockford (Owen and Lockton. Nearly all of this land, however, had been previously occupied by settlers, and hence this selection was clearly in violation of the grant, for it stipulated that the selection could only be made from unoccupied lands. (Thompson was informed that his selection was in violation of the terms of the grant, and he agreed to lay his claim elsewhere, but did not keep his word. This section on his part lay to an unpleasant and uneasy condition of affairs that continued for several years. The lands in this part of the Winnebago County belonged to the (Owen land district, and all outside of Lockford, (Owen and Lockton (in which were located the thirty-six sections in controversy) were opened to sale and entry in the fall of 1839, but these lands were withheld from sale for nearly eight years after they had been surveyed and platted. In a communication upon this subject, published in the *Winnebago Forum*, in 1843, William H. Hutton, Esq., wrote as follows:

"These two townships in a portion of Lockton and Lockford have been withheld from sale for a much greater length of time than is ordinarily allowed to elapse after the land has been settled upon by permanent settlers. They were duly surveyed out and subdivided into sections and parts of sections, more than seven years ago, and in the regular course of things should have been brought into market as early as 1838 or 1839. This communication, so desirable to two parties, namely, to the government and the settlers—to the first that it might get its honest dues, and to the second that they might secure a title to the property—was prevented at that time by the intrusion of a third party."

"This unwise, unbidden third party was a self-constituted committee, pretending to be the representatives of a company of Polish exiles, sent over in two Austrian frigates. Congress had passed an act authorizing this company of exiles, upon certain terms and conditions, and in a certain manner in the act prescribed, to select for its members a quantity of lands; and the pseudo agents or representatives, greedy for speculations and attracted particularly by their beauty and numerous natural advantages, pointed upon these two townships like hawks upon their prey, regardless of the rights of the settlers, although at that time they might have found thousands of acres of lands unoccupied, unclaimed, and of as fine a quality for farming purposes as need ever be sought on the earth's surface. A minute history of this spurious claim might not, perhaps, be uninteresting to such as are yet unacquainted with it, but I should deem it quite out of place here, seeing that it is now numbered with the things that were, and the time, the room and the inclination, and, above all, in this connection the occasion for its details, are lacking."

"Suffice it to say, that after the settlers laid by their petitions for several successive sessions, called the attention of Congress to the subject, an act was passed and became a law on the 14th of April, 1842, removing the prohibition, and authorizing the entry of those lands in those two townships by pre-emption, like other government lands.

"In the midst of our rejoicings over the righteous result, let us not lose sight of the important fact that our business might have been buried beneath the mass of unfinished Congressional matters for years to come, for the kindness of the Hon. O. J. Smith, of Indiana, the Hon. Robt. J. Walker, of Mississippi, and the Hon. Richard M. Young, of this State, Senators in Congress who, well informed of the facts in the case, and satisfied of the justice of our cause, most generously gave us the benefit of their efficient aid, by which the affair was finally disposed of to the satisfaction of all parties, as well as ourselves, and ample provision was made for the benefit of the real settlers from Poland, and these uninformative and inconsiderate gentlemen of Kosciuszko had no occasion to question the honor and good faith of a government which some of the most illustrious patriots of Poland had tried to establish."

Claim troubles were of frequent occurrence, and many of the original or first claimants, after making their selections and returning for their families, were greatly surprised on their return to settle on them to find them in the possession of others. These second occupants were called "jumpers."

In the absence of those who had first selected them, these interlopers would put up on the claim a hut or cabin, and maybe plow a furrow around as much of the land as they desired, and assume to be "lord of all they surveyed." Others who had made valuable selections, that is to say, where they had selected claims in favorable locations—locations that were likely from the growth of the country to become valuable in the future by reason of their probable proximity to towns, public roads, etc., and who remained on them, were often surprised on getting up in the morning, to find that during the night another shanty or cabin had sprung up and was occupying a place near their own. This new shanty would usually be occupied by three or four men, friends of the "jumpers," who had come to help him hold his claim. The *modus operandi* of these men was to put their 10x13 shanty together at some convenient locality where lumber was within easy reach, load it on a wagon at night, and transport it to their intended site of occupancy, dump it down quickly, and by the "poop of day" be ready to maintain their claim by force of arms in what they were pleased to call their "castle." This course of procedure often resulted in severe and bitter hand-to-hand fights among the parties, and finally grew so numerous that arrangements had to be provided to protect the rightful claimants in the maintenance of their claims. A "settlers' court" was organized, at which all these cases were determined each party stating his case to the court, and the reasons for wishing to retain his claim. As a rule, the decisions of this court were in favor of the settler who had a family and intended to become a permanent settler, and to the credit of both parties to these claims controversies, be it said, the findings of the court were always observed and carried out to the very letter, with but few very rare exceptions. When a disposition to treat the decisions of the court with contempt did occur, the settlers were ready to turn out *en masse* to enforce the decree of their court. No violence would be used, but the jumpers were given to understand that the decisions of that court were law, and must be respected. If they stood upon the order of their going, their shanties and all within them would be loaded up on wagons or runners, and hauled some miles away, with the assurance that harshest measures would be used in case of another offense of like character.

A short time before the land sales came on at Galena, in 1830, the

settlers were called together in a public meeting at Rockford, for the purpose of choosing a committee to attend at the sale and adjust and settle any dispute or controversy that might arise in regard to claims, etc. Messrs. Henry Bunch, — Haynes and Jas. B. March, were chosen as such committee. They were duly sworn and directed to proceed to Galena and keep open court every day during the continuance of the sales, or at least until there was no longer occasion for such services of adjustment. And, as we are advised by a settler of that date who has lived to see the private wilderness of 1834-5 reduced to fields of agricultural beauty and productivity, that the adoption of such precautions was a wise measure, and that it prevented a great deal of subsequent litigation.

LOCAL DISSENSIONS—JAYNES TOWNS—WINNEBAGO—THE CURRY SHANTY QUESTION SETTLED.

Another fruitful source of local discord was the real question, and it is a fact sustained by the records of the commissioners' court that the principal business of that body for the first three or four years after the county was organized and its machinery set in motion was confined to settling these ugly neighborhood dissensions. Petitions and remonstrances were received by the dozen at almost every session; viewers had to be appointed, reports to be examined, and delegations received and their complaints heard. All these things consumed time.

Every man occupying an "objectionable" claim was possessed to a greater or less degree with a town mania, and to further his solemn quest to have all the roads of the country to center at his particular location, and as a consequence a great deal of hard work had to be done by the parties directly interested, and numerous towns, with "big sounding" names, innumerable streets, avenues, and parks, with no less pretensions designations, were mapped out on paper, and heralded to the world as the great center of the Winnebago country, and the future inland metropolis of the "great West." But few of these towns, however, survived long. The places that once knew them in name now know them no more, except as well-cultivated productive farms. Some of these towns were conceived in a spirit of speculation that made some men almost wild with excitement. Lots sold at wonderfully fabulous prices, and a great many men in distant states who saw the towns on paper, but who never had set foot in the state, were induced to invest money in "corner lots." They were made to see a great future before these towns, and that future has grown wider and wider, while the towns and the large returns they expected from their investments were long since buried within the rusty walls of time. The restless march of improvement and enterprise swept on and over these paper cities, crushing them down and out of sight, and almost out of memory. Permanent and good roads were established, and local demands and natural advantages have made towns and villages, and mills, and other adjuncts and necessities of a better civilization and more enlightened intelligence to spring up in localities but little dreamed of by the pioneer settlers of 1834.

Among the towns that once had an existence but now are not the town of Winnebago, to which reference has already been made as the point at which the county seat was originally located. The site of that old town is about two miles above State street, Rockford, and embraced an area of six hundred and thirty-seven and seventy-eight-hundredths acres. This town was laid out by Nicholas Bollen & Co., Charles Reed and Major Camp-

bell being the "Go." The plot contained two hundred and fifty-seven blocks, which were subdivided into two thousand, four hundred and thirty-six lots. The refusal of the county officers to recognize it as the county seat, a refusal in which they persistently persisted, led to county seat troubles that were not settled until an act was passed by the legislature and approved March 2, 1859 (see laws of Illinois, 1858-9, page 294), providing for the holding of a special county seat election on the first Monday in May following (1859). At that election, Rockford, Winnebago, Kossow, Willow Creek (Latham Township), Tecumseh, and Schilo (also in Latham Township) were aspirants for county seat honors. The following figures show the number of votes cast for each town: Rockford, 300; Winnebago, 75; Kossow, 25; Willow Creek, 5; Tecumseh, 1; Schilo, 1; total votes cast, 496, of which Rockford had a majority over all of 286 votes. This election settled for all time the county seat troubles of Winnebago County, although it left for many years the cause of ill-feeling between some of the settlers, notwithstanding the voters treated the vanquished right royally the night after the election, at the Rockford House, where each welcomed the other in Kennedy's best Boston to "let the dead past bury its dead," and to forgive the personal differences that had grown up out of the question they had that day settled at the ballot box.

From that day Winnebago began to fall into decay. Some of the houses that had been built there were pulled down, hauled to Rockford and re-erected; others were removed elsewhere, and Hoffman & Co. saw their reclaimed logjacks vanish into nothingness. Mr. Reed subsequently moved to Rockton, where he continued to reside until his death. The lots and blocks into which the section of land had been divided in many instances became delinquent for taxes and were sold at tax sale. Rockford has grown up that way, and some of the residents occupy houses and homes on the southern part of what was once Winnebago. Another part of it is an open common; a third part is cultivated by Mr. George S. Haisel, the well-known settler, while a fourth part of it is included in the West Rockford cemetery.

A few years ago, Mrs. Campbell, the widow of Major Campbell, one of the original proprietors, by her attorney appeared in Rockford and put in a claim for dower interests in this land. The facts upon which she based her claim were these: Some time after Mr. Campbell had become interested in Winnebago, he took the benefit of the bankrupt law, and among other assignments made for the benefit of his creditors, he assigned his interest in the Winnebago property without the knowledge, consent, or signature of his wife. After his death, and when legal authorities had discovered that no assignment of real estate was good in law without the wife joined in the assignment, she sought to recover her dower interest here as above stated. Some of the parties who had become owners of lots and grounds in Winnebago readily settled and paid over whatever price was agreed upon. Some others, believing that possession covers title points in law, presented a bill from "decreed to hold the lot." To these, Mrs. Campbell's agent proposed an appraisal of the property and a settlement on the basis of five per cent. of whatever value might be established. Another part of the occupants laughed the claim to scorn. As a town, Winnebago lost its prestige, what little it had, when Rockford was voted the county seat by a majority of 236 over all competitors, and little by little it passed into oblivion, and there is nothing now but its name to mark its memory.

Notwithstanding the county was organized and the machinery put in working order in August, 1856, no circuit court was held in the county until October, 1857. The sessions of the county commissioners had been held at the house of Daniel S. Haught. The commissioners were vested with power to designate the place where the sessions of the circuit court should be held, and in consequence with that power they designated the house of Mr. Haught. By this time Mr. Haught had erected a more pretentious structure than his first abode, and had named it the "Lawson House," employing it as a hotel. In this building, says Mr. J. H. Thompson, the first session of the circuit court was held. The court convened on October 6, 1857. Then (not Daniel) Stone was judge and James H. Mitchell was clerk. Judge Stone occupied one of the few chairs the house afforded, which was placed behind a table that occupied a central position in one end of the room, and the clerk occupied another table and another one of the few remaining chairs. The states attorney was not present, and Judge Stone appointed Seth B. Iverall prosector *pro tem*. The audience contented themselves with seats on rude benches that were placed around the sides of the room. The petit jurors in attendance at this term of court were: Ebenezer Caring, James B. Martyn, Joel Pike, William Poyner, Richard Montague, Isaac N. Cunningham, Thaddeus Blake, Henry Thompson, Charles I. Horsman, David Goodrich, James Jackson, and Cyrus Jones. (Of these jurymen, only Thaddeus Blake, Richard Montague, and James B. Martyn are known to be still living.) The first two named reside in Rockford, and James B. Martyn at Belvidere, the owner and manager of the latter Flouring Mills.

The compensation of jurors in those days was fixed at seventy-five cents per day for each day's attendance, and payment made in county orders worth only about forty cents on the dollar.

The first case called was *S. Finley vs. David A. Blake*. This case was continued. The next was *The People of the State of Illinois vs. Isaac Haines and Albert Haines*, but no prosecuting witnesses appearing the case was quashed. The case of *The People vs. Robert Mattox*, charged with assault with intent to kill, was also quashed. The most important case and one of two that went to a jury, was a suit over a claim between Sumner Gregory and Thomas Ladd. After a two days' session, the court adjourned until the next term in course.

THE FIRST CRIME—HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

The first crime committed in the county after its settlement by white men, dates back to 1855—a year before the county was organized, and that crime remains as much of a mystery in 1877—forty-two years after it was committed—as it was when first uncovered. It is at least one instance in contradiction of the old saying that "murder will out." This mystery consisted in the finding of the remains of a human body in the woods about two and a half miles south of Rockford. The body was carefully mutilated and in an advanced state of decomposition, but not so decomposed as to render its identity, as that of a white man, obscure or doubtful. The finding of these remains naturally excited the people and sowed the seed of distrust. Up to that time nothing had ever transpired to shake their faith in each other, but this was a mystery. Harmony and good will had always

prevailed among the people from one end of the county to the other, and, knowing each other as they imagined they did, it was impossible to fix the crime upon any one. Says James P. Martyn, now of Belvidere, in speaking of this discovery to the writer: "The finding of this ghastly corpse in the woods only two miles from Rockford upset the entire community. By some, the murder was charged to a few scattering Indians that had been roaming about the settlement. But this theory was not justified by the status the Indians had maintained toward the whites, which had always been friendly. (Others were of the opinion that there was a Cain among the pioneers of those days, but the general character sustained by the early settlers bore down this opinion, and the more the matter was discussed, the more hidden the murderer seemed to become. The general conviction reached, however, was that the poor fellow had been murdered for his claim, and that, while his slayer was among the later comers to the settlement, his crime had been so secretly and stealthily committed as to be just finding out. The remains were buried in the woods where they were found, since when they have not been disturbed."

This first crime was also the first death in the county. The second death was that of Sampson George, an Englishman, who came to the county in September, 1836, his death occurring about five weeks after his arrival. A short time after arriving in the county Mr. George purchased an 850 acre claim of Mr. Joshua Hancock, about one and a half miles southeast of Rockford, where he was engaged in preparing and fitting up a cabin for winter quarters, when he fell a victim to sickness and disease which terminated in death.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—FIRST LEVY OF TAXES.

For several years after the county was organized, the county business was all transacted on the east side of the river, and on that side the first court house, a small affair, was built. It was located on the present site of the American House. Besides serving as a court house, it was also used for holding religious services, and during 1838-9, it was also used as a school house. Mr. James M. Wright being the teacher, who also has the credit of being the first male teacher in the county. This building was afterwards used as a printing office, by Philander Knappan, who published a newspaper known as the *Rockford Star*, a Democratic organ, in 1840, continuing it for a little over a year, when he sold the establishment to John A. Brown, who changed the name to the *Rockford Pilot*. This building was subsequently removed to the opposite side of the block (where it is still standing) remodelled and converted into a dwelling house, and is designated as No. 114 North First street.

Resuming an examination of the old County Commissioners' record, we find that the first order levying county taxes was made at the March term of 1837. That order was short, and was embraced in these two paragraphs:

"Ordered that one-half per cent. taxes be levied on the following property:

"Town lots, horses and mares, meat cattle above three years old, wagons, carriages and waggons; and it is likewise ordered that one-fourth per cent. be levied on stock in trade."

The sum total of the assessment under this order was \$5682.694. Of this sum, \$2398.273 was assessed against personal property; \$364.30 against



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Wright, J. A. Brown

town lots in Winnebago, owned by non-residents. At that date, lands were not taxable—the lands not yet having come into market. Under the old constitution and laws, assessments were made by county treasurers, and the taxes collected by sheriffs. As previously noted, Mr. R. J. Cross had been appointed county treasurer in the fall of 1836, and it took him only fifteen days to complete the first assessment made in the county, for which service he was allowed the sum of \$30.00, or \$2.00 per day. He was also allowed the further sum of \$0.25 for receiving and distributing the taxes when collected, that being two per cent. on the amount collected—about \$104.00.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS.—LAND SALES.

The survey of the public lands in Winnebago County was not commenced until the fall of 1836, after the first county election in August. Don Alonzo Spaulding was the surveyor, and among his assistants was C. B. Farwell who has since represented one of the Chicago districts in Congress. The lands did not come into market until the fall of 1839, and for three years after were exempt from taxation, so that it was not until 1842-3 that any county revenue was derived from that source. All revenue necessary to defray the expenses of the county until the lands became taxable was raised from taxes assessed against personal property.

The opening of the lands to sale and entry was an interesting era to the settlers of Winnebago County. Many of them had got their farms well under way, and had raised a sufficient surplus to enable them to be prepared to secure their homes when the sale commenced. Others had enough hearted up from other sources when they first settled on their claims, but a few were so unfortunate as to be dependent on their claims, and a few are always around at such times, anxious to befriend the needy, provided they can make a nice thing out of it for themselves.

The years 1837-8-9, up to the opening of the land sales at Galena, in October of the last named year, were not marked by any events of extraordinary interest. For the most part, the settlers were an honest, upright and industrious people as individuals, and correspondingly so as a community. Secure in possession of their homes by a guaranty from "Uncle Sam," new plans were marked out and new enterprises undertaken, that, in a large majority of cases, were successfully carried out. Public and private economy seem to have been well studied; and public and private business so carefully managed from the beginning that Winnebago County and Winnebago people have come to enjoy an enviable character, both at home and abroad.

EARLY POLITICS.—INCIDENTS, ETC.

Until the opening of the ever memorable campaign of 1840, there was but little to disturb the "even tenor of the ways" and pursuits of the people, or to distract their attention from the industries in which they were engaged. But the enthusiasm of that campaign reached the uttermost parts of the country, and the excitement ran as high in the Winnebago country as it did among the people in the immediate vicinity of the "Tippecanoe battle ground" in the Wabash (Indiana) country, or among the neighbors of General Harrison (the political idol of the Whig party), in his North Bend home, in Hamilton County, Ohio. That was the "Log Cabin," "Moon Skin," and "Hard Cider" campaign, and the campaign which, in a measure, was the origin of the large political meetings that have since marked our

gentleman, who noted it down. That night the *Express* office was illuminated, and Mr. Wentworth's speech to the races put in type, and long before the Democratic meeting appointed for the next day had assembled, extras of the *Express* containing this speech were issued, and scattered broadcast throughout Rockford, thus forestalling the public mind, and stealing the speaker's thunder. The originality, poetry and eloquence of the speech were gone, and what little of it Mr. Wentworth did deliver, fell rapid upon the ears of his listeners. Knowing the cause and apprehending the awkwardness of the situation, the speaker finally abandoned the line of the stolen speech, and branched off in an entirely different line of argument, and, rising to the dignity of the occasion, made one of the best political speeches (from a Democratic standpoint) ever delivered in Winnebago County.

After having been once beaten for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Hamilton County, Ohio, and for President in 1836, General Harrison was elected in 1840, but lived to fill the office but one month. Of all the presidents before or since his time, Van Buren was the only one who left his salary as president intact and undiminished until the expiration of his term (March, 1841), when he drew the entire amount, \$109,000 in gold, and retired to Kinderhook. In after years he became the leader and candidate of the Free Soil party for president.

PLAIN REASONS AND OUTLAWRY.

As the immigration increased, a few bad and dishonest characters followed, and scattered themselves about among the people in different parts of the county. Up to 1840-1 only one crime of a serious nature (and of that mention has already been made), so far as the records show, had been committed. But from this time for several years forward, the honest people seem to have been at the mercy of the outlaws and desperadoes. This gang of out-throws, however, was not confined to Winnebago County alone, but was spread broadcast over the country, while they had communication with the characters in all the Western and Southwestern states and territories. The honest, industrious part of the community had been attracted here by the advantages the country offered for procuring homes and the accumulation of sufficient wealth to provide against want in declining years. The blacklegs followed, on the same principle that "where the carcass is, there will be gathered the buzzards also." Another consideration with them, perhaps, was the scarcity of jails and prisons, the unmortgaged condition of society, the absence of civil law, and consequently the comparatively ease with which they might escape detection, or at least punishment by imprisonment, etc. For several years after the first settlement of Winnebago County, the nearest jail was at Galena, and that was only an apology for a prison. It is related that on one occasion an evil doer was sentenced to jail for some offense, and that he was taken to the Galena jail and locked up. The sheriff started home, but had scarcely left the shadows of the jail, before his prisoner managed to get out, and when the sheriff arrived at Rockford, he was among the first to greet his return. In those days the facilities for administering justice were necessarily incomplete, the courts but imperfectly organized, while the resources from which to derive revenue to pay officers of law, were very limited. Most of the people who had settled here brought but little of this world's goods with them, but depended on their own strong arms and industry and the resources of nature to sup-

ply them with the necessities of life. All these things were understood and considered by the black-legs and their allies, and were just so many arguments to induce them to choose this as a hell for their operations. The sparse settlements, absence of thickly traveled roads and the long distances between houses, offered favorable opportunities for transferring stolen horses from one section to another. Extending from Wisconsin down through Illinois into Missouri and Arkansas, there was unquestionably a line of horse thieves, along which stolen horses were almost continuously passing. This line had convenient stations, and the stations were in charge of men, who, to all outward appearances, were honest, hard-working settlers. Under this arrangement a horse stolen at either end of the line, or anywhere in its vicinity in the interior, for that matter, could be passed from one agent to another, and no one of the agents be absent from his home or business for more than a few hours at a time. And thus, for years, they could remain unsuspected, but these operations grew bolder and bolder. Horse after horse would be stolen and spirited away, no one knew where or how. Robbery after robbery occurred throughout the country, and every once in a while a mangled corpse would be found in some unhabited wood. Counterfeit money was flooding the country, but no clue to the authors of these crimes could be obtained. Ogile County, particularly, seemed to be a favorite and chosen field for the operations of these outlaws, but they extended into Winnebago as well. At last they became too common for longer endurance. Patience ceased to be a virtue; and hope that such things would die out as the country advanced in population and improvements, grew sick, and determined desperation seized upon the minds of men, and they resolved if there were no laws that would protect them against the ravages of thieves, robbers and counterfeiters, that they would protect themselves. It was a desperate resolve, and desperately and bloodily executed.

They not be amiss in this connection to state, that, as subsequent events proved, some of the gang of villains, to whose operations reference has just been made, had so conducted themselves before the public that they had been eluded with positions of trust. This is particularly true as to Lee County. About the year 1833 or 1836 there came to Joliet Grove, in that county, Adolphus Bliss and his wife, Hannah, and two other men named Dewey and West. These parties were the first to settle in that part of the county and from the close intimacy that existed between them, they came to be known to the later settlers as "Bliss, Dewey, West & Co." They had each settled on government land, and to the casual passer-by seemed to be intent on making farms and earning an honest living. But time and events proved otherwise. Bliss had built a log house, which was known all along the Rock River valley as the "Log Tavern." On a board in front of the house painted in large black letters, was this inscription—"Travelers' Home." To many a land hunter in those days that sign was a welcome sight, and many a family and individual agglomerated longer than they would have done had they known the true character of the proprietors. Later events showed that this "Log Tavern" was a rendezvous for counterfeiters, or, at least, a distributing point for their currency and coin, especially the latter. Making change is quite a business in its way with hotel keepers, and, as most people know, change is sometimes hard to get. But "Ann Hannah," the wife of Bliss, was never "short," and never allowed herself to become

by, for she had the means of always making the supply equal to the demand, for, as subsequently shown, she kept no less than five sets of legions dressed up in her feather bed. Now, for the other parties: Dewey was Bliss' nearest neighbor on the one hand, and West on the other; the last of whom eventually turned traitor, and revealed the secrets of "Bliss, Dewey, West & Co." As the settlement in that neighborhood increased, Dewey was elected justice of the peace, and West was chosen constable. When ever their fanks began to run low all that was necessary to replenish their exchequer was to call on Aunt Hannah, and *efficiency* demand the dues, and their demands were never resisted—for such resistance would have been a criminal breach of the law! Whenever an attempt was made to arrest a villain, Justice Dewey would inform his comrades of the facts, then issue a warrant and place it in the hands of Constable West for service, who, knowing in which direction the outlaw had gone, would start out in hot haste in a directly opposite direction, and, of course, always return his warrant endorsed "not found." For years, the firm of "Bliss, Dewey, West & Co.," boldly presented this kind of business. At last, however, their true characters were unmasked, and Bliss and Dewey were arrested, tried, convicted and sent to the state's prison at Alton, West appearing against them as a witness on the part of the people that he and they had so long outraged and plundered.

From 1857-8 to 1864-5, when the gang was finally broken up—some of them killed by the "legionaries," some arrested and sent to the penitentiary, and the others driven from the state—horse stealing was carried on in a wholesale manner. Two men named Birch and Sutton seem to have been trustworthy leaders of the gang, and to them was confided the duty of running horses from Wisconsin to Missouri, and from Missouri to Wisconsin. These fellows would come up from the south and southwest with stolen horses, and, unless in fear of immediate pursuit, would sometimes leave them with Dewey, West & Sawyer, at Inlet Grove; Bridge, Mitchell & Co., at Washington Grove; or Oliver & Co., at Rockford, and so on to the end of the line. These parties would dispose of them as emergencies or necessities required. This brings our history back to the Winnebago country.

Charles Oliver, of whom mention was made in the last preceding paragraph, was a man of pleasing exterior, and, as is sometimes said of criminals, his "well calculated to deceive." He came here in 1836, when Haight's old Rockford House was in the zenith of its glory, where he became a permanent and popular boarder, "a hale fellow well met," but who, as was afterwards proven in court, was the head center and ring leader of the gang of outlaws that infested this part of the country for so many years. But notwithstanding all this, he came near being fostered on to the Rockford community as a justice of the peace, the particulars of which we glean from Mr. James B. Martyn, an early settler of Winnebago county, but now of Belvidere, and from whose memory we have heretofore quoted. Says this authority: "Oliver was a man of some means, his father telling me that he had started Charles out in the world with \$4,000, hoping that he would do well. An election for a justice of the peace coming on some time after young Oliver's arrival, he was chosen as a candidate on the one side, and myself (Martyn) on the other. The election was closely contested, and the polls did not close until 10 o'clock at night. In those days, so long as a vote was offered every ten minutes, the polls were kept open; and in this instance the friends of the respective candidates were so anxious and deter-

mined that they never quit the polls until every voter in the precinct had been brought out, and was known to have cast his ballot. Oliver was beaten by a small majority.

Up to 1851 no decisive measures had been inaugurated to rid the country of the presence of the villains that had apparent control of everything. The laws could not be enforced with any degree of efficiency. If arrested, trial and found sufficiently guilty to hold them, and even if there had been, there were members of the gang abundantly able to offer any amount of bail, pay it, and thus it came about that the ranks of the outlaws were never thinned out by the imprisonment of any of the members of the unworthy fraternity. In April of this year, however, fifteen honest, sturdy, fearless and determined men who had been victims to the predatory raids of the outlaws, held a meeting in a log school house at White Rock, for consultation. These fifteen men represented a large district of country upon which the gang had so long preyed unmolested. Some of them were native born Americans—some were Canadians, and some were Scotchmen, but all were resolute and determined. Without entering into details, suffice it to say that that meeting, after fully and carefully reviewing the situation and the repeated outrages to which the community had been subjected, and recognizing the fact, as it seemed to them, that law, justice and its associates were inadequate to the protection of the people and the punishment of the outlaws, they entered into a solemn compact with each other to rid the country of the desperadoes by which it was infested. The course resolved upon was to visit every known or suspected person, and, if not fully taken to leave the country within a given length of time, and that if they did not comply, they would be "announced and severely dealt with—they did not heed until they would be "promised to comply with the decision and demands of the "legionaries." To the accomplishment of this work the Ogle County legislators solemnly pledged themselves or to die in the attempt. The work was soon commenced. Their first victim was a man whom soon increased to scores and hundreds. Their first victim was a man whom it was charged had been the means of having a neighbor's horse stolen. He was taken out of his house and ordered to strip, which order he obeyed. His hands were fast behind his back, when he was given thirty-six lashes with a raw hide, well applied, the blood following every stroke. He stood the ordeal, said on eye witnesses, without flinching, and when the terrible work was ended, he remarked: "Now, as your race is satisfied, and to prove that I am an honest man, I will join your company." He became a member, although it was almost certainly known that before this designation his life had not been one of irreproachable honesty. Their next victim was a man who had once been a Baptist preacher in the east, but had long since fallen from his high estate. He was notified to leave the country, which he agreed to do, but after leaving him, it seems that a part of the regulators returned to his house, took him out, tied him to a bare oak tree, and gave him *five-and-a-half* lashes.

Once started, the organization spread, and soon extended into Boone, McHenry and Winnebago counties, and, says the authority from which we quote, "had a rag been hoisted during the night over every house the inmates of which sympathized with the regulators, the people, when they awoke, would have supposed the whole county had the small-pox." The friends and comrades of the men who had been whipped and ordered to

leave the country were fearfully enraged and swore eternal and bloody vengeance. Eighty of them assembled in the barn of one of their number, where their plans were laid and preparations made to visit White Rock and murder every man, woman and child in that hamlet. That they absolutely started on that bloody mission is susceptible of proof, but on the way they met another member of the gang, a little cooler headed than the others, who, learning the terrible object of their wild, impetuous plan to desert from the undertakings, and was finally successful in prevailing upon them to desist from the plan. The plans, however, of the desperadoes had been overhauled, and intelligence of the threatened massacre carried to White Rock, where preparations were at once made by the people to defend their homes and their lives as clearly as the emergency of the occasion required. Fortunately the attack did not come, and the bloody work was averted.

Soon after this, Mr. S. Wellington, who had been elected Captain of the Regulators, resigned, and John Campbell, a Scotchman and a devout Presbyterian, was chosen as his successor. Within two weeks after his election, he received a letter from William Driscoll filled with most direct threats—not only threatening Campbell's life, but the life of every one who dared to oppose their murderous, thieving operations. The only effect of this letter was to add fuel to the already kindled flame, and in threatening the rage of the entire community against the Driscolls. Soon after the receipt of this letter by Mr. Campbell, one hundred and ninety-six of the Regulators assembled together and marched to the residence of the Driscolls, in South Grove. On approaching the place, they discovered a number of ruffians armed to the teeth, as if inviting the attack. When within a half a mile of the house, they halted to complete arrangements for the assault. There it was determined that one of the number should go forward and brand the lion in his den. While preparing to draw lots as to who should undertake this supposed death-ride, a young man, who afterwards became one of Rockford's best known citizens, volunteered to undertake the mission, and immediately started. As he neared the house, the door flew open, and nearly a score of ruffians, all armed with pistols, dashed out and made for the woods. The old man Driscoll mounted a fast horse and was soon beyond pursuit. One man remained behind, and he informed the two hundred determined men that Driscoll had gone to Sycamore to muster his forces, and that they would return in two hours to fight them. Nothing daunted, the Regulators dismounted and threw themselves upon the ground to await the coming of Driscoll's army.

At three o'clock in the afternoon Driscoll returned, but instead of bringing his threatened company of confederates he brought Sheriff Walcott, Squire Mayo, and the Probate Judge, Lovell, of DeKalb County. These gentlemen inquired the nature of the strange gathering in answer to which Mr. Campbell, as leader of the citizens, made a decided and effective answer, every word of which fell with powerful force against Driscoll and his confederates. He not only told why they were there, and for what purpose they had come, but what they intended to do. He told of crimes the Driscolls had committed—how William Driscoll and another man had robbed, and some said murdered, a peddler and secured the plunder in a barn, and that in a day or two afterwards Driscoll had gone in the dead of night and stolen the goods from his confederate, thereby "making himself the meanest thief on the face of God's earth." The Driscolls stood by livid with rage, and gnashed their teeth as Campbell told of their dark deeds.



Chas. W. Walcott

ROCKFORD

When Campbell had finished, the three gentlemen from Lockab had come over with Driscoll abandoned them, and told the citizens that any time they needed help to carry out their purpose to call on Steamboat. From where they could rely on at least one hundred good and willing men.

The Driscolls were then notified to leave the state, and were allowed to name the day when they would depart. They fixed the time at twenty days. Soon after the citizens dispersed to their homes.

The Driscolls did not leave the state, nor did they make preparations to leave. On the contrary, they continued in their evil ways, and if possible became bolder and more defiant than ever. In less than ten days after the events narrated above, a meeting of the outlaws and desperados was held on the farm of a man named William Bridge at Lafayette Grove, where the murder of Campbell was planned, and Bridge and David Driscoll, dedicated to the atrocious work. They were sworn to vengeance Campbell, and not to leave him until he was a corpse.

Sunday, June 27, 1841, the bloody deed was accomplished. Campbell and his family had gone to church several miles distant, in the morning. On their return in the afternoon, he stopped at his barn to cure for his horses. This care disengaged, he started from the barn towards his house, when he was confronted by Bridge and Driscoll. The former of whom asked him some question, and before he could answer it Driscoll raised his gun and shot him through the heart, and Campbell fell to the earth a corpse. Their souls had been kept.

News of the murder spread like wildfire. Indignation against the Driscolls was aroused to fever heat. On Monday, the 28th, the remnants of Campbell were buried. After the funeral, the excitement and indignation against the perpetrators and instigators of the bloody crime broke out afresh. The very air was filled with threats of vengeance against them, and nothing but the lives of the murderous gang would pay the penalty. News of the terrible crime had been carried to Steamboat, Oregon and Rockford, and help in the work of extermination demanded, and it was given. Monday afternoon Rockford was more like a deserted village than a bustling busy little village. Every man that could go, went—all determined to avenge Campbell's death. The arrest of William Driscoll was made by Rockford men. Men from Oregon, headed by the Sheriff, had arrested old man Driscoll and lodged him in the Ogde county jail. Bridge and David Driscoll could not be found. They had escaped the vigilance of an outraged people, and fled to one knew whither. Two-day morning, the 29th, the Oregon people heard that the citizens of Rockford had William Driscoll a prisoner at Lafayette Grove, and the old man was immediately taken from the jail, a rope put around his neck, by which he was dragged after the infuriated populace to the ferry, where they crossed to the opposite side of the river, and by ten o'clock they had joined the Rockford division at Washington Grove. By this time the crowd had increased to at least five hundred men. Three of the Driscolls—the old man, William and Peter, the latter being the youngest of the family—were prisoners. Only the old man was manacled. In the centre of one group stood William Driscoll, showing full well that at last he had been overtaken in his career of crime, and that his life was about to pay the penalty. He was about forty-five years of age, rather above the average of men in height, heavy set and muscular, and would probably have tipped the scales at one hundred and eighty pounds. He was a man of strong will and great endurance. His features

were firm and presented a peculiarly heavy appearance. He was that type of man that could face any ordinary danger without the least fear, but there were few handicaps visible, determined men to hold him to an account for his unfield crimes, the remembrance of which at this moment no doubt assailed before him like so many specters. Pierce, his younger brother, stood near by, and soon the father, dragged along by a rope tied around his neck, was placed near them. "This man," says those who knew him, "was a singular looking specimen of humanity. He was upwards of six feet in height, slightly inclined to corpulence, and weighed about two hundred pounds. He was all muscle and sinew, and every way one of the most powerful men in all that crowd of half a thousand men. His face was the only repulsive feature about old John Driscoll, which was owing to the loss of a part of his nose, which had long before been bitten off in a fight. His hair was iron gray and coarse, his eyebrows heavy and shaggy-like, and his face smooth." (Intimidating and unmoved, he stood motionless in the midst of his indignations and execrations.

One of the men standing near by asked the old man how many horses he possessed the dead stolen during his life of crime and iniquity, to which he coolly replied: "I presume I have been the owner of stealing from fifty to one hundred," and as he thus answered a momentary smile flashed across his features.

William Driscoll was simply questioned. He admitted that at one of their midnight escapades he had suggested that Campbell should be served as the gang had served a man out in town—killed!—but denied all knowledge of the murder of John Campbell on the Shady river.

About this time Lawyers Lathimer and Jason Marsh arrived from Norfolk, and they were made spokesmen for the party. Old man Driscoll, generally granted, was allowed to step aside for consultation with Marsh, to whom he protested that he was innocent. When the time granted for this consultation had expired, Marsh announced in a few words that Driscoll had no confession to make, and urged the crowd not to be too hasty in the premises, and that time be allowed the men to prepare for death. He also urged that Pierce Driscoll, the younger, be released, to which the crowd assented.

Lathimer, for the people, made a vehement address, saying that nothing but blood would palliate the crimes that had been committed, that as long as the gang of outlaws were permitted to remain on the earth, no community would be safe from their depredations and crimes. The Driscolls, if not the head centers and authors and instigators of the untold robberies and murders that had been committed in the country, were at least accomplices, and had shared in the plunder. He maintained that the people were justified in taking the course they had, and that their safety demanded it, that the murder of Campbell must be avenged, and that if the actual murderers could not be found, those who planned the foul deed must suffer in their stead, and concluded by urging the immediate execution of John Driscoll and his son, William.

When Lathimer concluded his remarks, the son-in-law of (Campbell) moved that sentence of death be passed upon the two prisoners. The motion was submitted to the crowd. Death-like silence prevailed, and the prisoners, although calm and motionless, turned deathly pale. When at last the silence was broken, the vote was almost unanimous in favor of immediate execution, and the men were told to prepare to die. The old man was the first to speak,

and turning to a by-stander he said: "If you are going to shoot me down, for God's sake take this rope from my neck, for it is choking me." Campbell's son-in-law refused it. One hour was given them for prayer, and two ministers who were present prayed with the condemned men, to one of whom it is said William Driscoll confessed that he had murdered no less than six men with his own hand. He prayed for forgiveness and became quite penitent. The old man was delivered, and held out to the very end without uttering the simple prayer, "God have mercy on my soul."

The hour expired, the moment of execution had come. One hundred citizens, armed with rifles, were formed in two columns—fifty were to fire upon the old man and fifty upon his son William. The old man was led forth first; his eyes were bandaged, and he was made to kneel upon the earth. All things in readiness, the word to fire was given, and the old man fell to the earth mangled and shattered to pieces with the charges of fifty rifles.

William and Pierce Driscoll witnessed the execution of their father. William's fate came next. In the last hour subject fear overcame his former boldness, and his hair turned almost white. In a semi-conscious condition he was led forth, and in a few minutes his body was riddled by the discharges from the other fifty rifles, and lay bleeding and quivering by the side of his father.

Pierce Driscoll was told that he would be permitted to take charge of the dead bodies of his father and brother, and that teams and help would be provided to convey them home and prepare for burial, but the offer was declined with the declaration that he would have nothing to do with it. Swords and shovels were procured and a rude grave was dug on the spot where they had been killed, and unwatched and unheeded, gladly and gaily, their bodies were rolled into the one grave together and covered over. Three weeks later their bodies were taken up by their friends, washed and given a decent burial.

Unparalleled excitement followed these proceedings. The volunteer club swarmed the country in every direction to find William Driscoll and David Driscoll, and bridge barely made his escape. When the hunters were at his house, he was hidden in an excavation underneath it. When the hunters and bridge barely made his escape. When the hunters were at his house, he was hidden in an excavation underneath it. When the hunters and bridge barely made his escape. When the hunters were at his house, he was hidden in an excavation underneath it.

It is true that this bloody tragedy was enacted in an unpolished country, but being so closely allied to Winnebago, and participated in by people from this country, that it naturally forms a part of the history we are writing. Many of the participants became wealthy and respected citizens, and there is no doubt but what they honestly and conscientiously believed it was the only means by which they could rid the country of the outlaws that infested it, and thereby protect their lives and their property. But this disposition of the Driscolls was not the end.

People allured us to the means employed to free the country of the presence of the desperadoes, and took sides accordingly. Mr. Kampen, editor of the *Stowey*, took strong ground in support the proceedings in the Driscoll case, and *denounced* it in strong language. In an editorial under date of July 1, 1841, Mr. Kampen said:

"A short time since we received through the post-office a copy of the

proceedings of the (Lyle) County Jynelchers, up to the latest date, embracing the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the proceedings of the Volunteer Company be published in the *Northwestern* every week a month.

"Now, be it known to all the world that we have solemnly resolved that the proceedings of the (Lyle) County, or any county, volunteer Lynch company, cannot be justified or encouraged in our columns. The view we take of the subject does not permit us to approve the measures and conduct of the said company. If two or three hundred citizens are to assume the administration of the Lynch law in the face and eyes of the law, of the land, we shall soon have a fearful state of things; and where, we ask, will it end if most law is to supersede the civil law? If it is tolerated, no man's life or property is safe; his neighbor, who may be more popular than himself, will possess an easy, ready way to be revenged by misrepresentation and false accusation; in short, of what evil are our legislative bodies and their enactments? We live in a land of laws, and to them it becomes us to resort and submit for the punishment and redress as faithful keepers of the laws, and thus extend to each other the protection and advantages of the law, and repulse every attempt to deprive a fellow citizen of the previous privilege granted in all civilized countries—namely, the right to be tried by an impartial jury of twelve good men of his country. But, perhaps, it will be argued by some, that we have in this new country no means or proper places for securing officers and breakers of the laws, to which we answer, then build them. The time already spent by three or four hundred men in this and Ojibwa counties, at three or four different times, and from two to four days at a time, this season, would have built jails so strong that no man, or dozen men on earth, deprived of implements with which to work, and confined in them, could ever escape, and guard them sufficiently strong by armed men outside, to prevent assistance from reaching them from the arm of the law. We could not this course be much more justifiable and creditable to the citizens of a civilized and Christianized country, than to resort to the administration of mob law by Judge Lynch? Not on our legislation, but on your own heads be the responsibility; we wash our hands clear from the *Blood of Lynch Law*."

In the same number of the *Star* from which the above is quoted, there appeared two communications—one signed *Vox Populi*, taking strong grounds against the action of the legislators, pronouncing them a "*Band of robbers*," etc. This writer says: "Judith Hill, after organization, these herds in human shape, commenced traversing the country for plunder—not, perhaps, valuable goods, but the carcasses and carcasses of their fellow citizens! Every one who happened to fall under the suspicion of one or more of this gang, was at once brought before their self-constituted tribunal, where there was no difficulty in procuring testimony for convicting him of any crime named, when he was sentenced, and men appointed to inflict the adjudged punishment, which, in the early existence of the 'Gang, generally consisted in giving the culprit from twenty to three hundred lashes well and on—"

No one pretends that John and William Ditscott had committed murder; nor can they say that they merited the punishment they received, even had they been found guilty by an impartial jury of their country of the crime alleged by the mob. No! had unimpeachable testimony been brought to prove them guilty of that for which *circumstantial*

prima facie was horribly *disputed* to convict them, the penalty would have been but three to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary." This correspondent also says that "some three weeks since [before the date of his letter, John Ditscott was arrested for some misdemeanor, by the Litching (Lyle), and after being threatened with whipping and death unless he revealed the names of the horse-thieves and counterfeiters belonging to the tribe, consented to give the names of certain persons suspected by him, intimating at the same time that some of the members of the club then present would cause the day that the disclosures had been extorted. An almost unanimous cry for his release was raised, and he was set at liberty! And has it come to this, that in a land of civilization and Christianity, blessed with as wholesome a code of laws as man's ingenuity ever invented, a few desperadoes shall rise up and inflict all manner of punishment, even death, upon whomsoever they please? Shall all civil law be sacrificed and trampled in the dust at the shrine of 'Majority'? Shall the life and property of no one receive any protection from the civil law, but be left subject to the nod of an incensurable and uncontrollable mob? *Shall these things be, say?* (Or will the people rise en masse, and assert the laws of the land, and enforce the same against the murderers and lynchers? The latter course is certainly pointed out by *ASTORY*, and I trust to find that justice will be meted out to all who have had a hand in this bloody business."

The second communication to which reference was made above, was signed "V," bore date July 1, 1841, and substantiated the action of the legislators. It was generally credited to Mr. Lattimer, the attorney, who made such a violent address on the occasion of the killing of the Ditscotts. He subsequently removed to Janesville, Grant County, Wisconsin, where he was killed in a street fight with a gambler.

The *Star* editorial already quoted, and the communication of *Vox Populi*, only manifested the legislators the more, and a few nights after the paper was issued containing these articles, the office was entered by unknown parties and the type in forms and cases "piled"—that is, turned out on the floor promiscuously, and the entire office reduced to a pile of ruins. Knapp's horses were blasted, and he shortly sold the wreck to John A. Brown, who secured the material from confusion, and the publication of a paper called the *Press* commenced. But murders, and robberies and kindred crimes did not stop with the killing of the Ditscotts and the sacking of the *Star* office. Outrages continued, and the people came to live in almost uninterrupted fear and alarm. No house owner knew at what hour his stable would be plundered or himself murdered. Without entering into a detailed specification of the repeated outrages, robberies, etc., we will enumerate a few of the boldest in the order of their occurrence:

On the night of the 18th of September, 1843, the store of William McKinney, in Rockford, was entered and plundered of a trunk containing between \$700 and \$800. A brother of McKinney was sleeping in the store, but was awakened by the noise made by the midnight prowlers, and attempting to oppose the robbery, who called him by name, he was awed into silence and non-resistance by a knife that was placed against his breast, the thief remarking that "a man have the trunk containing the money, as he could not afford to run such risks for nothing." He got the trunk and escaped, and eluded capture.

Scarcely had the excitement created by this bold robbery died away, when the community was again started by the perpetration of a bolder one

still. This robbery was committed on one of Frank, Walker & Co.'s four-horse mail coaches, about four miles out from Rockford towards Chicago, while, as it is stated, the coach was actually in motion and full of passengers, but was not discovered until the coach arrived at Newburg. The following morning the trunks and baggage were found a few rods from the road, broken open and rifled of all their valuables. A newspaper published here at the time, in speaking of this robbery said: "What renders these transactions still more exciting, is the fact that they are committed by those who are perfect scholars in the business movements of the town." No immediate clue to this last bold robbery was obtained.

This stage robbery was followed a few weeks later by another one fairly as daring. In this instance the house of William Milford, in Franklin township, was entered in the night time, and while a party of the gang stood guard over Mr. and Mrs. Milford, who had gone to bed, the others ransacked the house, and found about \$400, which they carried away. It had since been rumored that Milford had received some \$15,000 from New York a short time before, and this rumor had reached the ears of the gang. But, finally, if such rum had been received, it was so carefully secreted as to be beyond discovery by the robbers. The alarm was given next morning, and although the country was limited over for miles, not a truck of the desperadoes could be found, and in a short time this robbery was almost forgotten in the series of depredations that followed—all so perfectly planned and carried out, that detection and discovery seemed impossible. But again-eyed Nemesis was on their track.

The killing of the Driscolls was one step made towards riding the country from desperadoes. But many other steps were necessary before the work would be fully completed. In the early part of the summer of 1845, Charles West of the firm of Bliss, Dewey, West & Co., of whom mention has heretofore been made, became offended at the gang. Taking advantage of this circumstance, certain respectable people in the immediate neighborhood of the Bliss and Dewey rendezvous, succeeded in prevailing upon West to reveal the names of the gang that had been operating through this part of the country, and a number of them were soon afterwards arrested. Among some of the most prominent and active members of the gang were: Chas. Oliver, Jr., and Wm. McDowell, of Rockford; Sisson, alias Fox, Birch, the "boss" chief of the gang, and who was known from one end of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to the other by the several aliases of Harris, Haynes and Brown; Bridges, Davis, Thomas Allen, and Baker. Besides, there were a number of others whose names are forgotten. Among other revelations made by West, was the plan, as well as the names of the parties, who robbed McKinney's store, in Rockford, and Milford's, in Gratiot. Other, the man who came near being elected to the office of justice of the peace, in Rockford, (a fact already mentioned), was the local director and manager of the gang. He planned the Milford robbery, and shared the plunder. McDowell, a carpenter, was one of the parties that actively participated in that robbery. On the strength of West's testimony, Oliver and McDowell were indicted by a night session of the grand jury, in June, 1846. The sheriff at that particular time was absent. There was no deputy, and the coroner, next in authority to the sheriff, was the father-in-law of McDowell. This fact rendered him an unsafe person to be entrusted with the arrest of Oliver and McDowell. Under the law in those days, two justices of the peace could appoint an officer to

act in cases of emergency where there was no sheriff, or in the absence of that officer; and acting under this law, Chas. H. Barton and Willard Wheeler, justices of the peace at that time, were called up out of bed, and Mr. George A. Sandford, the last preceding sheriff, appointed to arrest Oliver and McDowell. By this time, the night was well nigh gone, and as the affair had been kept perfectly quiet, their arrest was deferred till the next day, when Mr. Sandford took them into custody without difficulty. At the same time, Bridges, implicated in the killing of Campbell, who had returned to Cedar County, was also arrested and brought up to the Winnebago jail. The news of the arrest of Oliver, McDowell and Bridges, rekindled the old emotions of excitement, and it was determined that no boat ought to be offered or accepted for the release of these parties, but that they should be held in close custody until they could be tried in the Circuit Court. The number of (Colonel) Thompson a month later, July 4, 1846, added fresh fire to the excitement of the people, and it is a matter of remark that the same fate was not meted to the parties immediately arrested, that had been invited out to the Driscolls, for the injury of suspicion unmercifully pointed to Birch and Sisson, alias Fox and Davis, members of the gang, as his murderers, but better counsels prevailed, and they were left to the courts.

The trial of Oliver came on August 26, 1846. Among other revelations, West had stated that Oliver had planned the robbery of Milford, and that although he was not present when the crime was perpetrated, he had received a share of the stolen money. This money he exchanged for stolen horses. (Oliver and McDowell had confided the secrets of the Milford robbery to a man named Irving A. Stearns, to whom Oliver had offered some of the Milford money in exchange for a horse. Subsequently Stearns went to Michigan, where, for some crime, he was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, facts which the reader will please bear in mind.)

The trial of Oliver excited the people of Winnebago County, as they had never been excited before, and as they have seldom been excited since. When the case came on, the court house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Thomas C. Browne was presiding judge of the district at that time. Jas. L. Loop was district attorney, and was assisted in the prosecution by nearly the entire legal profession of Rockford—Jesse Marsh, James M. Wright, Anson S. and Cyrus P. Miller and Thos. D. Johnson. The prisoner was represented by M. P. Sweet, of Freeport, and M. J. Johnson, of Clinton. Oliver was bold and defiant. The robbery of Milford had been so carefully planned and severely managed that he felt sure of acquittal. The only witnesses to be feared was Stearns, and he imagined himself secure from his testimony by reason of his imprisonment in the Michigan penitentiary, never suspecting that measures had been taken to secure his pardon, presence and appearance in court as a witness against him. That Jason Marsh, who, from the time of the Milford robbery, had been actively engaged in working up the case, and ferreting out the robbers, had accomplished this important end, and had Stearns in Rockford when the court came on—a fact unknown to the prisoner until Stearns, when his name was called with that of other witnesses—G. A. Sandford, Jas. B. McFry, C. H. Spafford, Anson Barrum, D. Howell, Dr. Sample, A. Rice and others—appeared at the clerk's desk to be sworn. The testimony of Stearns was so direct and conclusive that the cross examination failed to weaken it in the least, and Oliver was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years. At the end of five years, he was par-

doned out and rejoined his wife and family in New York. A few years later, he visited Rockford and mingled quite freely with the people among whom he had once been so popular, and to some of whom he explained why the gang had not robbed more of them. To (Goodyear A. Standford he said: "The boys often wanted to go for you (as county treasurer), but I wouldn't let them, because you was such a clever fellow." McJowell was convicted a little later in the course of time, and was also sentenced for eight years, but, like his old leader in crime, was paroled at the end of five years and went to work as a carpenter at Alton, where he so conducted himself as to win the respect of the people, and where he was still living at last accounts. Bridge took a change of name to (Ogle County, where he was also convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. After his release, he went to Iowa, where, reports say, he fell into his old vices and was finally killed by a sheriff, whom he was resisting. Mr. Loop, the prosecuting attorney, was a young man, and his management of the case for the people is still highly praised, and a bright and honorable career as an attorney was predicted for him, but he lived only a few years to enjoy the fame he earned on this occasion. Of Mr. Marsh it was said, "Gees large and broad might have been his to defend Oliver and McDowell, both of whom had accumulated considerable means, and whose counsel he had previously been, but he chose rather to lend his ability and legal knowledge towards freeing the country from the presence of the desperadoes and outlaws that had so long infested it." And his efforts in that direction were not without reward. The conviction of Oliver and McDowell in the Winnebago court, and the arrest and conviction, and in some cases, the execution, of the other members of the gang, either frightened their unrepented associates in crime out of the country or turned them from their evil ways.

Of Thomas D. Robertson, another of the Rockford lawyers who assisted in the prosecution, it is said that, "though young in years and in the practice of his profession, he acquitted himself admirably, fully sustaining the hopes of his friends." He is now the president of the Winnebago National Bank.

The jury before whom Oliver was tried was composed of the following named gentlemen: Giles Maybee, Asa Plattsford, E. O. Tracy, Calvin Haskill, Edward Bradley, Asa Crosby, Joshua Heath, Jr., Albert Tuttle, Phineas Howes, Harvey Hedges, Geo. Dixon and Andrew Corbin. Of these jurors, all are dead but Mr. Howes, who still lives in Rockford.

FIRST COUNTY BUILDING, ETC.

For the first two or three years after Haigh's private residence or the Rockford House served as a court house or for the sessions of the county commissioners, etc. Then came the building of a frame house for the use of the county, schools, churches, and public meetings, and such other occasions as the occurrences of the time demanded. For the first five years these buildings answered very cleverly for the many uses to which they were applied, but the rapid increase of population and public business demanded something better and more commodious.

In April, 1848, Daniels, Haigh, E. Hubbard, Porter Hollis, H. Holmes, Isaac Peak, Daniel Howell and John A. Brown, all of the East Side, made propositions to the county commissioners to build a court house and jail, to cost four thousand dollars. Some preliminary arrangements were considered, and the site for the court house and jail selected, but some complications arose that interfered and prevented the proposition from being



ROCKTON

Johnston & Co.

consummated. At a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners held on the 23d of April, 1843, C. L. Looman, for himself and others, presented the following proposition:

"That the undersigned citizens of Rockford, agree to erect such buildings as the county commissioners shall direct, and according to such plan and finish as the commissioners shall furnish for a court house, county officers and jail, the said buildings to be commenced before the first day of June next, and the jail to be finished before the first day of January, 1844. The remainder of the said building or buildings to be finished by the first day of January, 1845, and to perfect and convey to the county a good title to the land on which the same buildings shall stand, to the amount of two and a half acres. *Provided:* The commissioners select the site of the buildings on the west side of Rock River, and to give satisfactory security to be filed with the county clerk as soon as the commissioners accept the proposition. Signed, George Haskell, Charles L. Looman, J. W. Lewis, M. Barrows, Charles Hall, Thomas D. Robertson, Geo. W. Dewey, David J. Alling, H. R. Maynard, Alden Thomas, S. Stinner, Geo. Barrows, John Fisher, D. Harper, D. Dove."

This proposition was accepted, and entering into bond in the sum of \$20,000 for the faithful performance of their undertaking, Messrs. Haskell, Looman, and their associates were paid ten dollars by the commissioners to "bind the bargain," and the contract to build the court house was let.

The site selected for the county buildings is that now occupied. The undertaking was completed in good faith, as specified in the proposition. The jail served its purpose until 1873, when it gave place to the present structure, and the court house for just thirty-three years, but at last the primitive structure, which bears the date of "1409," is overshadowed by the walls of one of the grandest county buildings in the state. Its style of architecture is known as the French Venetian with American treatment. Part of this magnificent structure, and the terrible catastrophe attending its erection, more anon. The stone building in which the county records are kept and business transacted was built in 1851.

The ancient date borne by the old court house—1409—is the work of one of Rockford's sons, and had its origin in this: The completion of the Rockford Central Railroad, running from Rockford to Rockelle, was signalized by a railroad jubilee—that is to say, the people of Rockford extended an invitation to "all the world and the rest of mankind" to come and see them on that occasion. Ample preparations were made to entertain their guests. The city put on its best. Public and private buildings were handsomely decorated—all but the old court house. Frank Parks was the Sheriff, and by virtue of his office had charge of the public buildings. Some inquiries were made why the local temple of justice was not decorated, and Sheriff Parks was reminded of his duty as a public officer—that as it was to be a gala day he should not neglect the opportunity, or the occasion to dress up the court house in a style becoming the *style* and *pride* of the people of Winnebago County. "Enough said." By trade, the Sheriff was a painter, and procuring a pop brush and ladder, he erected the latter against the front of the old temple, and painted in large black figures "1409," representing the year in which Christopher Columbus discovered America. This inscription has never been erased. It has been the subject of many a hearty laugh to some, and of indignation to others. To

independence had been laid, and were being successfully carried out. A large surplus of farm produce was being raised for which a market abroad must be found. There was little demand at home—almost everybody raised enough to eat. Hence the only means of transportation was by ox or horse teams; the only means of travel by lumbering four-horse stage coaches. Something else, something faster and something better was demanded, and the people began to think and plan. A plank road between Rockford and Chicago had been discussed. An estimate on the probable cost per mile had been made, and was set down at \$3,860.37, or an aggregate of \$815,721.20. A convention had also been held at Sterling to consider the improvement of Rock Rivers so as to make it navigable. In 1843 a survey was made between Joliet and Aurora to determine if it were possible to supply the Illinois and Michigan canal from Fox River. The report of the surveyors and engineers was highly favorable to the scheme. The bed of the Fox River at Aurora was found to be forty feet higher than the summit level of the canal, and the report set the people of the Rock River valley, especially in the vicinity of Rockford, all agog.

"Indeed," said the report, "there are but two places on the whole line that would require anything like heavy excavation. The deepest cut is about fifteen feet, and the distance about twenty rods. The maximum cost of a feeder with a tow path, and to answer all purposes of navigation, is estimated at \$800,000. * * * Should the plan be carried out, but one further step remains to be taken. If a favorable route can be found, the work will be extended from Aurora to Rockford. The interest of the company demands it—the city of Chicago, the farmers of Rock River, the mineral region of Wisconsin, and the people of the state, all have an interest in the undertaking." This undertaking was finally abandoned for a time, but like the plank road and kindred schemes was finally discarded. At last, in 1845 the people settled down to the construction of railroad enterprises, and on the 28th of November of that year the initiatory meeting was held to devise ways and means to interest the people in the building of a railroad leading to Chicago. Anson S. Miller was chairman, and Seldon M. Church, secretary, and Hon. M. P. Sweet addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That those counties interested in the construction of a railroad from Galena to Chicago be recommended to meet in convention at Rockford for the purpose of taking measures for constructing said road, and that said convention meet in the court house in Rockford, January 7, 1846.

Josiah Marsh, T. D. Robertson and William Hallin were appointed a committee of correspondence to carry out the spirit of the meeting; and Horace Miller, A. C. Gleason, Reuben Barrett, Harvey Gregory, Robert J. Cross, Asa Farnsworth, Stephen Mack, Thomas B. Talbot, Simon Pettibone, Guy Hulet, Snyder J. Fletcher, Alonzo Hall, Daniel Baker, E. S. Cable, Harvey Woodruff, Joseph Manchester, George Haskell, Willard Wheeler, E. H. Potter, Newton Crawford, J. C. Goodhue, S. M. Church, Anson Miller, Josiah Marsh, and Thomas D. Robertson, were appointed to address the meeting on the importance and necessity of the undertaking.

In all the counties from Chicago to Galena meetings were held and delegates appointed to attend the Rockford Convention. Cook County sent Isaac N. Arnold, J. Y. Scammon, J. B. F. Russell, Mark Skinner, Thomas Dyer, E. W. Tracy, Jno. Davlin, Stephen F. Gale, Wm. H. Brown, Walter L. Newberry, William E. Jones, Bryan W. Raymond, F. C. Sherman, Wm.

Ilum Jones, and Mayor Aug. Garrett, 16; DeKalb sent 1 delegate; McHenry, 15; Rock Co., Wis., 8; Ogle, 80; Boone, 42; Lee, 1; Kane, 15; Stephenson, 40; Winnebago, 100; Jo Daviess, 6; Iola, 319.

The following named gentlemen were chosen as permanent officers of the meeting: President, Thomas Drummond, of Jo Daviess; Vice Presidents, William H. Brown, of Cook; Joel Walker, of Boone; Spooner Ruggles, of Ogle; and Elijah Wilcox, of Kane. Secretaries, T. D. Robertson, of Winnebago; J. B. F. Russell, of Cook; and S. P. Hyde, of McHenry.

It is proper to remark in this connection that in 1836 a charter had been obtained by New York parties under the name and style of the (Illinois & Chicago Union Railroad Company), for the purpose of building a railroad from Chienm to Chicago. This company had also secured a tract of 1,000 acres of land on DuPage River, and in 1838 had done some grading on the prairie west of Chicago. This model accomplished, the undertaking was left in abeyance. Some time in the latter part of 1845, Messrs. Ogden and Jones, of Chicago, negotiated with Messrs. Nevins and Metteson, of New York, for the purchase of this charter, and the DuPage land, for which they paid \$20,000.

When the Rockford meeting of January 7, 1846, was fully organized, Walter L. Newberry, of Cook County, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, If a satisfactory arrangement can be made with the present holders of the stock of the Illinois & Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the members of this convention will use all honorable measures to obtain subscriptions to the stock of said company.

An animated and spirited discussion followed the introduction of this resolution, which elicited a full history of the charter, its great powers, and the happy results that would follow its purchase, and the completion of the road under it, etc., after which the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Previous to the adoption of this resolution, a committee of one from each county had been appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the views of the convention on the subject under consideration. This committee consisted of the following named gentlemen, to wit: J. Y. Scammon, of Cook; George T. Kasson, of McHenry; C. S. Hensel, of Jo Daviess; M. G. Dunn, of Ogle; James S. Waterman, of DeKalb; W. H. Gihman, of Boone; John A. Clark, of Stephenson; A. H. Wells, of Kane; S. M. Church, of Winnebago.

This committee, through its chairman, J. Y. Scammon, submitted the following report:

Resolved, That the wants of the farmers and business men of Northern Illinois, require the immediate construction of a railroad from Chicago to Galena, and that the route would be doubled by the construction of the road, and the convenience of the inhabitants immeasurably promoted thereby.

Resolved, That in order to accomplish the object of this convention, it is indispensably necessary that the inhabitants and owners of property between Galena and Chicago should come forward and subscribe to the stock of the proposed railroad, to the extent of their ability; and that, if each farmer upon the road shall take at least one share of the stock (\$50), the completion of the road would be placed beyond controversy.

This embraces the history of the beginning of the Illinois railroad system, and was the nucleus around which has gathered so many accomplishments of that character—from which have grown similar undertakings, until there is scarcely a county or county town in the entire State, that is not accessible by railroad communication.

Several subsequent meetings were held in Rockford, to promote the interests of the underwriting, among subscribers; etc., at which meetings the magnitude of the undertaking, its interests and benefits to the community were presented by Messrs. Ogden, John Warner, Charles Walker and others. John A. Holland, then residing in Rockford, but now deceased, was an active advocate of the enterprise, and largely contributed to its success. In 1848, J. D. Robertson, now of the Winnebago National Bank, was elected a director of the road, in which capacity he continued to serve until the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad interests were consolidated with the Chicago and Northwestern, in 1864. He also served as director in that company until July, 1867.

On June 20, 1852, the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad was completed to the east side of Rock river; and to the west side of the river, by the erection of the necessary bridge, in August, 1853.

The next railroad underwriting was the organization of a company to build what was first known as the Rockford Central Railroad, intended to run from Rockford to Mendota, on the Illinois Central railroad, and to extend northward by Rock river to Beloit, Wisconsin, and other points in that direction. This company was organized on the 7th of March, 1855, with the following officers:

President, R. P. Lane; Secretary, E. H. Baker; Treasurer, C. H. Spafford; Attorney, Jason Marsh; Chief Engineer, R. Ogden; Consulting Engineer, R. B. Mason; Executive Committee, M. Starr, Jason Marsh, J. S. Penfield.

The object of this road was to afford Rockford direct communication with the coal fields in the southern part of the State, and the lumber districts of Wisconsin. Other enterprises coming on about that time, operations were never commenced on this line, other than mere temporary surveys.

The project of building a road over this same route was again revived in the spring of 1871, under the name of the Rockford Central R. R., and several thousand dollars were expended in grading in Rockford and between Rockford and Rockdale, and substantial stone piers for a bridge across Rock river, just below the dam, were constructed; but this enterprise also fell through for lack of funds and want of confidence in the chief manager, E. F. Hollister. In the summer of 1874, the project was again revived, under the management of F. E. Hinley, of the O. & I. R. R., and under his management, in 1875 the Rockford division of the O. & I. R. R. was completed and began running between Rockford and Rockdale. This road is a valuable auxiliary to Rockford manufacturing interests, as it opens up a close communication for that interest with the southwest, by means of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., in whose interests the O. & I. R. R. is largely operated.

The third railroad enterprise inaugurated by the Rockford people, was the Rockford and Kenosha line. A company to build this road was organized in November, 1856, and the following named gentlemen chosen as officers:

President, C. H. Spafford; Vice President, R. P. Lane; Secretary, E. H. Baker; Treasurer, A. O. Spafford; Executive Committee, J. Bond, J. M. Chapin, R. P. Lane, D. S. Penfield, Seelye Perry.

In March, 1857, the contract for the construction of this road from Rockford to Harvard was awarded. Beyond Harvard to Kenosha the road

was under a different management and governed by a charter granted by the legislature of Wisconsin. Although work was commenced on this road in the early spring of 1857, its progress was slow, and in the fall of that year, in consequence of the financial reversions that paralyzed all industries for the time, work was almost entirely suspended. In August, 1858, the company itself became so crippled, that they found it necessary to apply to the City Council for a loan of the city credit to the amount of \$20,000, which was granted by a vote of the people by a majority of five hundred. This is the only instance in the history of Rockdale, where the credit of the city was loaned in aid of a railroad, and from the results that followed this experiment, it will probably be the last.

In November, 1859, the road was completed between Rockford and Harvard, and on the 21st of that month an excursion train arrived from Chicago, bringing a number of guests from that city and intervening points, and a grand banquet was held at the Holland House, the same evening, in honor of the completion of the underwriting. The completion of this road opened a competing line between Rockford and Chicago, under the management of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company, by which the new road has continued to be operated. Until the last named road obtained control of the Galena and Chicago Union, the benefits of this competition to Rockford interests were very much hurt, the rivalry became very sharp, and at one time, passenger fare between Rockford and Chicago was reduced to one dollar.

AGRICULTURAL.

The first Agricultural Society of Winnebago County was organized April 13, 1841, with the following officers:

President—Dr. George Unsell; Vice President—Robert J. Cross; Secretary—George W. Lee; Directors—Hiram Miller, Richard Montague, I. M. Johnson, James S. Norton, N. Crawford, L. N. Cunningham and Jonathan Walden.

July 23th an adjourned meeting of the Society was held, when an address was delivered by the president, after which the following resolutions were passed, and an amended constitution adopted:

"Resolved, That this Society tender their thanks to the president for his address, and that Jason Marsh, James S. Norton and Jonathan Walden be a committee to confer with the president and request a copy of his address for publication.

"2. That this Society regard with great interest the dissemination of useful agricultural information among the farmers of this region of country; and would therefore recommend the *Union Agriculturalist* to the people of this country, as a paper adapted to their wants, and which promises to be of important service to the cause of agriculture in Illinois.

"3. That as the soil and the rolling character of the lands in Winnebago County render this district one of the most eligible in the West for wool-growing—that from past experience in raising sheep among us, it is found that they are less liable to disease than in most other sections of our country, this Society regards the growing of wool as among the most certain, easy and profitable productions; one which, when the home market shall be supplied, can be transported to a distant market for a small percentage of its value; and therefore we would earnestly recommend persons from abroad who contemplate removing to this region, and our own farmers,

to embark in the growing of wool as a profitable and certain source of wealth.

"The annual meeting of the Society and Cattle Show will be on the second Wednesday in October, when premiums will be given on the following articles. The amount of the premiums will be governed by the funds of the Society on hand at that time. Where nothing more substantial is awarded, a certificate will be given."

The premium list was a small affair, only occupying forty-six lines (newspaper measure) of million type. Seven premiums were offered on horses, six on cattle, four on hogs, two on sheep, one for the best cultivated ten acres of land, taking into account the condition of the land and the amount of the crop; for the best twenty-five pounds of butter; for the best cheese weighing fifteen pounds and over; for the best ten yards of flannel manufactured in the county; for the best fifty skeins of silk manufactured in the county; and for the best ten pounds of best sugar manufactured in the county."

The announcement further added: "Premiums may be given for other articles not specified in the list, which may be presented at the fair, and which may be considered worthy of a premium."

As the great object of the Society is improvement, it is hoped all who have anything worthy of exhibition will present it at the *Cattle Show*."

September 13th, the quarterly meeting of the Executive Officers of the Society was held, when the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the annual fairs be held at Rockford alternately on the east and west side of the river, commencing the present season on the east side."

"Resolved, That all the available funds of the society be distributed in premiums on the day of the cattle show, and that the premiums be paid in agricultural publications."

"Resolved, That George Haskell, J. Weldon, and George W. Lee, be a committee to prepare a code of By-Laws for the society."

"Resolved, That with a view of extending the benefits of the Winnebago Agricultural Society, of enlisting the combined efforts of the farmers of this county in sustaining the society, J. Weldon be appointed our agent to obtain members of the society, and to collect the moneys for the same, which shall be devoted to the payment of the premiums at the ensuing cattle show."

"Resolved, That the society meet at two o'clock p. m. on the 13th day of October, and form a procession under the direction of Jason Marsh, Esq., Marshal of the day, and march to the place appointed for the delivery of the address."

"Resolved, That D. S. Haigh, Dr. Goodhue, and C. I. Horsman, be a committee of arrangements to prepare a place for a show, and to make all the necessary preparations for exhibitions, rent a room for the delivery of an address, and for facilitating the passage over the ferry."

I. N. Cunningham, J. Weldon, and Leobens Wilson, were appointed a committee on horses; Milton Kibbourne, Horace Miller, and Samuel Hayes, on cattle; Isaac M. Johnson, J. S. Norton, and Ezra S. Cable, on sheep; C. I. Horsman, Alonzo Cleary, and Jason Marsh, on cultivated lands; B. T. Lee, Peter B. Johnson, D. S. Haigh, P. H. Watson, and James B. Martyn, on hogs; H. Leach, Henry Thurston, and W. E. Dunbar, on domestic articles.



Stephen A. Harkin
(DECEASED)
ROCKFORD

According to the Rockford *Press*, of the 21st of October, the show was considered a brilliant success, being "generally attended by our farmers, and many persons of distinction from the neighboring counties in person as spectators and participants."

The various committees met at 11 o'clock A. M. and proceeded to the grove adjoining the village (west side) where they made their examinations.² The society had nothing but rail pens for the accommodation of stock. While the committees were examining the stock, "the exhibition of domestic articles" was open at the hall of the Rockford House. By two o'clock, the several committees had completed the duties assigned them, and matters were turned in procession, and moved to the court house, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen had already assembled, and where the address was to be delivered. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Porter, and the address delivered by Dr. J. C. Goodhue, which was listened to with great attention and interest. The address was both practical and illustrative, and contained just the lessons which, if put in practice by our farmers, would secure happier results to their agricultural labors. He dwelt with great effect and eloquence upon the bright prospects which await the farmers of this fertile valley, and with a just severity upon their laxity in not introducing the strict principles of mental economy into their agricultural occupations, and presented a practical knowledge of his subject, which showed that he had not studied alone in the school Esplanades.

By five o'clock the premiums had all been awarded, and the people "homeward bound."

Premiums were awarded as follows:

Horses.—Best stallion, J. S. Norton; best three years' old stallion, Samuel Brown; best two years' old stallion, Alvan Keith; best broodmare, H. P. Deulington; best yearling colt, L. O. Waltem; best two years' old colt, Samuel Brown.

Cattle.—Best bull, of any age, B. T. Lee, for his "Duke of Wellington," imported with his dam on the ship "Septentia," Captain Peah, from Liverpool, in 1836; best two years' old bull (best fourths Durham), J. S. Norton; second best same, Jazel Hilecox; best cow, of any age, with calf ten months' old, sired by "Duke of Wellington," Horace Miller; best heifer under two years, Horace Miller; best heifer calf, P. H. Watson.

Sheep.—Best buck, Charles Richings. No ewes were shown.

Pigs.—Best boar (thorough bred Berkshire), Horace Miller; second best same, Wilson, Lyron, Ogle County; best sow (Irish grizers), J. S. Norton; two best pigs, Willard Wheeler and Stafford Jarvis.

Domestic Articles.—Cheese, Milton Kilbourne; butter, John Straw; silk, Asa Crosby; cocoons, superior quality, exhibited by Messrs. Morgan and Horsman and Dr. Haskell; China tree corn, C. T. Lonsman; Jaden same, D. S. Haight; White Dent same, J. Paul; round pink-eyed potatoes, H. Ennol.

Fruit.—Messrs. Morgan and Horsman exhibited some beautiful specimens of Isabella grapes.

The Misses Paul, five straw bonnets and one hat of superior manufacture. Isaac Harrod showed a spinning wheel of good quality.

And this is the report entire of the first Agricultural Fair held in Northern Illinois.

he sought exile in Mexico, rather than to surrender with the remainder of the rebel army, and remained absent for a period of two or three years, but finally returned to St. Louis. When the priest of the Xavier Park (i. A. T.), reached St. Louis, Edwards made it the subject of a very malignant editorial article, not only reflecting upon the Illinois soldiers, but upon the women of the State as well, intimating very plainly that in many of their homes there were pianos and other articles that had been stolen from Jeff. Davis' Southern neighbors. Foster had been Colonel of a Federal regiment during the war, and he at once exposed the cause of the soldiers and the women of Illinois, especially those of the Winnebago country, and through the columns of the *Journal*, repelled the insinuations of Edwards in a way to prove his old war spirit. He regarded Foster's report as a personal insult—a base reflection upon his honor, and at once determined to practice of settling personally difficulties among the Southern clergy. Foster and Edwards had met 60, more than one field of battle during the war, and had reason to know each other's mettle. Edwards sent a challenge to Foster, which was accepted. The details of the necessary arrangements were referred to their respective friends. And, as the difficulty had grown out of the Winnebago invitation to Jeff. Davis, the fair grounds here were chosen as the place where it should be settled. The time fixed was Saturday, September 4, 1875. On the morning of that day the principal, their seconds, a friend or two, a surgeon, and one or two ubiquitous newspaper reporters, arrived from Chicago and took rooms and dinner at the Highland House. In the afternoon the ferrets of Illinois laws against dueling began to haunt them, and the fair grounds were abandoned for a place a little more remote from officers of the law. Hotels were engaged, and the belligerents and their respective *attaches* were driven up toward the Wisconsin State line, as far as Brown's Creek, in Owen, where they halted, a little before 5 o'clock. A spot was selected a short distance off the main road, the distance agreed upon, staked off and positions chosen. Both men were cool, called, and the men came to the white smoking cigar. Time was soon "one, two, three," there was a simultaneous discharge and report of two pistols, but neither one of the combatants was scathed. Edwards wanted another trial, but Foster did not. As the challenged party, his honor and courage had been vindicated, and he sought nothing else. Shaking hands, the parties separated, and started for home—Edwards and his party going up through Wisconsin, and Foster and his friends going in another direction. And so ended what, pronounced to be a bloody and murderous combat—that is, if the heroes (3) were in earnest and their weapons loaded with balls or cartridges.

Some time afterwards Governor Beveridge issued a requisition upon the Governor of Missouri for the rendition of Foster and Edwards to the authorities of Winnebago County, but for some cause never fully or satisfactorily explained to the public, the rendition was never accomplished.

In 1877, Mr. Kimball invited another representative man of the south and deliver the annual address. While this invitation and its acceptance elicited some expressions of disapproval, the dissatisfaction was not so general as in the case of Mr. Davis, and the large audience that greeted Governor Hampton's appearance on the Winnebago Fair Grounds, on

Thursday, Sept. 13, 1877, and the marked attention given to his address, gave evidence that the bitter memories engendered by the war had well nigh died out. As shown by the number of tickets sold that day, 17,000 persons were in attendance. At the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the time set for the delivery of the address, nearly the whole of this vast congregation of people had assembled in front of and around the speaker's stand, presenting an audience such as few public men ever addressed. Governor Hampton was introduced by Hon. William Lathrop, Republican member of Congress from this district, in a few brief, but well chosen, remarks, and if there had been any doubts entertained as to how the speaker would be received, they were quickly dispelled by the hearty demonstrations of welcome and good-will that greeted him as he appeared at the front of the stand. His address was a very happy and felicitous one, and frequently interrupted by loud applause.

In a work of this character, the re-production of Governor Hampton's address would be out of place, but there were some parts of it so full of wisdom, so appropriate to the condition of the times, as to demand preservation. In that part of it which we quote below, there is a lesson that every one may study with profit. Referring to the vast extent of Illinois, to what the people of the State had accomplished in times past, and to what they might accomplish in time to come, Governor Hampton said :

"I would like to talk to you, if I had time, of your great State. I may not live to see it, but many of you will live to see these fertile valleys filled up. A part of your State is called 'Egypt.' Why could you not be as prosperous as the Egypt of old? We are told by ancient writers that along the Nile there were in a space of ten or twelve thousand square miles twenty thousand cities and towns and eight millions of people in them. You in Illinois have over fifty thousand square miles. What would it be if your population was in the same proportion? You have a soil as rich as that on the Nile. You have a climate far better, and above all, you are peopled by the younger races of the world, and the grandest destiny that was ever offered to a people is in your hands. Think what the Mississippi Valley is. Think that it reaches from the Blue Mountains on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and that it runs from the tropics to where perpetual snow shines in the sunlight. Think of the hundreds of millions of people that could be supported here, and then think of the glorious destiny that must be yours; and when you think of what may be that glorious destiny, forget not what was the destiny of the people of Egypt. Rich and cultivated, as they were, with science, education and everything but religion, they have died, leaving only stupendous pyramids as burial places for their dead, and the ruins of splendid temples that were dedicated to the worship of ages and empires. You have the great problem to solve that the people of all times have had to solve. The great problem of the relations of labor to capital, the great problem of the relations of people and States to the general government, and that problem is made more difficult by the infusion of universal suffrage. But I believe that we can solve that question if we devote to it one half the energy that we do to material pursuits. We can do it by education; and when I say education, I do not mean the mere improving of faculties so that one can read and write. I mean the education of the heart and soul, as well as the mind. When you have succeeded in doing that, when you will make a

man learn that all learning is foolishness in the light of God, when you can

teach him that, and make him look to God for life and freedom, then we will be on the high road that leads to peace, prosperity and happiness."

Governor Hampton was followed by Gen. Sam. J. Carey, of Ohio, the great Buckeye temperance apostle, a former member of Congress, and the greenback candidate for Vice-President in 1876. His speech on this occasion was one of the best of his life, and well adapted to the times and full of progressive ideas. Commencing with the time when he was a boy, wearing five-linen shirts—and it made his back itch now to think of them—he noted the great improvements that had been made in farm machinery, and everything else that renders the American people the wonder, admiration and envy of the rest of the civilized world for their great achievements in the arts, sciences and all else that makes a people proud, prosperous and happy. Full of sound, practical sense, happily illustrated by humorous anecdotes of the prejudices entertained by the people of the not very long ago against temperance, the common-school system, the railroad, the telegraph, and kindred outcroppings, particularly in some parts of the south. He won his vast audience enthralled by his eloquence for nearly two hours.

The first agricultural address delivered in the county was rendered before the original society—the one organized April 13, 1841—by Dr. George Jackson, in July of that year. A copy of the address was solicited for publication at the time, but for reasons satisfactory to himself, the request was not honored. In after years, when Winnebago County and Keokuk, whose growth he had watched and fostered from their earliest beginnings, had attained prosperity and prominence, he removed to Vineland, New Jersey, where he died in 1876. A year or two before his death, while visiting his daughter, the wife of Henry P. Kimball, Esq., he presented to Mr. Kimball the original manuscript of the address referred to, together with the correspondence that ensued between him and the committee appointed to solicit it for publication thirty-six years ago, with the request that the papers be preserved among the other agricultural records of the county. Among the early settlers of the county, a warm and ardent friend of the tillers of the soil, of quick perceptions, a deep thinker and ardently attached to agricultural pursuits as the basis of all wealth and prosperity, his address of that day is full of merit and as worthy of preservation in the history of the county he and his descendants helped to make as any of more modern date, and will no doubt be read with great interest. It is herewith appended.

ADDRESS READ BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WINNEBAGO COUNTY,
JULY 3, 1841.

"*Gentlemen*.—As you have requested me to address you on the present occasion, I have consented to do so from a sense of duty; not that I feel competent to do justice to the subject for the consideration of which we have assembled at this time, but if I can impart any information that will benefit my fellow-citizens, or direct their attention to matters in which all are deeply interested, I shall feel that my labor has not been in vain. It is not the farmer alone who is to be benefited by the formation of agricultural societies, and the improvements which such societies may be the means of making in the community, but the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant, the professional man, and in fact every member of society, whatever may be his condition or calling, is interested in agricultural improvement. "The earth everywhere abounds with the elements of human happiness



SAMPSON GEORGE
(DECEASED)

and creator. To man has been consigned, by a beneficent Providence, the capacity and duty of cultivating the soil, and of rendering those elements subservient to our wants and our highest enjoyments. And it has been wisely ordained that our temporal reward shall be in a measure proportioned to the fidelity with which we perform our high duties to ourselves, our fellow men and our Creator. The cultivation of the earth was the primitive employment of man. It is still the great business among all civilized nations, and particularly in our own country, and it must ever remain so, as it is alike necessary to our wants, our happiness and our existence as an independent people. All other arts and employments which distinguish civilized life are dependent upon agriculture for support and existence. If the cultivation of the soil were to cease, and the earth to withhold her contributions, all the arts, trades and professions would fail, the world would become a wilderness and man a savage. Where do we find society in its most enlightened, refined and improved condition? Take a survey of the present condition of this globe, and you will find that nations and people are enlightened and prosperous in proportion to the improved state of their agriculture, and that the other arts of useful industry prosper or decline as this parent art is productive or unproductive. As proof of this I will refer you to the history of Egypt, of Greece, Asia Minor, Italy and Spain, which in turn have been the granaries, in a measure, of the civilized world, which have risen and declined with the condition of their agriculture. While that flourished, commerce and the arts flourished among them and they were prosperous and powerful. But as the agriculture of those countries declined, or was destroyed by the invasions of hostile armies, by the arbitrary sway of despotic power, or the corrupting influence of commercial cupidity and extravagance, the physical and moral energies of those nations were broken down, and they became impotent and servile. Some of their once fairest portions have been made desert by the violence of man; commerce and the arts have fled to countries where agriculture flourished, and their population has degenerated into a miserable set of poor, ignorant, enslaved human beings, objects of pity and Christian benevolence.

Now look at those countries where agriculture is most prosperous, where the greatest attention is paid to the cultivation and improvement of the soil, and there you will find the moral and intellectual condition of the people the most elevated, and human rights most respected. Where the mental and physical powers are so happily combined and employed on objects so useful to themselves and to society as those embraced by agricultural labor, there is little inducement, little temptation, to immoral habits; but there is a strong disposition in the inhabitants to maintain a healthy state of morals and preserve in full vigor all the relative and social virtues, which constitute the main ingredients in our cup of happiness. Pauperism and crime are generally the fruits of indolent habits of body or of mind, which agriculture neither encourages nor permits. As productive labor is the source of moral health to the body politic, it should be honored that it may more abound. Agriculture has, and ever must have, an important bearing upon our political destinies. The farmers of our country will be the last class to be corrupted by the bribes and blandishments of power—the last class to part with republican habits, to degenerate under the baleful and enervating influences of extravagance, dissipation and fashion.

“The higher the condition of agricultural improvement, the greater will be the intelligence and independence of the agriculturist, and the

stronger his inclination and his influence in perpetuating the virtues of our revolutionary fathers, and in maintaining in their purity the institutions which they established, and defending them from foreign and domestic foes. Therefore, we regard agriculture as a necessary branch of industry, indispensable to our wants, and adaptable to the development and useful employment of our physical and mental powers, or in its influence upon the moral, social and political aspect of society, we find in it abundant claims to our highest regards and warmest support.

"It has been said that in fixing on a location for life, the grand requisites to comfort are, pure air, good water, and a healthy, fertile soil; yet these seem incomplete, at least as regards comfort, without the addition of good neighbors—and therefore it is for the interest of every individual to do what he can to improve the condition of those around him.

"A man, whatever may be his honest business, is troubled by the proximity of his neighbor, whether that neighbor be a farmer, a mechanic, a merchant, or engaged in some professional calling.

"It is a bad trait in the human character, and one which generally looks its object, but which is, nevertheless, too conspicuous, that many seek to elevate themselves by depressing those around them—as if the poverty and misfortune of the one added to the virtues and merits of the other.

"Not only philanthropy and Christianity, but self-interest enjoin that when we have provided comfortably for ourselves and our own, we should render all the assistance in our power to our brother who stands in need of our aid. The selfish being who lives but for himself may, by amassing wealth, enjoy his hour or his day of fancied greatness, but he can never realize the pure, the elevated pleasures which flow from a life of active benevolence to the human family.

"Society is in some measure a joint concern, at least so far as relates to the producing classes; the more these earn by their labor, the greater is the accession of substantial wealth to the community. Whatever tends to increase and improve the products of the soil serves to augment the common stock, and enables the grower to supply the market with more and better products, and to buy more liberally of the other classes in return.

"The merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer and the professional man have all as deep an interest in promoting the improvement of agriculture and horticulture as the farmer and gardener have. The farmer vitally provides for the other classes, and is at the same time their principal patron and customer; and although his labors are too often held to low and meanly, by those who cannot and will not appreciate their value, his condition affords the best criterion to judge of the welfare of those around him. No country can long flourish or preserve its moral and physical health, whose agriculture is neglected and degraded. Every class of the community, therefore, has a deep interest in promoting the improvement of the soil, and all should willingly contribute their aid towards enlightening, honoring and rewarding those who are honestly employed in its cultivation. On the old continent, some men are born to rank and privilege, and others are born to servile labor. Arbitrary laws have been presented to a great extent, a man's condition in life one the infant breathes the vital air. Arbitrary power has perverted the laws of equality which were intended for the human family, and has enacted artificial distinctions which industry and genius can hardly surmount, nor hereditary rank hardly sink below.

"We know no such distinctions among us. We recognize neither

the hereditary distinctions conferred by birth nor wealth. In our country, more is the reward of individual effort, and distinction the price of intelligence, industry and virtue, and the competition is open to all. We are all endowed with natural capacities for improvement, like the soil we cultivate; and our reward, like the harvest, will be greater or less in proportion to the measure of our self-improvement. But, as with the rich soil, where nature has done most man generally does least, so with the mind, where the expectations from parental and are the greatest, the offspring soon becomes anxious to exert themselves to fulfill the high obligations imposed upon all. Poverty and want are often the strongest stimulants to physical and mental exertion; and when a humble ambition is awakened to excel in any useful pursuit, it seldom stops at mediocrity. Adversity more than prosperity is the school in which men learn wisdom. There are high responsibilities resting on the farmer and mechanic, which should stimulate them to mental and moral exertion. They constitute the physical and political strength of our country. If they are ignorant, poor and dependent, they are very liable to become the tools of demagogues and the dupes of the intrigues of public morals. If they are intelligent and prosperous, they will be exemplary in their habits, strong in their influence, and independent and patriotic in the bestowment of their suffrages. With these incentives to improvement, and these duties and responsibilities before them, the farmer and mechanic have abundant cause to put forth their best exertions, to study the principles of their business, and to profit by the genius and talents and discoveries of others who excel in their respective callings; for however high a man may be naturally gifted, or however successfully he may call his physical and mental powers into action, he may learn much from the skill and practice of others.

"Agriculture has too generally been considered a business requiring mere physical power, with which the principles of natural science had little or nothing to do. To plow, to sow, and to gather the crop, has been the general routine of farming operations, regardless of the poverty which such a practice was inflicting upon the soil. Thus the richest and most productive lands of the Atlantic States were rendered almost worthless, and the scanty crops, diminishing from year to year, impoverished the cultivator for his improver and inheritance. But within the last few years, the attention of the farmers has been directed to the improvement of the soil, and, having called to his aid the light thrown by scientific investigations and discoveries, he has restored the soil to its original fertility and realized ample compensation for his labors.

"And are we not practicing as bad a system of husbandry as our fathers did in New England? Our beautiful prairies, with their rich and productive soil, have presented inducements for too extensive cultivation. Some of our richest lands are already nearly rendered worthless by the slovenly manner in which they have been cultivated. The ease with which the first and second crop, perhaps, have been obtained, has induced many of our farmers to undertake more than they could well perform. The land has been too half tilled—the weeds have been permitted to grow and ripen their seeds, and the winds, the birds and other operators, have distributed them profusely over the land. (Our soil is well adapted to the growth of weeds, and under the skillful cultivation of many of our farmers, produces an abundant harvest.) Though our soil is at present productive, and good crops can be obtained without the use of manure, yet without it, the cap-

ilities of the soil will be yearly diminishing. Our lands, rich as they are, will be benefited by the application of manure, and those who apply all they can obtain will be abundantly compensated for their labors.

"Probably the most of those whom I now address, have learned by their own experience, something of the inconvencience, not to say actual loss, they have sustained by half cultivating their land. Let us improve by past experience, and attempt to move than we can well accomplish. Let us avail ourselves of the labors of others, and profit by their experience and improvements. Science and art are now uniting their labors, and are deriving mutual aid from each other on the farm, as they have for some time been doing in the manufactory and in the shop of the artisan. A new era is dawning upon the vision of the farmer; now light is illumining his path, and a new interest, and new pleasures are urging him on to improvement. He begins to study the laws which Providence has ordained for the government of improved culture, and he finds in their application to his labors, the means of increasing profits and high intellectual enjoyment; and the more he studies and is guided by these laws, the more does he become satisfied of his former errors and his comparatively limited sphere of usefulness. Science is formerly capable of rendering more important services to husbandry than to any other branch of labor, and presents a wider field of useful study to the cultivators of the soil, than to any other class of society.

"One great obstacle to agricultural improvement, is the subordination rank to which this employment has been consigned, and to which the farmers themselves have contributed, by a want of respect for themselves and respect for their vocation. The wholesome habits of society have been so broken up by the civil and political corruption of the age and the moral-made thirst for acquiring wealth and fashionable consequence through speculations of various kinds, that honest, productive labor has been thrown entirely into the background, and considered not only ungentle, but mental and familly. Yet he who provides for the wants and comforts of himself and family, and renders some service to society at large, by his mental and physical industry, performs one of the high duties of life, and will ultimately be rewarded in the conscious rectitude of his life, by a greater measure of substantial happiness, than he who makes millions by fraud and speculation, to be squandered in extravagance or wasted in folly by his children or grandchildren.

"The revolutions constantly taking place in families sufficiently admonish us, that it is not the wealth we leave to our children, but the industrious and moral habits in which we educate them, that secure to them worldly prosperity and the treasure of an approving conscience.

"Not content with the gains which are ever the reward of honest and prudent industry, and which might be greatly increased by the culture of the mind; not content with one of the most independent conditions in society, hundreds of farmers have sought other and new employments and some, of truly mental character, to get rid of labor, the greatest blessing to man, and raise themselves in the imaginary scale of fashionable society; and if they cannot participate themselves in this imaginary greatness, and it is seldom anything more than imaginary, they are anxious to inflict the evil upon their posterity. What class of society have within their reach so many of the elements of human enjoyments as the independent tillers of the soil? The farmer, says Franklin, has no need of popular favor; the success of

his crops depends only on the blessing of God upon his honest industry. If directly conducted on the improved principles of husbandry, agriculture offers the certain means of acquiring wealth, and as rapidly as is consistent with the pure enjoyments of life, or with the good order and prosperous condition of society. It is the golden mean, secure alike from the temptations of misanthropic opulence and the craven superstition and dependence of poverty.

"The success of the farmer in producing profitable crops depends, as far as human means are concerned, in a great measure upon preparing the soil properly for the reception of the seed, in adapting the crop to the soil, and bestowing upon it the necessary culture. A great obstacle in the way of improvement is ignorance of the principles or science of agriculture, and a blind adherence to old practices. I would not regret a practice that had been proved to be useful and important; neither would I adhere to one merely because it had been sanctioned by age. But I would prove all things, and hold fast that which is good. From the discoveries of science and chemistry, as applied to agriculture, we are taught many important lessons. Why has such signal success attended the practice of some of the best informed farmers in our country of alternating their crops? Chemical science answers the inquiry. The elementary matters which constitute the different kinds of vegetables are similar, and exist in various proportions both in the soil and in the products of the soil; and those elements are so combined as to furnish food for one species of plants one season, and that peculiar kind of food having been exhausted, the same species will not flourish on the same soil in successive seasons. Every kind of plant has its peculiar food adapted to its support, and hence we see the importance of a rotation in crops in order to obtain complete success. It is true there are some soils so abundantly supplied with vegetable matter that they seem for a time inexhaustible. I have known fields on the American Bottom, which is one of the richest portions of the fertile West, and even of the west, where Indian corn has been raised successfully for more than twenty successive years, and yet the crop is abundant, and the capacities of the soil do not seem to be diminished. But even that fertile soil may be worn out and its stock of vegetable food exhausted under improper cultivation, and a change of treatment may be found necessary in order to perpetuate its fertility. The primitive elements which constitute all animal and vegetable substances, combining in various forms and in various proportions, are oxygen and hydrogen, the constituents of water; nitrogen, which united with oxygen forms the atmosphere, and carbon. These elementary matters are found in all the combinations of matter—in a solid form in animals, vegetables, and rocks. By the interposition of caloric, or the matter of heat, they are rendered liquid and gaseous. When they disappear in one form they take another—they are never lost, never annihilated. They perform a constant routine under the fixed and established laws of nature, for the benefit of man and for the order and preservation of the natural world. As soon as the animal and vegetable ceases to live, a decomposition, or separation of their elementary parts, commences, if exposed to the agency of heat, air and moisture, and goes on until their organic forms are lost, and their elements are mingled with the soil and fitted again to enter into new vegetable combinations and become again parts of new and living organic matters. Hence we may see the necessity of studying and observing those laws of nature which govern to a greater or less extent the whole business of the

farm, and which can never be violated with impunity. And, in order to study those laws to the best advantage, we should avail ourselves of all the helps within our reach. We should profit by the labors and experience of others, as they are commemorated in the agricultural journals of the day. Every farmer should by all means take some agricultural paper, and store his mind with all that is valuable, and thus have a stock ready for use on occasion many require. Individuals have been benefited hundreds of dollars by the outline of one dollar for a publication of this kind, in consequence of the useful information it has given them in the prosecution of their business. And here let me call the attention of this society to the "Union Agriculturalist," published monthly at Chicago. Though there are valuable agricultural papers published in other sections of our country, and which are most ably conducted, and in themselves may be superior to that of our own State, yet they are not as well adapted to our peculiar wants as one in which the experience of our prairie farmers is imparted for the benefit of their brethren. The "Union Agriculturalist" is the organ of the State Agricultural Society, and is published by the Union Agricultural Society, and, with a becoming zeal, we should take hold and help sustain it, and make it worthy the high destiny of the Prairie State. No one is so poor but he may find some means to raise one dollar a year to pay for such a periodical. Better divide his means between that and the political journal than to be deprived of its benefits.

"Thus far, in our country the orchard has not received that attention its importance demands. I need not here enumerate the advantages of good fruit. A tree that will produce fruit worth one dollar per bushel occupies no more ground than a tree whose fruit is beneath the notice of the hog. One of the first labors every farmer should perform is to prepare a suitable piece of land and plant his orchard, and let that orchard be selected from the best improved fruit, and in a very few years he will be abundantly compensated for all his labor and expense.

"There has been much written upon the raising of silk within the last few years, and many experiments have been devised to prove that it may be made a profitable auxiliary to farming operations. The Mulberry's speculation has gone by, and those who are supplied with the tree can make the experiment of silk raising for themselves. If it can be made profitable in any part of our country, it deserves a fair trial here.

"Laboring under the disadvantage of the want of a ready market for our surplus produce, we should direct our attention to those articles which will pay the expense of transportation to a distant market, or which can be converted to useful purposes among us. As much as possible, we should aim at being independent; we should raise and produce among ourselves the most of the necessities of life. Our farmers must raise the materials, and our clothing must be manufactured among us. Where can wool be raised with greater ease and more profit than on our fine prairies? Let every farm be well stocked with good sheep, and all the wool which is not manufactured among us will bear to be transported to a distant market, and bring in return those foreign articles which are regarded as necessary, and which are draining the country of the little money there is in circulation. Before we can be in easy and independent circumstances we must reverse the present order of things. Instead of sending our money away to procure necessities from abroad, we must not only produce articles to exchange for those necessities, but have a surplus to convert into funds for other purposes. The

improvement of cattle and hogs demands the immediate attention of every farmer. Some few individuals have directed their attention to such improvement with honorable zeal, and they will find themselves abundantly repaid for all trouble. Beef and pork will soon become staple articles of this country, and the farmer who would obtain the largest profit from his beef and his pork will raise and fatten those animals, which, with the least amount of food, will produce the most meat. If a hog of one breed, at a given age, and with the same amount of food and the same attention, will weigh twice or three times as much as one of a different breed, is it not important that our stock should be improved? And besides, the hog which will weigh 400, will sell in market more readily for \$4.00 per hundred than the hog which weighs 150 or 200 will sell for \$2.50 or \$3. I will not now specify the best breeds of cattle and hogs. If we should have a fair vote October, which we now contemnably, all will have an opportunity of seeing and judging for themselves. Such exhibitions are highly important, as they excite a spirit of emulation, and important results may be expected from them when properly conducted.

"This is an important article for the farmer to raise: if it can not be manufactured nor sold at present, it will bear transportation, and the seed can be manufactured into oil among us, and thus save the expense of sending abroad for that important article. A manufactory for small rope could do a good business at once and would find a ready market for all that could be produced. Some one should also engage in the manufacture of starch, and thus save the expense of sending our wheat to the east to be made into the article, and then go there to procure our supply. If sugar can be made from the beet profitably anywhere, it deserves a trial here. The ease with which the beet is raised, and the high price of sugar, offer strong inducements to the capitalist to engage in its manufacture.

"I have thus endeavored to direct your attention to the importance of agricultural improvements; and though this society has commenced operations at a time of great pecuniary embarrassments, yet let us not despise the day of small things. Other societies have commenced under as unfavorable circumstances as this, and they have steadily and perseveringly advanced until their salutary influence has been apparent to all. I could name instances did time permit, but I leave that for the present.

"The object of this society is a noble one, worthy the philanthropist and the patriot; and though you may not reach the goal of your wishes, your labors will not be lost.

"The seed which you sow will produce its tons and its twenty fold, though you may not live to gather the harvest. The work of improvement which you began will progress and be fruitful with blessings on your children and on your State."

The correspondence exchanged, concerning the printing of the address, was as follows:

DR. GR. HASKIN,

SIR.—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Winnebago County Agricultural Society, respectfully solicit of you the favor of a copy of your able address delivered at public society at their last meeting. We are aware, Sir, that you are so solicitous about the welfare of the people of this county, that you will not object, such as have the honor of giving useful labor to the community, to forward to the mass of readers, and to those with whom they are so much interested, your address were highly gratified, we think you cannot do the cause of agriculture so important in itself, and espe-

citizens, could prevent the indignant and outraged populace from lynching him upon the instant. That to the good name of the people he is said better counsels prevailed, and the law was allowed to take its course. Confinement was placed in jail and closely confined, until the February term (1887) of the Circuit Court, Judge Hampton K. Sheldon presiding, when he was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 27th of March following.

The case was called on Monday, February 28th, and the entire afternoon was spent in empanelling a jury, which consisted of the following named persons:

Levi Thinks, Howard, Philo C. Watson, Rockford; Anthony M. Peimly, Owen; Silas G. Tyler, Rockford; Jacob B. Phase, Howard; G. R. Ames, Harrison; Allen Rice, Harrison; Charles Works, Guilford; J. W. Jones, Lonscoe; Edward Leppers, Howard; J. W. Knapp, Racine; S. P. Colley, Burrill.

The jury being thus empanelled and sworn, the court adjourned until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. The presentation was conducted by T. D. Macdonald, State's Attorney, and William Brown, Esq.; the defence by Orrin Miller, Jr., and T. J. Turner, Esq.

The trial was concluded on Thursday afternoon, February 28th, and the case submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of "guilty of murder as charged in the indictment," when Judge Sheldon proceeded to pass the death sentence as follows:

"Alfred Countryman, you stand convicted of the murder of John F. Taylor. Your crime was attended with very aggravated circumstances. Mr. Taylor was the Sheriff of this county—he had arrested you for a felony, and was carrying you to the jail, when you broke from his custody and ran; he pursued, and as he was about to retake you, you drew forth from a place of concealment upon your person a pistol, turned upon and shot him, killing him in two or three minutes of time. Continuing your flight, you were seen to reload your pistol, to be prepared, it would seem, to take the life of the next man who approached to take you.

"This deed was perpetrated in the public streets of Rockford, in open day, in the midst of the host of friends of the deceased, to whom he was endeared by his qualities as a man and his faithful services as an officer, several of whom were eye-witnesses of the scene. It could only have been the respect for law, which distinguishes this community, that prevented you from being rent in pieces on the spot, by an explosion of popular indignation.

"To shoot down a peaceable officer of justice, in the quiet execution of his duty, was a wanton, brutal act, an awful manifestation of an abandoned and malignant heart. In the eye of the law, no crime is more heinous than to slay one of its officers in the discharge of his duty. The law grants that a strong arm its officers when performing its own mandates. Your case is a sad instance of the mischiefs of the barbarous practice of carrying deadly weapons. If you had not had that weapon of death concealed upon your person, you might have escaped a murderer's doom. In a well-ordered community like this, there is no need, under ordinary circumstances, to carry about such weapons of defence, and when carried they are much oftener used as the weapon of offence than of defence.

"The penalty of your high crime is the forfeit of your life—the terrible punishment the law inflicts not out of vengeance towards you, but for the

protection of human life, to deter men from the commission of the crime of murder.

"I do entreat you to devote your few remaining days on earth to an earnest preparation for your future state of existence, upon which you are so soon to enter; I delay it not in the hope that you may yet escape punishment. Your comrade, who bravely defended you and done all that legal ability could do in your behalf, have made strenuous efforts to obtain for you a new trial, and their zeal may yet lead them to attempt to procure a reversal of your sentence. If so, rely not on any hope of success; regard your doom as fixed, and act accordingly.

"Human criminals administer justice only, and punish—but you have before which you must hereafter answer for your violation of the divine law. By meditation upon your spiritual concerns, and by true repentance and contrition of heart, may you become a fit subject of divine mercy, and obtain from your final judge forgiveness of your crimes.

"The sentence of the court is, that you, Alfred Countryman, be taken to the jail of this county and detained in close custody until the twenty-second day of March instant; that on that day between the hours of ten in the morning and five in the afternoon, you be taken thence to the place of execution in this county, and there be hung by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul."

The place of execution was on what is now the farm of Samuel L. Church, about two miles west of the city of Rockford, and was the first and last (to date, 1877) execution of the death penalty in Winnebago County. The execution was public, and thousands of people were present to witness it. When he was pronounced extinct, his body was cut down and delivered to his friends.

Alfred Countryman was born in Montgomery County, New York, June 28, 1830, and was consequently in the twenty-seventh year of his age at the time of his execution. His father's family came to Ogle County in 1845-6, according to the condemned man's confession or written statement of the events of his life, where they were living at the time when Alfred committed the crime that forfeited his life. His life does not seem to have been a smooth one, but full of changes and shiftings and wanderings from one part of the country to another. Some time in the latter part of 1855 or in the early part of 1854, while working for the railroad company at Peconic, he made the acquaintance of a woman whose home was at Hampton, Michigan, to whom he was married by George Arnold, a justice of the peace of that town. At the time of his execution he had two children, a girl and a boy—one about two years old, and the other an infant.

WAR RECORD.

With the exception of the searriage of State and National elections and the ever-to-be-remembered Senatorial contest between two of America's political giants, Lincoln and Douglas, in 1858, there was nothing in the history of Winnebago County worthy of especial mention after the execution of Countryman until the coming of the great and final conflict between freedom and slavery, in 1861. Up to that time the people were busily engaged in perfecting their plans against the coming of declining years—improving their farms, building houses, shops, manufacturing establish-

ments, railroads, etc. Crime and criminals, and evil doers, with few exceptions, had been banished from the county, and an era of local tranquillity and prosperity had been fully and successfully inaugurated, so that when the electric wires conveyed to them the intelligence that, on Friday, the 12th day of April, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, had been fired upon by rebels in arms against the government, they were startled from the contemplation of undertakings nearly completed. When a day later, news was borne along the same wires that Major Anthonson had been compelled to surrender Fort Sumter, individual enterprises were abandoned, at least for the time, and with one impulse the people rallied to a common centre to take counsel together, and inaugurate such measures as might become necessary to meet the Government's call for volunteers to defend and maintain the integrity of the Union. While the people of Charleston were holding high revel over the surrender of Fort Sumter, the people of Winnebago County were preparing to take part in the measures that were sure to be inaugurated to punish their treason. An impromptu meeting was called in Rockford, and a committee appointed to prepare and issue a call for a mass meeting of citizens to consider the exigencies of the occasion, and to adopt such measures as the times seemed sure to demand. That committee issued the following call:

"UNION MASS MEETING."

"*Citizens of Winnebago County, Let us Meet like Men!*"

"The citizens of Winnebago County, without distinction of party, are requested to meet at the court house in Rockford, on Wednesday, April 24th, 1861, at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of holding counsel together and adopting such measures as in their judgment the present alarming crisis demands, and properly responding to the President in his call for support to the General Government. A full attendance from all the towns in the county is anxiously desired.—E. W. Lucas, S. M. Church, J. F. Warner, *Committee*." Dated April 17th, 1861.

Saturday, April 20, 1861, the Rockford *Register* prints as follows:

"PATRIOTISM AT HOME."

"Our city, in common with all other places throughout the North, has been the scene of almost continuous excitement on the war question during the whole week. The prevailing subject and constant theme of conversation in all circles, at home as well as on the street, has been the exciting news in connection with the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, and the war thus inaugurated. Party lines have for the time been laid aside in devotion to the Union, and with few exceptions our Democratic citizens, to their honor be it said, join heartily in sustaining the Administration in the crisis thus forced upon the country. It is no time now to argue who is right or who is wrong upon the questions of national policy which have heretofore excited discussions into passions. One common purpose should animate all hearts in this hour of our country's peril—that of preserving it from irretrievable ruin. We hope we have no Cow-Boys in Rockford or Winnebago County."

The mass meeting called for the 24th was an imposing demonstration. Every man present and participating in the action of the meeting had, for

the once, divested himself of political bias, and was governed alone by patriotic impulses. There was no jangling between two opinions—there was but one expression, but one purpose—the Union must and shall be preserved." Strong resolutions were adopted, and men and money pledged till the rebellion was conquered, peace restored, and the integrity of the Union vindicated.

But even before this meeting had assembled and taken action in the premises, enlistments had commenced, and the organization of several companies undertaken, and within a week after the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter had been received the Rockford Zouaves had completed their organization and tendered their services to the Government. The citizens, equally patriotic, in a few hours subscribed and paid in the sum of \$1,570.49 to purchase the uniform for this company, and with hearts full of love for their country and the prayers of the citizens they marched every under command of Captain Nevins, and went into camp at Springfield. During the week ending May 4, five other companies were raised, as follows: Rockford Zouaves, Company B, Ellis Rifles, Rockford Rifles, a company of Dragoons, and a company of Irish riflemen. On the 30th of September, six companies had been raised and officered in Winnebago County, and accepted for service as follows:

Rockford Zouaves, Company A—Captain G. L. Nevins.

Rockford Zouaves, Company B—Captain Anders.

Drummond Guards—Captain Whitmeier.

Washington Rifles—Captain Bird.

Rockford Rifles—Captain Bird.

Ellis Rifles—Captain E. F. W. Ellis.

Besides these, Captain Ansh was raising a cavalry company, Captain Boyd's company was nearly full, Lieutenant Ketcheson was recruiting for a Missouri regiment, and Major P. Flynn was forwarding recruits for Mulligan's Irish Brigade at St. Louis.

This uprising of the patriotic men of Winnebago was in the first months of the year—the spring and summer of 1861. While the younger portion of the community was thus responding to their country's call for men to defend and uphold its honor, the older men were no less active in providing ways and means to help their boys off to the field of battle. Nor were mothers, wives and sisters inactive. They had a duty to discharge and they discharged it faithfully. The county authorities, within a very few days after the surrender of Fort Sumter, met in special session and appropriated \$10,000 to be expended in the equipment of volunteers, and the support of the families of such of them as were married. This sum was increased by subsequent appropriations for bounties, etc., until very nearly \$800,000 were paid out for war purposes. In addition, each township provided a liberal bounty fund, while private subscriptions were also made from time to time, and whenever occasion or necessity demanded. There was no penitence either in the county authorities or private individuals. And thus the good work went on from the beginning to the end of the war. To every call for volunteers, a ready response was made, and the quota assigned to the county promptly filled.

In Kaufman and Burell's Rockford City Directory and County Gazetteer, published in 1869, there is an article under the caption of "Winnebago County in the War," from which we make the following statistical extract: "Up to October 1, 1863, the quota of the county, according to the

enrollment returns made to the Assistant Marshal General's office at Springfield, was 2,037 men; the enlistments credited to the county, 1,921, leaving the county short, according to this estimate, 116 men. These were more than made up, however, by men who had enlisted in the regiments raised in other States, and who had not up to this time been allowed to the credit of the county. It was subsequently ascertained that about 125 men from this county had enlisted in Wisconsin and Missouri regiments.

In 1864 a new enrollment was made by Halsey G. Clark, deputy-enrolling officer of the county. This enrollment showed 4,627 persons between the age of 20 and 45 years, liable to military duty.

The quota of the county, upon this enrollment, under the various calls for troops to July 1, 1864, was 2,778, apportioned to the different towns and wards of the city as follows:

	No. Enrolled, quota to	
Besene	190	121
Brant	197	181
Guilford	130	82
Cherry Valley	238	134
New Alford	126	182
Owen	156	167
Stirling	268	167
Stirling	61	40
Harrison	80	62
Burrill	201	115
Winnebago	208	116
Swanwick	270	150
Lowman	210	129
Lowman	102	62
Rockford, outside of the city	168	904
City, 1st Ward	405	223
" 2d "	487	253
" 3d "	498	250
" 4th "	220	148
Total	4,627	2,778

"This quota was filed on the 30th day of September, 1864, the last two men being mustered in on that day.

In December, 1864, when the last call for men was made by the President, it was resolved by the county authorities to make a new and thorough enrollment, it being claimed that the one just made was incorrect, and that it reported a greater number of men liable to military duty than there really was in the county. Accordingly, in December, 1864, a thorough canvass of each enrollment district was made, which gave 3,269 persons liable to draft, a decrease of 1,361 from the previous enrollment. Upon this enrollment the last quota of the county was based, amounting to 345 men. They were divided among the towns and wards of Rockford as follows:

	Enrollment, quota Jan. 1, 1865.
Besene	135
Brant	110
Guilford	80
Cherry Valley	20
New Alford	106
Stirling	133
Rockford	190
	27

The apparent unequal distribution of these quotas to the different regions was the cause of much complaint among the county authorities, and it complicated, however, were of no avail, and the men had to be interned as reported. This was done by the 15th of April, 1862, and in having been interned in previous to that date. There, with these, were enlisted under former calls, made 3,176 of her patriotic citizens who lived their lives on Southern battle-fields to sustain the Government. Although the country was not so well supplied with arms as it

overgrown birthright, to their credit be it said, but 39 of this number were willing to shield themselves behind foreign protection papers, and while enjoying all the privileges of residents of the United States, refused to assist in supporting its Government. They are divided among the townships as follows: "Howard, 10; New Milford, 3; Laramie, 3; 1st and 2d Wards City, 5; 3d, 4th and 5th Wards City, 6; Owen, 1; Rocketon, 1; Dartmouth, 6; Grant, 1; total, 39."

WINNEBAGO COUNTY WAR RECORD.

Second Assistant Surgeon Clarence M. Spaulding, com.
March 27, 1863. Answered on May 4, 1860.
Company G.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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Company A.



John Fennick
DURAND TP

DURAND TP.

Company F.

Company H.

Company K.

Palce, c. Jun. 1,

Jan. 1, 1864, m.

Company L.

Neonics

2d Cavalry.

Mack, John P. c. Aug. 8, '61, re-enlisted as Vet., Jan. 5
1864, m. c. Nov. 22, 1865, as *Farrier*.

14th Cavalry

15th Cavalry

4077710

Company A

Company B

Company H.

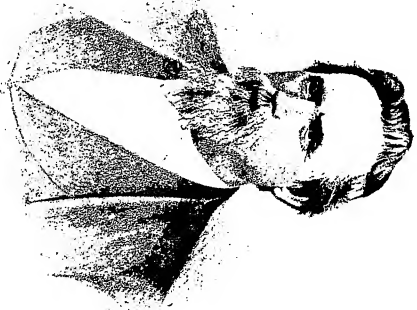
Company 1.

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K. H. Pinwell
CHERRY VALLEY

CHERRY VALLEY

The war ended, peace concluded and the union preserved in its integrity, those sons of Winnebago who had volunteered their lives in defense of the unity of the government who were spared to see the triumph of patriotism over treason, returned to their homes to receive grand orations of welcome and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and zealously followed them wherever the fortunes of war directed. Exchanging their soldiers' uniform for citizens' dress, they fell back to their old vocations—on the farm, at the forge, the bench, in the shop, and wherever else their hands found to do. Brave men and honorable always, and no class of Winnebago's citizens are entitled to greater respect and consideration than the volunteer solliery, not only because they were soldiers in the hour of the country's peril, but because in their association with their fellow-citizens their walk is upright, and their honesty and character without reproach.

HISTORICAL RECORD—CONTINUED.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Oh! a wondrous stream is the river of Time,
As it runs through the realm of years,
With a faultless rhythm, and a musical rhyme,
And a mother sweep, and a surge sublime,
As it flows in the ocean of years.—*R. P. Taylor.*

Forty-three years have come and gone since white men began to exercise dominion in the Rock River Valley—erst the home of the Winnebagoes and their kindred. Those years have been full of changes, and the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the Past of the county, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of about 30,000, that in all the accomplishments and acquisitions of life, are as far advanced as are the people of the counties of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial-like dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufacturing places, have grown up and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Winnebago tribe of red men, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old hand-marks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.

The beginning of these changes was made in August, 1834, when Gen. ALEXANDER KASK and THOMAS BLAKE landed their little canoe at the mouth of Kent creek. In June of the following year, the entire population numbered only eleven persons, but during the remainder of that year, and notably during 1836 and up to 1840, immigration was rapid. All the arrivals up to and during the year 1840, are classed as "Old Settlers," and as such are recognized by the "Rockford Society of Early Settlers." When the census was taken in 1840, the population had increased to 4,609, while the election returns for that year show that a total of 1,114 votes was cast for President. [Of these votes, 789 were cast for General Harrison, 231 for Martin Van Buren and four for the candidate of the Abolition party.]

Of the voters and heads of families representing the population of 1840, many removed from the county to find homes in other states, while the spirits of others were called to join the immortal throng gathered

around the great white throne in the far-away realms of eternal life and light. Others preferred to remain in the homes they commenced in the hands of the Winnebagoes, and by the goodness and mercy of God, have grown in wealth, wisdom and nobilities, until in their declining years, they are respected and honored patriarchs in the community that owes much of its character to the influences they establish, and in pioneer times.

It is not strange, that among the pioneer settlers of any new country a deep-seated and sincere friendship should spring up, that would grow and strengthen with their years. The incidents, leading to life in a new country—the trials and hardships, privations and deprivations—are well calculated to test not only the physical powers of endurance, but the moral, kindly, generous attributes of humankind and womanhood. They are times that try men's souls and bring to the surface all that there may be in them of their good or bad. As a rule, there is an equality of conditions that recognizes no distinctions. All occupy a common level, and as a natural consequence, a brotherly and sisterly feeling grows up that is as lasting as time, for "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." With such a community, there is a hospitality, a kindness and benevolence and a charity unbroken and unimpeded among the older, richer and more densely populated communities. The very nature of their surroundings teaches them to "feel each other's woe, to share each other's joy." An injury or a wrong may be ignored, but a kindly, generous, charitable act is never forgotten. The memory of old associations and kindly deeds is always fresh. Haven looks may blanch and wither; tall, round cheeks sink and hollow; the fires of intelligence vanish from the organs of vision; the brow become wrinkled with care and age, and the erect form bowed with accumulating years, but the true friends of the "long ago" will be remembered as long as life and reason endure.

The surroundings of pioneer life are well calculated to test the "true inwardness" of the human heart. As a rule, the men and women who first occupy a new country—who go in advance to spy out the land and prepare for the coming of a future people—are bold, fearless, self-reliant and industrious. In these respects, no matter from what remote sections or countries they may come, there is a similarity of character. In birth, education, religion and language, there may be a vast difference, but imbued with a common purpose—the founding and building of homes—these differences are soon lost by association, and thus they become one people, united by a common interest, and no matter what changes may come in after years, the associations thus formed are never buried out of memory.

In pioneer life there are always incidents of peculiar interest, not only to the pioneers themselves, but which, if properly preserved, would be of interest to posterity, and it is a matter to be regretted that the formation of "Old Settlers' Associations" has been neglected in so many parts of the country. The presence of such associations in all the counties of our common country, with well kept records of the more important events, such as dates of arrivals, births, marriages, deaths, removals, nativities, etc., as any one can readily see, would be the direct means of preserving to the literature of the country, the history of every community, that, to future generations, would be invaluable as a record of reference, and a ready method of settling important questions of controversy. As important as these Associations are admitted to be, their formation has not yet become general, and there are many counties in the Western country whose

early history is entirely lost because of such neglect and indifference. Such organizations would possess facts and figures that could not be had from any other source. Aside from their historic importance, they would serve as a means of keeping alive and further cementing old friendships, and renewing among the members associations that were necessarily interrupted by the innovations of increasing population, entraining social intercourse, and creating a charitable fund for such of their members as were victims of misfortune and adversity.

Actuated by the purposes suggested in the last preceding paragraph, the pioneers of Winnebago County organized a society in 1870, that is known as the *Lawson Society* or *Lawry Settlers*. The first formal meeting was held in the City Council rooms, January 10, 1870, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and signed by such of the old settlers as were then present. Some other preliminary arrangements were perfected, when the Society adjourned until the following Saturday, January 16th, when the following officers were elected:

President—Thatcher Blake; *Vice President*—David S. Kenfield; *Secretary*—Thomas Ferguson; *Treasurer*—A. C. Spafford; *Directors*—John Lake, Thomas D. Robertson, and David D. Alling.

At the time of this election twenty-six of the Old Settlers had signed the constitution and thus become members of the Society. A residence in the county of thirty years, and the payment of three dollars as an initiation fee, and one dollar per year as annual dues, are qualifications of membership. If at any time a further sum is needed for any specific charitable purpose, the board of Directors are clothed with power to levy on a assessment upon the members. The object of the Society is thus defined in article two of the constitution:

"It is designed to be a moral and benevolent association for the purpose of cultivating social intercourse among its members, and creating a fund for charitable purposes in their behalf. To collect and preserve information connected with the early settlement and subsequent history of Winnebago County; and to perpetuate the memory of those whose sagacity, energy and enterprise, induced them to settle here and to encounter the toils and privations incident to those who first settle in a new country."

Article three provides that "this Society shall be composed of those male residents who settled in this county previous to the year 1840, and who are now residents of the town of Rockford and vicinity. That hereafter thirty years residence in the town of Rockford or vicinity, will be a sufficient qualification for any such settler becoming a member of this Society."

There are now (October, 1877) ninety-two members, whose names, date and place of birth, and date of arrival in the county, are given below: Thatcher Blake, Thayer, Maine, March 16, 1809; August, 1834. Ephraim Wyman, June 26, 1809, Lancaster, Mass.; Sept. 20, 1836. Chas. Woods, Nov. 24, 1803, Wrentham, N. H.; Feb. 20, 1836. Henry W. Loomis, Deddington, N. J.; May 15, 1836. Alonzo Carey, Oneida Co., N. Y.; March 14, 1836. Chas. P. Brady, Dec. 14, 1814, Bucks Co., Pa.; Nov. 18, 1836. Wm. P. Dennis, Ipswich, Mass.; March 14, 1837. D. D. Alling, April 27, 1813, Westfield, Conn.; Oct. 10, 1837. John Lake, April 18, 1804, Groton, Mass.; Nov. 23, 1838. John Fitch, March 30, 1821, England; Nov. 1, 1837.

- H. H. Shady, Nov. 1, 1817, Aekworth, N. H.; April 27, 1887.
 Asa W. Weldon, Yarmouth, Mass.; July 11, 1838.
 Wrat Talbot, Connecticut; Oct. 1, 1838.
 Thomas D. Holborn, March 4, 1818, Scotland; December, 1838.
 E. L. Baker, Kearsburg, Vt.; Oct. 6, 1838.
 David S. Provvid, April 3, 1812, Flatford, Vt.; April 12, 1839.
 S. C. Fuller, Hartsborough, Canada; May 29, 1839.
 James Gilbert, New York City; May 29, 1839.
 Jason Marsh, Woodstock, Vt.; Oct. 6, 1838.
 H. N. Baker, Kearsburg, Vt.; Oct. 6, 1838.
 *Willard Wheeler, Vermont; Oct. 6, 1839.
 Wm. J. Cole, Richmond Co., N. Y.; July 31, 1839.
 Phineas Hovess, Sept. 25, 1817, Putnam Co., N. Y.; June 26, 1839.
 A. C. Stafford, Adams, N. Y.; October, 1839.
 Austin Colton, Jan. 30, 1817, Northampton, Mass.; May, 1839.
 Duran Ferguson, Nov. 15, 1809, Glasgow, Scotland; Nov. 3, 1839.
 Belinda Houghton, Cheshire Co., N. H.; Nov. 1, 1836.
 *Chas. J. Horgan, Boston, Mass.; Dec. 4, 1836.
 *John Jefferson Jewell, Oct. 24, 1816, Genesee Co., N. Y.; Oct. 4, 1838.
 *William Knapp, Keeneville, N. Y.; July 3, 1837.
 William R. Wheeler, May 31, 1810, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; Sept., 1838.
 Nathaniel Wilder, June 30, 1794, Lancaster, Mass.; March, 1837.
 Isiah Lyon, Woodstock, Conn.; June, 1838.
 A. L. Enoch, July 24, 1814, Dayton, O.; Sept., 1836.
 Homer Denton, Dec. 21, 1812, Oswego Co., N. Y.; May 1, 1837.
 Elmes Martin, Oct. 21, 1796, Peacham, Vermont; Jan. 20, 1839.
 William Jones, May 18, 1811, Monmouth, Wales; June 30, 1837.
 R. K. Town, June 3, 1802, Granville, N. Y.; June, 1842.
 William H. Higbee, June 30, 1826, Shipton, Lower Canada; Oct., 1830.
 Selden N. Church, March 4, 1804, East Haden, Conn.; Nov., 1836.
 Alfred Hart, March 18, 1797, Hantsburg, Suffolk Co., Long Island, N. Y.; June 6, 1839.
 John Stafford, Nov. 26, 1821, Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; May, 1839.
 Richard Montague, August 2, 1799, Hadley, Hampshire Co., Mass.; July 1, 1835.
 *Spencer Duggles, August 1, 1793, Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass.; May 1, 1836.
 Thomas B. Talbot, April 17, 1806, Tolland Co., Conn.; July 4, 1835.
 William Peters, Sept. 14, 1808, County Antrim, Ireland; Oct. 10, 1837.
 Hiram K. Ennold, Jan. 2, 1828, Warren Co., Ohio; May 10, 1836.
 Duncen H. Ferguson, Sept. 1835, Scotland; Nov. 3, 1839.
 Henry P. Redington, April 6, 1814, Walpole, N. H.; May, 1836.
 Benjamin Franklin Cunningham, Feb. 8, 1830, Petersborough, N. H.; May, 1839.
 Samuel Cunningham, August 15, 1815, Petersborough, N. H.; July 11, 1839.
 Goodyear A. Sanford, August 28, 1814, Hamden, Conn.; Aug. 31, 1837.
 James M. Wright, June 1, 1809, Norwalk, Mass.; Sept., 1838.
 Ephraim A. Herrick, April 23, 1817, Andover, Mass.; June 6, 1836.
 John H. Thurston, March 8, 1804, Glens Falls, N. Y.; March 12, 1837.
 *Elizabeth Gregory, April 23, 1804, Danbury, Fairfield Co., Conn.; June 17, 1835.

- Ephraim Sumner, Feb. 9, 1808, Windham, Vermont; Oct. 19, 1835.
 *Jonathan Wilson, Sept. 2, 1793, Yarmouth, Mass.; Feb. 18, 1836.
 *Richard S. Sides, Aug. 18, 1813, Nelson, N. H.; March 29, 1837.
 Harris Bauman, Sept. 8, 1819, Danbury, Conn.; June, 1838.
 Nathaniel Beckum, March 4, 1805, Worcester, Mass.; August, 1838.
 Jesse Hihn, August 9, 1809, Bennington, Vermont; July, 1838.
 *Migah L. Herrick, Sept., 1839, Andover, Essex Co., Mass.; May, 1839.
 Asa G. Spalding, August 10, 1809, Sheshequin, Bradford Co., Pa.; April, 1836.
 *Anson S. Miller, Sept. 24, 1810, Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y.; July 15, 1840.
 Daniel Bow, March 16, 1816, Perthshire, Scotland; March, 1841.
 *Alfred Davis, Oct. 31, 1818, Ireland; Aug. 10, 1840.
 *Robert J. Cross, Oct. 1, 1803, Northampton, N. Y.; August, 1839.
 Alfred Hunt, Jr., Dec. 18, 1833, Tompkins Co., N. Y.; Sept., 1839.
 *Lewis S. Sawyer, Aug. 8, 1812, Oneida Co., N. Y.; Sept., 1839.
 *Ebenzer Barrett, Oct. 1, 1795, Barry, Worcester Co., Mass.; Oct. 1, 1839.
 *Morry Brown, Jan. 20, 1814, Bartlettville, Providence Co., R. I.; April 28, 1838.
 *Lewis Jackson, July 13, 1813, Cecil Co., Maryland; July 28, 1839.
 John Platt, March 8, 1813, New Haven, Conn.; May 11, 1837.
 *M. L. B. Regan, Georgetown, Canada West; March 1, 1840.
 *Yvris P. Miller, Feb. 13, 1813, Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y.; April 23, 1841.
 *Henry O. Brown, Aug. 15, 1812, Madison Co., N. Y.; July, 1840.
 G. Taplock, July 4, 1815, Rathfriland, Hampshire, Scotland; Dec. 1, 1841.
 *William Hulley, June 4, 1818, Fifeeshire, Scotland; June 12, 1838.
 *Dennis Fish, Aug. 30, 1809, Washington Co., N. Y.; Sept. 30, 1839.
 *John W. Dyer, Aug. 22, 1813, Stockton, Chautauque Co., N. Y.; April, 1838.
 G. H. Stafford, Jan. 6, 1819, Adams, N. Y.; May 30, 1839.
 Ben Hall, Nov. 3, 1803, Walsingham, Conn.; 1837.
 *Lett M. Tarr, Nov. 12, 1817, Cortland Co., N. Y.; June 4, 1837.
 *Geo. S. Hackett, Oct. 4, 1838, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill., Oct. 4, 1838.
 *Hiram Richardson, Aug. 24, 1818, Orange Co., Vermont; Oct. 10, 1837.
 *Leve Moulthrop, March 16, 1841, New Milford, Windham Co., Ill., March 16, 1841.
 M. H. Trainer, Sept. 30, 1813, Riga Town, Monroe Co., N. Y.; June 25, 1838.
 I. Taylor, Sept. 13, 1818, Salisbury, Hillsboro Co., N. Y.; April, 1836.
 *Spencer Talbot, Oct. 14, 1810, Iowa, Oneida Co., N. Y.; Feb. 26, 1836.
 *Elijah B. Gamble, April 21, 1834, Spencer, Worcester Co., Mass.; Oct. 19, 1835.
 James B. Martyn, Dec. 25, 1801, Parish of Provins, County of Cornwall, England; April, 1836.
 Two of the members whose names appear in this list, (George S. Hackett and John W. Dyer) were members of the Association of Old Settlers, thirteen of them, whose names are marked with a star (*). They have passed away. D. S. Willard died May 20, 1837. *William Wheeler, Apr. 12, 1850. C. J. Horgan, March 1, 1850. *M. L. B. Regan, 1854. *Yvris P. Miller, 1854. *Henry O. Brown, 1854. *G. Taplock, 1854. *William Hulley, 1854. *Dennis Fish, 1854. *John W. Dyer, 1854. *H. O. Gregory, February 10, 1856. *J. W. Dyer, November 11, 1859. George S. Hackett, August 23, 1876. Peter Griffin, Feb. 11, 1876.

bell and Levi Moulthrop, were born in the county, but as will be seen by reference to article three of the constitution, already quoted, are fully entitled to membership. A large majority of the others came here before 1840, and have seen the wild practices disappearing year by year before the well-affected industries of themselves and their followers. Nearly all of those whose names appear in this catalogue are well preserved intellectually and physically, and surrounded by all the necessary comforts of life, and in their declining years are enabled to take life easily—to sit beneath their own vines and fig trees, and enjoy the accumulations of the industry and economy of their pioneer days.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENT.

For many years the improvement of Rock River so as to render it navigable was an enterprise that enlisted a good deal of attention from the people, not only of Winnebago, but of all the counties along the banks of this beautiful tributary of the Mississippi. In Winnebago, and especially among the people of Rockford, a river improvement fever would break out every once in a while, and meetings would be called, resolutions adopted, committees appointed, petitions drafted, signed and forwarded to Congress, and great plans inaugurated for this purpose. And indeed, it seems almost a pity that after so much time, money and labor spent in this direction, the efforts were not rewarded as the people hoped. But then there is this consolation—that they failed to accomplish by these efforts and expenditures what at length compensated by *demonstrating* the river, building up large manufacturing establishments, and securing railway communication with every part of the country.

Failing to obtain assistance from the national government to aid in the improvement of Rock River, the Legislature of Illinois was invoked, and a special law passed by that body, about 1845-6, to enable the people of the several counties along the river, from Rock Island to the Wisconsin State line, to vote for or against the assessment of a river improvement tax. The measure carried in all the counties, a tax was assessed and collected, and the work commenced. At Rockford, a part of the money so collected was expended in 1846, in attempting to cut a channel through the rapids where the dam has since been built. Work was also commenced at Strengthen and other points, but was finally abandoned. What money remained on hand was paid back *pro rata* to the counties from which it had been collected, and public attention generally turned to millrout enterprises. Now the river is *dam'd* from Mifflin, near its confluence with the Mississippi, far up into Wisconsin.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first schools taught in the county were family or subscription schools; the first houses erected especially for school purposes were built in Guilford township, in the spring of 1837, and was a round log structure, 12x20 feet in size, and in which a school was commenced in May of that year, by Miss Charlotte Gregorys of St. Charles, Kane County. The house was built and the school sustained by five of the settlers: A. J. Dymnisk, Theophilus Watkins, Powers, Jacob Enoch and Henry Enoch. All of whom are now dead. There was neither loft nor ceiling in this school house, which stood over a half mile east of the present school house in District No. 1, in that township. The next school was commenced in Rock-

ford the same year, by Miss Eunice Brown, who subsequently married Mr. J. G. Lyon. Her school house was a log cabin on the East Side. About the same time, Miss Frances Bradford also commenced a school on the West Side. The building she occupied was a small log cabin belonging to the late William E. Dunham, and stood a short distance south of the residence of S. C. Withers, in South Rockford. In 1838, Miss Sarah A. Danforth taught on the West Side. In 1839, Miss Wood was a West Side teacher. In the winter of 1839-40, James M. Wright taught in a building on the corner of Main and Market streets, East Side, on the ground now occupied by the American House. In 1839, Miss Hyde taught in the same building. In the same year (1839), Andrews Corbin taught in a house owned by himself, on the West Side. But it is unnecessary to continue a detailed mention of the names of those who engaged in "teaching the young folk how to shoot," in the pioneer days of Rockford or Winnebago County, for their name is legion. But it is true alike to them and their patrons to say that they all made good records as educators. To name all of those who engaged in the honorable profession of teachers from the date of the opening of the first school in 1837, to the time when hands became taxable, thus enabling the people to sustain free public schools, would be a work of supererogation. As the population increased in town and country, schools increased in like proportion. As the years increased, and the people increased in wealth, the old log school houses, with their mud and sickle chimneys, parchment floors, and mudstone seats, graced paper windows, and other primitive accommodations, went down before those more in keeping with the progressive march of time. But the old school houses and the old teachers are kindly remembered by many of the leading men of the county. In them the foundations of usefulness were laid that have enabled many of their scholars to go out in the world and make honorable records among the learned men of nations.

In no one interest of the country have forty years marked such wonderful and gratifying changes as in the educational. Forty years ago a knowledge of the higher branches could only be obtained at the colleges of the older States—Vale, Harvard, Antwerp, Dartmouth and their contemporaries. Now, there is not a school in Winnebago County that does not furnish a village almost equal to those offered at the beginning of the last half century for the colleges named. All over the Winnebago prairies neat and comfortable school houses are to be seen, while the teachers are proficient and competent to impart instruction in any of the branches necessary to any of the ordinary pursuits of life. In reality, *they are the people's colleges*, and no system is dearer to the people than the system that supports and maintains them. To make war upon this system would only be making war upon our nation's life.

The following is a statistical exhibit of the school interests, as shown by the Superintendent's report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877:

Number of males under 21 years of age, 1,070; number of females do., 7,987; total, 14,337. Number of males between 6 and 21 years, 4,893; females, do., 5,135; total, 10,448. Number of school districts, 180. Number of districts having school five months or more, 128; average number of months school sustained 7.7. Number of male pupils enrolled, 3,451; females, do., 3,549; total number of pupils enrolled, 7,000. Number of male teachers employed, 63; females, 221; total number of teachers employed, 284. Grand total number of days attendance, 750,677—equal in

school time, i. e., nine months of four weeks each, and five days to a week, to 3,399 years and 117 days. Highest wages paid any male teacher, \$150; do, paid any female teacher, \$80; lowest wages paid any male teacher, \$25; do, paid any female teacher, \$13.50; average wages paid male teachers, \$52.70; do, paid female teachers, \$20.31. Total receipts during the year, \$23,630.25; expenditures, \$35,114.00, leaving a balance on hand of \$11,516.25. Estimated value of school property, \$117,585; apparatus, \$17,376.35. Estimated value of school property, \$41,077.15; county fund, \$3,880.00; total of school assets, \$167,553.25. Number of applicants for certificates examined, 256; number of first-grade certificates issued, 10; second grade, do, 135; number of applicants rejected, 81. The number of days employed by the Superintendent in visiting schools, was 120; in the examination of teachers and office work, 80; total, 200.

The present County Superintendent of Schools is Mary L. Carpenter, who was one of the ten lady superintendents selected in November, 1873. December 28-9, 1874, a meeting of the State Association of County Superintendents was held in Oshkosh. Five of these lady superintendents had been appointed to read papers and lend in their discussions. These appointees included Mrs. Carpenter, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves, the ease, grace, fluency and force with which they treated the subjects that had been submitted to them, was highly complimented in the report of State Superintendent Elzer. On the 28-31 of December, 1875, another meeting of this association was held at Rock Island, when Mrs. Carpenter read an essay on the "Best Method of Bringing Directors up to Their Duty," and submitted the following conclusions: "First, bring County Superintendents up to their duty. We should be active ourselves; never dilatory; prompt to meet all engagements; ready to co-operate with school officers in the performance of their duties, thereby inspiring them with our enthusiasm. Divide the time in supervision between teachers and school officers."

County Associations of School Officers.—This is a movement in which Mrs. Carpenter has taken a warm and active interest. A meeting of the Association was held at Rockport, Feb. 24, 1876, which was largely attended, not only by school officers and teachers, but by citizens. Allowing the esteem in which Mrs. Carpenter is held, we quote the following resolution from a series adopted by that meeting:

"Resolved, That we, as School Directors of Winnebago County, tender to the County Superintendent of Public Schools, our hearty thanks for that energy and zeal which she has manifested in the interests of our public schools."

The standing of Mrs. Carpenter, and her efficiency as a superintendent, compared with the other superintendents of the State, is unquestionably good, and is thus complimented by State Superintendent Elzer, in a letter to H. R. Dinech, Esq., editor of the *Rockford Journal*:

"Dear Sir: Yours of September 20th came duly to hand, and in reply will say:

"First, The reports that have been made to this department by Mrs. M. L. Carpenter, the Superintendent of schools of your county, since I have assumed the duties of the office, have been correct in every particular. Every item of information required has been freely and correctly given. The financial statistics balance to a cent, and show ability on her part in this work. For the year ending September 30, 1875, only two reports out

of the one hundred and two were absolutely correct, and of these two, Mrs. Carpenter's was one.

"So far as I am able to judge from the work I have seen of Mrs. Carpenter's, both as Teachers' Instructors and Teachers' Association, I am clearly of the opinion that she is well qualified for the position she now holds. I consider her one of the best County Superintendents in the State."

"Her standing among the leading teachers and with the superintendents, so far as I know, is high, and she is regarded as a thorough and efficient officer. She has attended three meetings of the Superintendents' Association, and has been called upon to read a paper at each one of them. Last year she was elected Secretary of the State Teachers' Association, which of itself is some evidence of her standing among the class of teachers who are members of the Association."

"Hoping that I have answered your interrogations sufficiently full, I remain,

Yours truly,

W. M. FRYER.

"Supr. Public Instruction."

MEMORIAL.

Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter was born in Greenbush, N. Y., in 1839. When quite young her parents removed to Rockport, and in one of the public schools of that city she received her early education. She pursued a classical course of study at the Fort Plain Collegiate Institute, graduating with much honor at the age of seventeen years. Coming West soon after, she taught the village school of Watertown, Iowa. In 1857 she was married, and has since resided in Rockford. Mrs. Carpenter has ever taken an active interest in the cause of education, and for several years was a successful teacher in the public schools of this city. In 1873 she was elected lady superintendent of schools, which office she has filled with much ability; the 136 schools in the county have been visited by her fidelity; she has studied the wants of each, rooting out objectionable methods of instruction and introducing new systems. During the past four years she has also had charge of the Normal department in the Rockford Female Seminary. In reports to the State Department of Public Instruction, her promptness and correctness have met the flattering approbation of its officers. The following we extract from a letter written by one of the prominent educators in this State: "The high culture and great energy which Mrs. Carpenter possesses, eminently fit her for the Superintendency. The esteem in which she is held by her fellow teachers is shown by her election as Secretary of the State Teachers' Association."

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS

Have been carefully fostered, not only in the city of Rockford, but in all the towns and villages of the county as well as in the country districts. In a community so thoroughly alive to educational interests as the people of Winnebago have always proved themselves to be, it could not be otherwise. The first religious sermon, preached on Kent creek (now Rockford) was rendered by Rev. Armas Kent (brother of Germanians), a Congressional minister, of Galena, on the second Sunday of June, 1835, on which occasion the log house of Germanians Kent was converted into a temple of worship. Commencing in January, 1876, a local historian furnished the *Rockford Gazette* a series of articles on early events, and among other inci-

denots referred to this meeting. He said: "The city was more Godly and righteous than than it is now, and upon this occasion every one came out to church. There were no idle-slayers in those days, and when the minister began his prayer on that bright Sabbath morning, he had the entire village for an audience. They ministered eleven in all, including three ladies—Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Haight and her sister, and eight gentlemen—Germanus Kent, Thaddeus Blake, Albert Smalrod, Daniel S. Haight, his hired man, and a Mr. Vanardol (Kent's millwright). The sermon was an impressive, though not a learned one. Arntus Kent was a thoroughly good man, although not an eloquent preacher, and his simple, missionary way of exhortation suited the pioneers better than faultless rhetoric. This gentleman died a few years ago in Galien."

This primitive meeting was the beginning of better things—the awakening of that religious sentiment that has grown with increasing years, until Rockford has become pre-eminently a city, and Winnebago a land, of churches and religious light. In the city of Rockford there are eighteen church edifices, as follows: "First Methodist Episcopal, First Congregational, First Baptist, Emmanuel, Church of the Christian Union, Second Congregational, St. James Catholic, Court Street Methodist Episcopal, First Presbyterian, Swedish Evangelical Lutheran, Westminster Presbyterian, State Street Baptist, Third Street Methodist Episcopal, Swedish Methodist Episcopal, Woodruff's Addition Methodist Episcopal, South Rockford Methodist Episcopal, Disciples, and German Lutheran—18.

In the outside districts there are twenty-six church edifices, representing as many different religious organizations. They are distributed as follows:

Cherry Valley, 3; New Milford, 3; Harten, 2; Roscoe, 2; Rockton, 2; Shirland, 2; Ilwaco, 3; Owen, 1; Barric, 2; Danmud, 2; Pockton, 2; Winnebago, 3; Sewan, 1—26. Added to the Rockford churches makes a grand total of 44 church edifices in Winnebago County.

The Rockford church edifices are handsome, substantial buildings, and in style and finish well in keeping with the character of the people by whom they were built and by whom they are maintained. The country church edifices are for the most part frame buildings, but neat and tasty in finish. The Swedish Presbyterian church, erected at Ayrle during the summer of 1877, is one of the best in the country, and its style, architecture and finish would do no discredit to aristocratic congregations of large cities. This temple of worship is built of hand-dressed stone, and will cost about \$12,000.

The seed sown by Rev. Arntus Kent, in his brother's log cabin on the bank of Kent creek, on the second Sunday in June, 1835, grew and ripened into the fulness of a plentiful harvest. Until then the stillness of the country of the Winnebagoes had never been broken by the voice of prayer and praise, unless the songs the birds sang were offered as a tribute to the glory of the great Architect whose hand unfolded these rich prairies and reared their grove-covered hill-sides. Since Rev. Arntus Kent preached to the Rockford population of eleven persons, all told, a population of 30,000 has grown up in Winnebago County, who

"—sing of God, the mighty source
Of all things, the stupendous force
On which all things depend!

—United in 1877 as the Centennial Church of Rockford.

"—from whose right arm, beauteous eyes,
All power, power, and enterprise
Cometh, and reign, and end."

Methodism was established in the county when the Edwards period in what is now Winnebago township, in 1835. Preaching, however, was unknown until the following June. In the early part of that month, Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, a very prominent Methodist divine in those days, came along in the discharge of the duty assigned him by the annual conference, and stopped with the family of Henry Enoch, the father of Abraham I. and Ulfam I., now well known and prominent business men of Rockford. Four o'clock in p. m. was set for preaching, and the neighbors (what few there were) notified. Abraham I. and Ulfam I. Enoch were hauling rails to fence their broken grounds, and their father was building the fence as the rails were delivered. When four o'clock came the teams were turned out to graze on the prairie, and the family assembled for worship. Style and fashion and dress were not so elaborate in those days as at present, and it may be readily assumed that that first Methodist meeting was a rather primitive affair in all its characteristics, but it will be casting no reflection on the Methodism of the present to remark that a more earnest meeting, of any kind, was never held on any part of the Winnebago prairies. If the congregation was small and plainly dressed, as compared with the present, what they lacked in numbers was more than compensated in their zeal and earnestness. About early Methodism there was never any half-way work. Every pros-fessor and believer gave his whole soul to it, and to the zeal of the founders and pioneers of that faith can justly be attributed the great work accomplished through it in later years—the reclamation of untold thousands from the yells of sin and moral degradation—the founding of theological schools, seminaries and colleges, and the perpetuating of that system of work that not only challenges the admiration of civilization and intelligence everywhere, but which has carried light and hope and peace to multitudes of people even in the remotest ends of the earth. Early Methodists never stopped to measure the size of church edifices, the height of church steeples, to look for cushioned pews, to see what their neighbors wore, nor their ministers to sought these fields where the Master's work needed most to be done, and farther they went, regardless of all else. And so came Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, peace and honor to his memory, to the pioneer home of Henry Enoch in June, 1836.

The sermon of Rev. Pillsbury on that occasion was an earnest and devoted one, and the foundation of a society that, in later years, became the First M. E. Church of Rockford, being organized at the house of Henry Enoch, in August, 1836, with five members: Samuel Gregory and wife, Daniel Jeters and wife, and Mary Enoch, the wife of Ulfam Enoch. Rev. William Royall was the first regular pastor or circuit rider. Thus were the seeds of Methodism planted in Winnebago County. The first preacher (Rev. Mr. Pillsbury) and probably the second (Rev. Mr. Royall), Henry and Mary Enoch and Mrs. Samuel Gregory, have gone

Where the sails of all ages in harmony meet,
Their barrow and hearse untransported to rest:
While the auditors of empire unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the life of the soul—

But their works live after them a monument to their memory.

A. I. Doch, who was present at the first sermon, related in the following manner the circumstances attending the first sermon, thus, after preaching, the entire congregation, the preacher included, went to dinner at the residence of the pastor, Mr. A. I. Doch, at the invitation of his mother. Aside from the eight persons of Henry Doch's family, only two others, Mrs. Jacob Finch and lady whose name is forgotten, were present, including a woman, persons to listen to the first Methodist sermon preached in this County. There are now, perhaps, half as many Methodists in this community. Indeed, members of this branch of the Christian church are

The pre-tomb business was transacted in a private room on the East Side. The first Circuit Court was held in Hagstedt's hotel, also, on the East Side, and the first court-rooms were also erected on that side, but in April 1843, the County Commissioners entered into a contract with G. Hagstedt, Charles L. Johnson, H. W. Loomis, M. Barnes, Charles Hall, Thomas D. Robertson, G. W. Jewett, D. D. Alling, H. R. Maynard, Dr. A. A. Thomas, Skinner & Barrows, J. Fisher, D. Harper and J. Dow, for the erection of the old frame court-house, building on the public or country square on the West side—the old building that is now overshadowed by the finely finished and towering walls of the grandest court-house in the State. The one whose front bears the figures "1492" was completed and accepted by the county authorities, in November, 1844. *Then* it was considered a model of excellence and convenience, and the pride and credit of the county; and he who wrote the 1845-6, one Julius P. Bolivar McCabe (that's the name by he wrote his name) compiled a history of Windham County, among other things gave a description of this new temple of justice. As the subject of this description will soon be torn away, we will preserve this memory in these pages as Julius P. Bolivar McCabe saw it:

"The courthouse stands on State street, on the west side of the river. It is a handsome and well finished frame building of one story, measuring

about 56 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 17 feet high. It is covered with magnificent and well proportioned cupola, which rises 15 feet above the roof of the building. The front is finished with a tastefully executed pediment supported by four fluted columns, and forming a porch which projects nine feet from the body of the building, and having a wing on either side, in which the court offices are held.* The court room measures 46x25 feet, 9 feet of the building in the rear of the bench being partitioned off into the jury room. Two rows of slips, made in the style of those erected in churches, fill up the portion of the court-house without the bar, and are capable of accommodating 300 persons. The whole of this order, including the pediment and columns, is built in the Grecian Doric order, architecture, and speaks much for the skill of the architects, Messrs. Beattie and Langer, both citizens of Rockford.¹²

But first as it may have been considered thirty-three years ago (the date of its completion), it had to give way before increasing population, wealth, and public business, and at the February session, 1875, of the Board of Supervisors, Messrs. Duncan Ferguson, C. A. Hemmeyer, A. Haines, F. E. Latham, and A. O. Gleason, members of the Board, were appointed a committee to examine and report to the Board what kind of a Court House would be suitable for this county. Monday April 19, 1875, this committee reported as follows:

In 1851 a stone building was erected near this building, into which the county records were removed, and in which all the county business has since been transacted.

After the reading of the above report, a motion was made to postpone the further consideration of the question of building a court-house, until the next meeting of the Board, which elicited considerable discussion, in which most of the members of the Board participated. Finally, at the request of Mr. Herring, of Durand, the question was laid over for one day. On Wednesday, the 21st of April, the question again came up, when, on motion of Mr. Budlong, the report of the committee appointed at the last session of this Board, to investigate in relation to building a court-house, was adopted, and the committee discharged.

Mr. Budlong submitted the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors appoint Duncan Ferguson as chairman, and Anthony Haines, J. B. Merritt and Luther Mackey, as a committee to be known as the Court House Building Committee."

Mr. Herring moved the following as an amendment to the foregoing resolution:

"Resolved, That this Board do now appoint a committee consisting of five members to be known as a special Court House Building Committee, that Duncan Ferguson be one and chairman of that committee, and that he as chairman of this Board appoint the other four members of it."

On which, the yeas and nays were called, with the following result: Ayres—Whitelsey, Haines, Herring, Kowley, Cawley, Jenceney and Davenport—7. Nays—Ferguson, Atkinson, Sweet, Haigitt, Budlong, Haines, Scoville, Smith, Manny, Barnum, Latham, Merritt, Mackey, Kirk, Fabrick and Rhoades—16. Mr. Herring moved to amend the original resolution so as to make Mr. Hemenway a member of said committee, and Whitelsey seconded said motion, on which the yeas and nays were called, with the following result: Ayres—Ferguson, Herring, Kowley, Scoville, Smith, Barnum, Latham, Merritt and Whitelsey—9. Nays—Haines, Cawley, Atkinson, Sweet, Haigitt, Budlong, Haines, Davenport, Manny, Mackey, Kirk, Fabrick and Rhoades—13. Lost.

Mr. Herring then made a motion to adjourn, which was lost by a vote of 6 for and 13 against. Then upon a vote being taken upon the original resolution, offered by Mr. Budlong, same was carried. On motion the Board adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the afternoon session of the same day, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Building Committee on the Court House are hereby instructed to give notice, by advertising or otherwise, that plans for building a court-house in Winnebago County will be received at any time previous to the first Monday in July next.

At the 5th meeting, on Tuesday, the 13th, the Building Committee was instructed by resolution to examine all the plans submitted by competing architects for the proposed court-house for this county, to select such number of said plans as they may think desirable, and lay the same before the Board, either for the Board to make a selection, or to take such further steps in the matter as they may think the best interests of this county require.

On Wednesday evening, July 15th, the Board adjourned until Monday, the 26th, at which session of the Board the Building Committee reported that eighteen different plans and specifications had been received from architects of Illinois and other States, and that they had given the architects an

opportunity of explaining to them all the points to which they (the architects) wished to call the committee's attention, and of answering any questions the committee wished to submit to them, and that from the eighteen plans submitted, they had selected the designs offered by E. E. Myers, of Detroit, Mich.; Henry L. Gray, Cass Chicago, Ill.; (winning), and Alexander Kirkland, of Chicago; and David S. Jory, as the most likely to meet the demands of the contemplated building. Accompanying this report was a condensed statement of the most important points in each of the plans submitted. The committee also reported that in the plans referred they had found many points that they would freely recommend, etc. On Friday, July 24, 1875, the Board passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Court House Building Committee of this Board be and are hereby instructed to adopt the design or plan submitted by Henry L. Gray, Architect, for a court-house for the county of Winnebago, to be erected on the Court House Square, in the city of Rockford, on the west side of Rock River, when the following conditions and stipulations are fully complied with by the said Henry L. Gray, to-wit: That such modifications or alterations shall be made in his plans as shall seem to said committee necessary and expedient; and that the committee and the said Gray shall agree upon the amount that the said alterations shall either increase or decrease the sum which the said Gray has stated that this building will cost (which sum was \$104,000), and provided, further, that one or more responsible contractors, giving bonds to the county, to the satisfaction of this Board, for the erection of the proposed court-house, agreeably to the proposals for letting, advertised by said committee, shall agree to do the work of erecting and completing the said building within, or very near the estimate of the said Gray, and as the same may be agreed to by the committee after the proposed alterations in said plans; and should there be no satisfactory bid, as above stated, at or near the said sum, then the said committee may reject the plan of the said Gray, and he shall not be entitled to any compensation from this County Board, or Building Committee, for any labor or expense that he may have incurred in preparing or altering the said plans or specifications; and this Board shall have the right to make another selection of any of the plans that have been submitted to the Board by competing architects; and also provided, that this Board preserve the right of appointing an superintendent for the construction of the proposed building.

"And, provided, further, That, when the plans and specifications are all completed to the satisfaction of the said Building Committee, that they are hereby instructed and directed to advertise in such newspapers as may seem to them best, giving at least three weeks' notice, for sealed proposals for the erection of the said building, the said proposals to be laid with for the clerk of this Board, at such time as shall be specified in the said notice, at which time an adjourned meeting of the Board will be held, when the said proposals will be opened and examined by the Board, who may then award the contract, should they consider it for the interest of the county to do so. The notice above referred to shall distinctly set forth that the Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest offer, and may reject any and all proposals for the erection of said building. The said bids to be accompanied by bonds, to be executed by the party offering to contract for the building of said court-house, and by one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board, in the sum of \$100,000; that all the stipulations and conditions that may be entered into by the proposed contractor with

the Board of Supervisors for building said court-house, shall be faithfully carried out and complied with by the party contracting.

"And provided, further, that the amount that would have to be paid to Mr. Gay as his commission for plans and specifications, shall be paid in sums in proportion as the work progresses."

On motion of Mr. Cowles, a resolution was adopted instructing the Building committee, that when they advertised for bids for the erection of the new court-house, they advertise that they would receive bids on the proposition that the exterior walls of the same be built of Rockford stone.

At the September session (Sept. 14th) the County Clerk was directed to lay said rate of tax on the taxable property as would raise a revenue of \$65,000 for county purposes. A subsequent resolution provided that from the amount of county tax which shall be raised under the foregoing resolution, on the taxable property of the several townships of this county, as entered on the assessment rolls for 1875, there be appropriated the sum of \$30,000, to be used in paying part of the expense of the erection of a court-house, in the city of Rockford, for said county; and that the said sum be set apart as a separate fund, to be known as the Court House Fund, and to be used for the purposes above stated, and none other."

Wednesday, November 24th, the Board went into Committee of the Whole to consider the bids for erecting the court-house. At three in the afternoon, the committee rose and reported progress, when, on motion of Mr. Henry, a further consideration of the subject was laid over to an adjourned meeting of the Board, to be held at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 6th of December.

At that meeting of the Board, Mr. Ferguson presented the bid of E. C. Roberts for building the court-house, which was referred to the Building Committee, when the Board adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Tuesday morning Mr. Merritt offered the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Board does hereby reject all bids or proposals made to the Board for the building of a court-house for the county of Winnebago, under a resolution of the Board passed at the last July session of the Board, and that were lodged with the Clerk of the Board on or previously to the 23d of last November."

After which the Board adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. W. D. Richardson presented the following:

Proposed for the erection of a court-house, to be located at Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill., made to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Winnebago, by William D. Richardson, of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill. Dated at Rockford, Dec. 1, 1875.

I will furnish all of the materials and complete the building according to plan and specifications, and erect the same for an expense of not less than thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000), for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars (\$165,000).

For the above work I propose to use Illinois lime stone of the best quality.

W. D. Richardson.

I will deduct from my bid \$5,000 for the following items (should your building committee require it):

For change in foundation.....

\$2,000

For steam heater.....

2,000

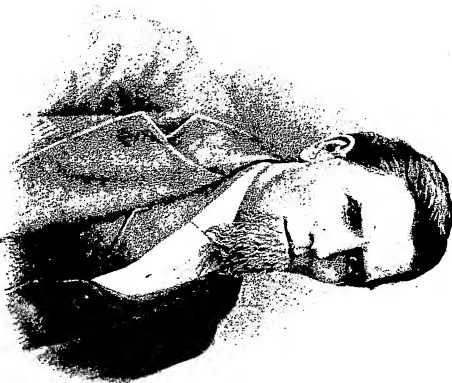
For extra steps.....

5,000

I will furnish and put in place all tin and iron pipes required to be built in walls, at the above total amount.

W. D. Richardson.

And Mr. Henry L. Gay, architect, submitted the following proposition:



Henry L. Gay
FLORA T. BOONE CO.

Mr. JESSEX PETERSON, Chairman of Building Committee; ROCKFORD, Dec. 7, 1875.

I propose to do all architectural work, furnish all drawings, specifications and details for 2 per cent, upon a cost of \$104,000, and \$10 per day and traveling expenses when called to Rockford to consult, examine and superintend work upon the proposed new courthouse.

HENRY L. GAY, Architect.

After the reading of these propositions, Mr. Cowles offered the following:

"*Moved*, That the building committee be authorized, and are hereby directed to accept the bid of W. D. Richardson for the building of the courthouse in accordance with the plans and specifications of Henry L. Gay, architect, with substitution of stone for cement, etc., in place of iron, as provided in his bid, and that they be authorized and directed to enter into contract with said W. D. Richardson for the building of the said courthouse at the price bid, \$165,000, to be paid as the work progresses, and in the manner provided for in the plans and specifications, until the building is completed, when the balance appearing to be due the contractor, shall be paid him *in full* in Winnebago County orders or bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest and running not to exceed ten years—at the option of the board as to the length of time the bonds shall run, or to pay the cash as they may elect. In case the committee think it advisable to reduce the cost of the building by not putting in the stonework, and substituting straight steps for rear of building, they are authorized to do so by the proper amount for same being agreed upon.

"The committee are also instructed to provide in the contract that the walls of the building may be put up and the building enclosed during the season of 1876 so as to be completed in full by the first day of March, 1875, and that the county shall not be called upon to pay any faster than in the ratio as to time.

"In case there should be any disagreement as to details in making contracts with the contractor that are not arranged satisfactorily to the committee, then the acceptance of the bids shall be null and void."

On Monday, March 6, 1876, on motion of Mr. Lennaway, the Board adjourned to the City Council rooms where, after the regular order of meeting had been disposed of, the following provisional bond presented by Mr. W. D. Richardson, was approved and ordered to be spread upon the records of the Board:

"Know all men by these presents, that Mr. William D. Richardson, of the city of Springfield, Illinois, as principal, and Thomas S. Moberg and George M. Brinkhoff, of the same place, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the county of Winnebago, in the State of Illinois, in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the said the county of Winnebago, or its assigns, to which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Witness our hands and seals, this 7th day of December, A. D. 1875.

"Whereas, the above, William D. Richardson, has entered into contract bearing even date herewith, with the county of Winnebago above mentioned, for the erection of a courthouse at Rockford, Illinois, for the said county, upon the terms of the character and within the time of said contract expressed; and in consideration of the making of said contract, the said Richardson has agreed to make and deliver to said county, the bond with sufficient security, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars,

Walker's quarry, at Joliet. The brick used portions to the disaster of the 11th of May, 1877, were from Brown & Gove's kilns, about five miles above Rockford. These used after that disaster were brought from the kilns of the Chicago Brickworks.]

The basement and first story are divided into four sections each, by corridors running north and south and east and west. The corridors or halls running from the front to the rear are twelve feet in width, and those running from east to west, fourteen feet six inches in width. The basement story is twelve feet in height from floor to ceiling, and is divided into rooms for offices, fire-proof vaults, boiler department, storage room, water closet, etc., there being ten rooms and two vaults.

The first story proper is 16 feet from floor to ceiling, and is reached from it, State street entrance by a double flight of stone steps of 21 steps each. This story is arranged and divided into rooms for the use of the county offices. The offices or rooms on the right are assigned to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the general office being 21x31 feet, and the room for the recording department 18x31 feet. These departments are provided with a fire-proof vault 14x32 feet, for the preservation of records.

The Sheriff's office is in the west side of the building, and immediately south of and adjoining the Recorder's office, but has no communicating door therewith. The entrance to this office is by the west corridor. The offices of the County Clerk and Treasurer (in one) and County Judge are located on the left of the main entrance. The Clerk and Treasurer's office is 21x35 feet, and the room assigned to the County Judge, 23x35 feet. These departments are also supplied with a vault 14x32 feet.

The rooms designed for the use of the County Court and Board of Supervisors are on the right and left of the rear or Elm street entrance, are 22x32 feet each, and are reached by a double flight of stone steps, of 19 steps each, from the Elm street side.

The second story is 35 feet from the floor to the center part of the dome. The main part of it is designed for the use of the Circuit Court, and is 25x76 feet. On the right is the Judge's private room, 12x21 feet; a room for the use of the State's Attorney, 13x17 feet, and the grand jury room, 12x31 feet. On the left the petit jury room, 12x31 feet; a retiring room for members of the bar, 17x21 feet, and a law library room, 12x31 feet. Stairs lead to this story from the breeching corridor in the first story. The building is lighted by six large French plate glass windows in front and rear, and eight on each side.

A large dome 30x30 feet and 119 feet in height from the ground line to the top of the final rises over the front entrance. The south side of this dome is supported by two stone piers, rising to a height of 37 feet, seven feet six inches at the base, and three feet six inches at the top. These piers are surmounted by two Corinthian iron columns, 18 inches in diameter, 32 inches thick, and 23 feet 5 inches in height, on which rests the main boss of girder, weighing five and a half tons, which in turn supports the south wall of the dome.

In a circular panel immediately over the semi-dome, in large raised letters is the latin word *Læx*, meaning law. In the semi-dome, in richly carved bas-relief work, are three monumental panels, in which are figures representing Spring, Summer and Autumn.

These stone piers were introduced as strengthening supports in the reconstruction of the building after the fall of the dome, May 11, 1877.

Within the dome's pediment, with wings extended, an exquisitely carved American Eagle will look down and out upon State street. A stone tablet on one side of the arched entrance will bear the date of the settlement of the county, date of organization, date of building of first court-house, of present court-house and its cost. On the other tablet will be inscribed the name of each township and date of its settlement, etc.

From the 23d of June, 1876, the day the corner stone was laid, until Friday, May 11, 1877, the work progressed without interruption. On that day, however, a disaster occurred that not only seriously retarded the progress of the work, but overshadowed the entire community in sorrow and gloom. About half-past eleven o'clock on that day, while citizens were pursuing their usual avocations, a sudden tremor ran through the air, a strange and startling sound rose and spread through the city with a terrible roar and great clouds of dust darkened the horizon. "Before the people had time to take a second thought," said the *Journal* of Saturday, the 12th, "the sound swelled to a grinding roar, and all eyes in the vicinity were involuntarily directed to the place of doom. First a single stone was seen to topple from the apex of the pediment of the main central tower, then the sides of the tower crumbled and fell inward, the main pediment leaped into the air towards State street, a confused roar—a clond of white-yellow smoke—a half dozen men suspended in the air, or clinging to balustrade, or ropes, or cornices, or taking the death leap—and then a crash and cloud followed by a shudder, and afterwards a hush like that of death. 'Good God! it's the court-house!' ran from lip to lip along the street. Crowds hurried to the scene, and drew as near to the ruins as possible. It was discovered that all but a portion of the front pediment of the main central tower, dome, or junction, had fallen, mostly down through the middle of the building, crashing in its descent much of the inside work of the structure. The debris filled the ground front apartment behind the grand entrance, the northwest and northeast basement rooms, and the central hallway. The boiler which fed the two engines was precipitated from the upper floor to the bottom, with the boiling engine, which was on the same floor. The four girders were twisted like broken wires, and beams, brick-work, scarp-timed stones and human bodies were mingled in inextricable confusion. It was known from the first that the loss of life by the disaster must be fearful. The shattered building still threatened death to whoever ventured near it, and going inside of it under the hanging, rotten members, and the threatening, shattered walls was a thing of hazard. But men soon ventured inside and began to overhaul the debris. Soon two men were brought out by the main hall on the west side of the building, one with his face badly cut, but able to stand and talk, but the other battered, broken and mangled almost beyond recognition. Mr. Richardson and Supervisor Latham were on the roof when the tower fell. Mr. Richardson was soon after seen walking on the west wall, whence the calmly gave some orders to the men below. Both gentlemen reached the ground in safety. How they escaped they could not clearly tell. They had but a minute or two before stood upon the portion which fell. Going into the building and looking up among the broken timbers where the dome had stood, two men were seen up there on the horrible porch. When the tower began to crack and tremble, two colored men and Timothy Flannigan took fearful tumbles leaps over the front. One of the colored men struck upon a pile of coal dust and escaped with but slight injuries. The other colored man caught upon a guy rope and

descended safely to the ground; but poor Flannigan fell among the rocks and died soon after his removal.

"As soon as possible gangs of men were organized to work among the rubbish, in search of the buried victims. Body after body was examined and removed, some dead and some alive, and others that died upon the grass soon after removal.

"Four horribly mangled corpses were soon laid in the north wing of the old courthouse. John Peck was taken to the City Hotel with a leg broken. Young Mr. John Tye, the son of the Superintendent, was taken out dead and laid in the courthouse. Albert Hargreaves, a colored man, with one leg off, and the body of Timothy Flannigan, were also deposited in the same place. Mr. Michaels was conveyed in a hack to 447 South Fourth street, East Side, and another man to the corner of Court and Wall streets, South Side. Albert Hohenbeck, a worthy South Side man, was known to be dead in the ruins. His little boy, who had come up town on hearing the dreadful news, inquired for his father. Somebody told him that his father was 'all right.' The little fellow went back shrieking to inform the family, and all the time the husband and parent was crushed and dead beneath the ruins.

"The firemen were soon at the scene, and busily working for the recovery of the bodies, under the direction of Chief Lakin. A stream was thrown on to the smoldering fire where the engine had fallen, which was extinguished. The firemen then, by the aid of the ladders, rescued two or three men who were clinging to the outer walls of the buildings, and had fortunately not fallen with the tower. Chief Lakin ascended to the second floor and extracted Augustus Larsen, engineer of the upper engine, and he was conveyed to his home on Court street, where a dislocated hip was treated by Dr. Barnes. Doctors Mitchell, Vincent, Rotherg, and others, treated the other wounded.

"*The Cause*.—The cause of this terrible calamity is easily understood and explained. The square base of the dome or tower was 80 or 90 feet from the ground, and rested in front on the wall over the arched grand portal. The rear part of it projected inside the building and was supported by two iron-ribbed pillars, which rested on two columnar projections behind the portal, built of brick. These were supports crumpled and laid down the entire rear portion of the tower, which of course caused the destruction of the entire dome, some of it falling outward over the front, but the main part pitched over into the interior of the building and demolished much of the inside work, some of the flying rocks shooting clear out of the windows at the rear of the structure.

"A fearful responsibility rests upon some one, a responsibility which will be rightly placed as time progresses.

"Gangs from all parts of the city engaged in and around the courthouse, and the police with difficulty prevented them from interfering with the workmen among the debris. All the afternoon they toiled, but the sun went down while yet poor Hohenbeck and Haug remained in the ruins. The wounded men were all properly cared for, and none of them had died at night, though it was stated by the physicians that Peck and Harris, at the City Hotel, would probably die.

"The wife of the man killed, Flannigan, while riding to her home on Charles street, on her return from the terrible scene of her husband's death, fainted and was taken into Thos. Scott's coal office, where she was attended

by Dr. Clark, some ladies coming to his assistance, as Mrs. Flannigan was *enfeebled*, and fears were entertained that the result of her great agitation. It was a noteworthy circumstance that severely a groan, and no outcry escaped the wounded man. They all seemed paralyzed by the terrible shock and uttered not a sound.

"*A View of the Destruction*.—A coroner's jury was impaneled at about four o'clock, consisting of the following well-known citizens: J. H. S. M. Church, foreman; J. L. Emerson, Geo. Wilson, W. H. Smith, Thomas Church, Jeremiah J. W. Carpenter, A. G. Lowry, J. W. Secomb, Geo. S. Insell, G. A. Simbrell, John E. Porter, J. B. Howell.

"An inquest was held on the four bodies recovered at that time and then lying in the old courthouse. The jury then adjourned, to meet this morning at nine o'clock, at the City Council Rooms. The jury will, if possible, ascertain at whose door lies the criminal responsibility for this terrible disaster. Somebody is to blame for the proposed construction of a building which was liable to fall at any moment and crush to death those it was intended to shelter and protect, and it is the duty of this jury to ascertain, if possible, who the guilty parties are, and let the censorious rest where it belongs.

"*Killed*.—Fred Haug, and A. Hohenbeck, still in ruins; John Warren, A. Haug, John Tye, George Chas, Timothy Flannigan, bodies recovered.

"*Wounded*.—August Larsen, hip dislocated and cut on the head; Thos. Haug's, severe cut on the head; Wm. Michaels, slightly; John Peck, leg crushed, dangerously wounded; Geo. Smith, slightly; Hugh Eldridge, slightly cut in the head; Oliver Jackson, slightly; Hendrix Brdahl, dangerous; Isaac Donnelly, slightly; John Donaldson, missing; Frank Harris, badly; —Litholin, badly.

"Some of the wounded are in a critical condition. Of the killed, but two, Hohenbeck and Flannigan, lived in Lockford, the others coming with Mr. Richardson from Springfield.

"*Funeral Service*.—At a meeting of the pastors of the churches of the city last evening, it was resolved to hold public services expressive of the Christian sympathy of the citizens of Lockford with the sufferers in the late calamity at the new court-house, in the Second Congregational Church, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7:30 p. m. Addresses will be made by clergymen and citizens.

"At the close of the services, a collection and subscription will be taken for the benefit of the families of the killed and injured, as it is understood that several of these families will be left in great destitution by the loss of husbands and fathers. It is hoped that a generous contribution will be received at the services.

"*Thanks for Aid*.—Mr. Richardson, the contractor, desires to express his profound thanks to the citizens of Lockford for the prompt and timely aid rendered him at this dire calamity, in rescuing the wounded, and also for the many manifestations of sympathy extended the sufferers.

"*Later*.—Saturday morning, 6 o'clock.—A large gang of hands were engaged all night in clearing away the debris, but up to this time neither of the remaining bodies have been recovered. This work will be continued during the day with an increased force."

"From the *Sunday afternoon*.—Many rumors and much gossip have circulated among our citizens since the great disaster happened. Of course,

the all absorbing question is, "Who is responsible?" Our yesterday's edition gave what we had good reason to think was the truth in reference to an alleged difference of opinion between Mr. Richardson and the building committee in regard to the strength of the building. The statement which we made reflected slightly on the liberality of the Board of Supervisors, and intimated that they had perhaps adhered too pertinaciously to the building contract. The committee intuitively took umbrage to this view, and have so expressed themselves to us. The JOURNAL has no intention of doing the gentleman injustice, and has taken pains to get an expression of views from Messrs. Ferguson and Haines, of the building committee, and of the architect, Mr. Gay, as well as of Mr. Richardson. Our reporter met Mr. Gay at the court-house, in company with E. B. Shinner, Esq., and was introduced by the latter gentleman. The following conversation ensued:

"Reporter—Mr. Gay, have you anything to say through the JOURNAL in regard to this great calamity? We should be pleased to give you ample opportunity for expression in our columns, if you desire to use them.

"Mr. Gay—I have but, just arrived, and until I have secured a thorough investigation, I prefer to give no expression in regard to the matter.

"Reporter—I do, as thorough an investigation as possible. Until that transpires I am unable to express an opinion regarding the disaster. I am willing to hear the revelations of a thorough investigation. What results therefrom does not concern me nearly as much as the recovery of these calamity are irremediable. All other considerations are unimportant to me in comparison to this fearful loss of life and suffering.

"Reporter—Is it true, Mr. Gay, that there has been all along a disagreement between yourself and Mr. Richardson in regard to particulars of construction in the building, or its strength?

"Mr. Gay—No, sir.

"Reporter—Has not Mr. Richardson intimated to you at sundry times that the construction was too weak in parts?

"Mr. Gay—No, sir—you see I have not been here to examine the work since February; and you know how it was then, everything appeared all right, so far as I could see.

"Reporter—Those brick pillars, or columns were the supports of the iron pillars above and the inside wall of the pavilion, were they not, and were they so designed in the plans and specifications?

"Mr. Gay—Yes, they were the supports of that portion of the pavilion, in accordance with the design.

"Further questioning in regard to the cause of failure of these supports was evaded by Mr. Gay, and the conversation was diverted by the approach of Mayor Ferguson, chairman of the court-house building committee.

"The Mayor began to reprimand the JOURNAL for its statement regarding the attitude of the building committee and the Board of Supervisors, which our representative took with the meekness usual with the critic. Then the following colloquy ensued:

"Reporter—Mr. Ferguson, it has been reported 'that a difference had all along existed between the building committee, representing the Board of Supervisors, and the contractor, Mr. Richardson, in regard to certain features of the construction, arising from the fact that the con-

tractor desired certain modifications of the original plan so as to make the building stronger and better.

"Mr. Ferguson—There has not a word passed between the contractor and ourselves in regard to such a matter—not a solitary word. We have not had the least intimation that anything was wrong. We have repeatedly gone over the building with Mr. Richardson, and satisfaction was expressed with the nature and progress of the work by all parties.

"This was the most important part of Mr. Ferguson's statement to us, work till a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, which would be called immediately. When asked if he thought the construction would go on, he replied that he could not say for certain. All would depend on the action of the Board.

"Mr. Richardson, when approached, was not at all inclined to talk. He said that he was placed in a very trying position, and denied that any disagreement had arisen between himself and the Supervisors.

"From our conversation with all the above mentioned parties, we were impressed with the idea that they formed a coherent good deal more solid than that that brick support of the fallen pavilion; that it would take a very perturbation of order to pry open the shell of 'sleepy mud' in which they had encased themselves. One fact they could not deny. The tower had fallen, and eight lives and a heavy cost to the county were the sacrifice.

Richardson and Mr. Latham had but a moment before the catastrophe been peering about at the now ruined pavilion. Why did they do it? Mr. Latham nearly let the cat escape from the bag, by his answer to the owner's request, when he said that they were looking to see whether the tower was defective or not.

"It is now quite evident that the blame will be made to rest on the nature of the brick in the supports. It is said that they were too soft; and that if they had been as hard as ordinary Milwaukee brick, they would have been sufficiently strong for the purpose. If it were so, it seems as if somebody ought to have known that the brick were too soft. The pending investigation will probably bring out the facts in the case; at all events, the owner's jury should sit the matter to the very bottom, so that the truth shall be recorded, if possible. Justice to all parties demands nothing less.

"The toilers in the ruins worked like Titans last night among the debris in the northwest room and in the hall-way in the rear of that room, under the direction of Tom Force. At a little past twelve their ghastly labors were rewarded by the discovery of the bodies of Holtenbeck and Hagg, down deep under massive portions of the stone-work. A huge stone, about five feet square, lay in a tilted position, one edge resting on the body of Holtenbeck, Hagg's body laying across Holtenbeck's legs. Arop of Hagg lay a couple of large sculptured stones, of vast weight. Holtenbeck's head lay away under the rock above him, and his arm was stretched out and pinioned between undiscovered rocks. To extricate the body of Holtenbeck, it was necessary to drill through the tilted stone and break a portion off. Then the body was removed, by separating it from the arm, which latter is still under the rock. Hagg's body was jammed and doubled up beyond semblance of a man, but that of Holtenbeck was in tolerable preservation. The bodies were extricated about 5 A. M. Both were de-

ied in the dead room of the old courthouse to await the action of the inquest.

Harris, who is at the City Hotel, suffered amputation of his leg at about 11 o'clock. Dr. Vincent performed the operation, assisted by Drs. McAffee, Tibbles, Knight and Tift. The patient is doing well. He lies in a state of stupor, which usually supervenes after amputation. The other wounded men are doing as well as could be expected.

Lester—Lindholm, one of the Swedes injured, died last night at 9 o'clock, and Peck, at the City Hotel, died this morning at 12:45. This makes nine persons dead from the disaster. One of the husbands of Harris, who at the City Hotel, is so badly crushed that the physicians have decided on amputation, which will be done this morning. The remaining wounded, so far as we have been able to learn at time of going to press, are doing well.

The Board of Supervisors will be called together in a few days, to provide for this unluckily for disaster and now complication.

The funeral of John Peck, the dead man at the City Hotel, will be held to-day at 10 o'clock. Rev. J. M. Reed officiating. Two sisters of the deceased arrived here from Rochester, Minnesota, this morning.

The investigation will be entered upon speedily. The coroner's jury have requested Mayor Ferguson to visit Chicago, and he will probably go to-night. There he will procure the advice of building experts, and arrange for a thorough investigation.

Sunday evening the pastors of the several churches met in consultation and arranged to hold memorial services at the Second (Congregational Church, on Sunday evening, to give expression to the Christian sympathy entertained by the citizens of Rockford to the sufferers in the terrible disaster. At this meeting, which was a large one, Duran Ferguson, E. G. chairman of the Board of Supervisors, presided. Addresses were made by clergyman and citizens, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the maimed and wounded, and for the families of the killed—several of the families being left in great destitution. It is needless to add that the response was hearty and substantial.

The inquest and inquiry as to the cause or causes of the disaster commenced on Tuesday, the 15th of May, 1877. A large number of building experts and other witnesses were sworn and examined. Among the former were Messrs Gay, the architect, Richardson, the building contractor; W. W. Boyington, Augustus Baker, J. K. Wither, and L. D. Cleveland, the four last named gentlemen being Chicago architects of standing and expertise. Twelve days were spent in this investigation. The testimony was very voluminous—too much so to be incorporated in this book, and with an explanatory article from the Rockford *Journal* of May 19, and with an account of the Coroner's jury, the subject will be dismissed from these pages.

The *Journal* said: "Before entering upon a recital of the evidence adduced at the Coroner's inquest in the great courthouse case, we will, as plainly as possible, explain the manner in which the fallen pavilion was supported, and why it fell. All who have seen it are familiar with the appearance of the grand central dome or pavilion of the now disordered courthouse: how it hung aloft over the grand portal, a thing of marvelous grace and beauty; and so absorbed were we all with its growth in symmetry and perfection, day by day, that we never stopped to inquire how it hung there, or how adequate were its supports. (And it has proved that some, whose business it was to think of that, were in a daze, as well.) That

marvel of beauty, alas, was no ethereal thing, but had dead weight pressing upon its supports, from 450 to 540 tons. The front, or north half, of the pavilion was supported by the exterior wall of the building, and the arched entrance of the *rotunda*. The south side of the pavilion hung away over into the interior of the building on a line with the partitioning the front rooms from the walls next south of them. This south side was supported from two iron columns, 22 feet in height, which rested on a columnar section of wall.

This wall was the regular partitioning wall between the north-west front room and a vault in the rear, as before stated, and was 36 feet in height from the foundation. It was a hollow wall, with twelve inches of brick on one side and eight on the other side of the four inch vacuum. At the point where the iron partition-supporting pillar stood was a section two feet four inches square, and built up solid. A plaster, or projection on the wall, or south side, of four inches, was built up with the wall. This section of the wall is what has been familiarly called the "pie" or column, in conversation and reports. It is not properly a column or pier at all, but merely a section of the wall proper. On the top of this section of wall was placed a jointed iron stone, two feet square; on this an iron plate two inches thick. On this, indeed, stood the iron column, which needed up to the dome above and freely held back a down, which the masons' workmen had been piling up there for months. The cause of the catastrophe, now, is easily watched. The hundreds of tons of weight in the pavilion simply crushed the brick support underneath, and the fearful crash came. The brick wall was not its entire height of thirty-six feet without a single bond-course, and though Chicago experts say that if it had been properly constructed it would have sustained the superincumbent weight, Messrs. Richardson and Fry say that it was entirely inadequate to support the weight put upon it."

On Tuesday afternoon, May 20, 1877, the Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

Save or Lullaxos, }
Winnebago Co., } ss.

An inquisition indented and taken for the people of the State of Illinois, at the City Council Chambers, in the city of Rockford, in said Winnebago County, on 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d days of May, A. D. 1877, before me, Judson D. Barnes, Coroner of said Winnebago County, in the State of Illinois, after viewing the bodies of Frederick Haug, Albert Haug, Timothy Flannagan, John Pike, Geo. (Gios), John Warren, Almira Holtenbeck, John P. Pick, and Charles F. Harris; then and there lying dead, upon the walls of Selden M. Church, Foreman; II. W. Carpenter, Geo. S. Haskell, John R. Porter, G. A. Sanford, J. B. Lowell, Thos. Butterworth, Geo. Wilson, J. W. Seemann, D. L. Emerson, Wm. H. Smith, A. G. Lowery, good and lawful men of said Winnebago County, who, being duly sworn to inquire upon the part of the people of the State of Illinois, into all the circumstances attending the death of the persons aforesaid, whose bodies they have viewed, and by whom the same was produced, and in what manner, and when and where the said dead bodies aforesaid came to their death, do say, upon their oaths aforesaid, that the said Frederick Haug, Albert Haug, Timothy Flannagan, John Pike, Geo. Gios, John Warren, Almira Holtenbeck, John P. Pick and Charles F. Harris were lying, when found, in the debris of the Court House of Winnebago County, State of Illinois, said courthouse then being under construction

and situated in the city of Rockford, west of Rock River, in an enclosure known as Court House Square, in the County of Winnebago and State of Illinois as Court House Square, on the 11th and 12th days of May, A. D. 1877, and that the said dead bodies aforesaid, when so found as aforesaid, appeared badly mutilated and crushed; and so the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths do say that the said Frederick Hays, Albert Hays, Timothy Hays, John P. Hays, Geo. Glass, John Warrin, Alvin H. Holsbeck, John T. Peck and J. H. Hays came to their death aforesaid by the reason of the falling of part of the main pavilion of the aforesaid court-house, on Friday, the 11th day of May, 1877, at the hour of 11:30 A. M., or thereabouts, the above named persons killed being mechanics and laborers employed upon and about the aforesaid court-house, at the time of the falling.

THE CAUSE.

That the cause of said falling is, first, The neglect of Henry L. Gay, the architect of the said building, to provide for the great amount of weight called for to complete the construction of said building, according to plans as designed by him.

Second, That want of care or prudence on the part of said architects, in not giving special specifications and plans for the part or parts of the general plan required or expected to carry the extra weight, in proportion to their superfluities.

We find that the Board of Supervisors failed to use that caution in examining the plans and specifications that the construction of a building of that magnitude would seem to require, and that they acted unwisely in not employing a competent architect to superintend the construction of the same. And so the jury do find—Selden M. Gimnel, Hiram W. Carpenter, Geo. S. Haskett, John K. Foster, Goodyear A. Sanford, Jas. B. Howell, Thos. Butterworth, John L. Wilson, Jos. W. Seacom, D. L. Emerson, Wm. H. Smith, Andrew G. Lowry.

The within verdict was made up and signed and delivered to me this 29th day of May, A. D. 1877.

James D. Briggs,

Clerk of the Court.

The direful disaster thus disposed of its cause established, the responsibility where it belonged, the dead buried and the wounded provided for, the Board of Supervisors next turned their attention to the strengthening of the building; that a similar calamity might be averted. Messrs. William S. Smith, engineer, of Maywood; David S. Doig, architect, Rockford, and Aaron Houghton, Durand, were designated as a committee of experts to make such changes in the plans as would give the building all the necessary strength in every part, and to determine the nature and extent of the repairs necessary to restore it to such condition as would permit its completion. This committee found a number of defects or weak places, for which they suggested strengthening remedies, which were adopted and carried out. This committee was also instructed to make estimates on the cost of restoring the building to its condition previous to the falling, and the probable cost of such alterations as they found necessary to be made to insure the necessary strength, etc. On the 18th of June this committee submitted a report, from which the following figures are extracted:

Cost of restoring the building.....\$27,000

Cost of additions and alterations.....18,510

Total.....

\$45,510

The same date Mr. Richardson proposed to take the court-house as it stood, and complete it according to the plans and specifications as altered by the committee of experts, for the additional sum (to the contract price) of \$24,000, making the whole sum to be paid to him for the Court House, when completed, \$200,000, it being stipulated in this proposition that all the rubbish and material about the building should belong to him, and that he should be allowed to use the same in reconstructing the building so far as the building superintendent should approve. On the 14th of June the Board of Supervisors voted to accept the proposition of Mr. Richardson, and the building committee were instructed to enter into the necessary contract with him for the faithful fulfillment of his proposition. In consideration of Mr. Richardson being awarded the rubish occasioned by the falling of the dome, etc., he released all claims that he might have against the county for any and all damages of whatever kind, that he had sustained by the disaster. All the details thus completed, work was resumed, and has been prosecuted without further interruption. On the 17th of June, David S. Doig was appointed building superintendent, in place of F. E. Latham, resigned, and to which duty he gave his entire and undivided attention. Not a single piece of material was allowed to be put in the wall without he had first examined it and found it to be placed every way to the place it was designed to occupy, and then put in under his own immediate supervision. In this way, and with the adoption of the plans matured by the committee of experts for strengthening the building, the Winnebago Court House was made one of the strongest in the State. The fallen dome was a model of beauty and symmetry, but its supports were too weak to sustain its great weight. The design was a grand one, but there is no doubt but the architect who designed it became so lost in the contemplation of the beauty of the model his brain had fashioned, that he overlooked the great and necessary element of strength in the supports upon which it was calculated to rest.

Among the alterations proposed by Mr. Richardson, was the ironing of wooden rafters for the roof, covered with sheeting boards and the covering (same as in the original), and the under side of the roof to be covered with fine cloth and two coats of recent plastering. When this building is fully completed, it will be a grand and lasting monument to the spirit of the people by whom it was built; and only the remembrance of one thing will cause them regret as they contemplate its majestic walls, its graceful and towering dome, and its unsurpassed interior arrangement and finish—the death of *Frederick Hays*, May 11, A. D. 1877. The horrors and monstrosities of that occasion will live in the minds of men so long as the walls of the building endure.

In closing this chapter, it is but simple justice to the worthy and meritorious Mr. Dyckes Francis, member and chairman of the Board of Supervisors and chairman of the Building Committee from the inception of the undertaking, to remark that he spared no effort to secure to the county all that was contemplated by the people when they determined to build a court-house that would be in keeping with the wealth and importance of the county. The duties of such a position could not have been assigned to a more prudent, careful and determined gentleman. To him and his associates on the committee, Messrs. A. Haines, F. E. Latham, H. Mackey and J. B. Merritt, from the letting of the contract until April, 1877, and A. Haines, J. B. Merritt, J. R. Herring and J. H. Kirk, from April, 1877,

the people owe enlarged consideration and recognition for the very economic and careful manner in which they have granted their interests in the management of this enterprise, uninfluenced by "wings," "jockey," or "avorian."

THIS PRESS.

The first newspaper established in the county was the *Rock River Express*. Its publication was commenced in the village of Rockford, May 4, 1840, by H. J. Gray. It was Whig in politics. After being published one year, the press and materials were sold and removed from the place.

The *Rockford Star*, Democratic, was started in 1840, by Philander Knapton. This paper was run for a little over a year, when it was transferred to John A. Brown, and continued under the name of the *Rockford Pilot*.

Rockford Pilot, Democratic, was commenced July 22, 1841, by John A. Brown. This paper was a successor to the *Star*, and was published till October, 1842. During a portion of this time, also a Universalist paper, entitled *The Better Covenant*, William Komersville, editor, was printed at the Pilot office.

Winnebago Forum, Whig, established February, 1843, by J. Ambrose Wright, who transferred it in the August following to Austin Colton. The title was afterwards changed to *Rockford Forum*. Mr. Colton continued its publication for nearly eleven years. The establishment was purchased by Elijah W. Blaisdell, Jr., in 1854, and the name of the paper was changed to *Rockford Republican*. Mr. Blaisdell subsequently took his brother, Richard P. Blaisdell, into partnership, by whom the paper was published until 1862, when it was purchased by Elias C. Daugherty, and merged into the *Rockford Register*, of which he was the proprietor.

Rockford Free Press, established in October, 1848, by Henry W. De Puy, as a free soil, or "Barnburner" organ. It was published until February, 1850, when it was discontinued for want of patronage.

Rock River Democrat established in June, 1852, as a Democratic paper, by Benjamin Holt, in which David T. Dickson afterwards purchased an interest. In 1853, Remondyne A. Bird purchased the interest of Mr. Holt. The *Democrat* was published by Messrs. Dickson & Bird until May 1, 1864, when it was purchased by Isaiah S. Hyatt, who continued its publication until June 12, 1865, when the office was sold to the present *Register* Company.

Rockford Register, established February, 1865, as a Republican paper, by Elias C. Daugherty, who continued its publication until June 12, 1865, when the entire establishment, and also the *Rock River Democrat* office, were purchased by a joint stock company known as the *Rockford Register Company*, by whom it has been published to the present time.

Rockford Western Seminary Reporter, a monthly publication, commenced in October, 1867. Only four numbers of this paper were issued. It was published by W. F. Stewart, for the Wesleyan Seminary Company.

Democratic Standard, published October 30, 1868, by Springfield & Parks, as a Democratic organ. After three or four weeks, the *Standard* was published by Henry Park, alone, until February 5, 1869, when David G. Croly became proprietor of the establishment. On the 18th of May following, the proprietorship was changed to D. G. Croly & Co., John H. Grove being known as the "Co." On the suspension of the *News*, April

30, 1869, and the withdrawal of Mr. Croly, the publication of the *Standard* was continued by John H. Grove and James S. Fickner, for a few months, when it was sold to James E. and Joseph H. Fox, who established the *Daily News*, Republican, issuing the first number on the 10th of December, 1869. In a few weeks they also commenced the issue of the *Winnebago News*. The publication of the *News* was continued until Sept. 21, 1881, when the establishment was sold to Elias C. Daugherty, of the *Register*, and its further publication ceased.

Daily News, established by David G. Croly, February 8, 1850. Neutral in politics. The publication of the *News* was continued to April 30, 1860, when it was suspended from a lack of patronage.

Daily Register, Republican, established by Elias C. Daugherty, June 1, 1869, but discontinued at the end of three months. Was renewed in October, 1877.

Rock River Mirror, neutral in politics; established September 6, 1859, by Allen Gibson, by whom it is still published. Printed at the *Register* office.

London Gazette, established at Rockton, 1857, by Funk & Phelps. Soon after its commencement, Mr. Funk retired, and its publication was continued for about a year by L. W. Phelps. Not being well sustained, the office and fixtures were removed to Burlington, Wisconsin.

Leconte Independent, established May, 1859, at Leconteville, by J. E. Duman. Its publication was continued for a little over a year, when the office was removed to Danington, Wisconsin.

People's Press, Democratic, was established July 22, 1865, by W. P. Furey, who published it until May, 1866, when a joint stock company was organized, who continued its publication until September 1, 1866, when it was discontinued, having met the same fate with many of its predecessors—died for want of patronage.

Winnebago County Chief, Republican, established Nov. 21, 1866, by J. P. Irvine, who subsequently admitted as a partner, Hiram K. Dewish. This partnership continued till 1870, when Mr. Enoch bought out of the interest of Mr. Irvine, and changed the name of the paper to that of the *Rockford Journal*, of which he is still the editor and publisher. Mr. Enoch is an easy, graceful, bold and independent writer, and, although not always popular with the masses because of his political independence and his disposition to call things by their right names, the *Journal* is always sought after because of its reliability as a news-paper. Mr. Enoch is a successful business man, and has succeeded in placing the *Journal* on a substantial financial basis, and has prospered and industry has worked his way up from a settler's boy in 1845 to his present position, as manager and editor of a newspaper whose influence is acknowledged throughout the country.

Rockford Gazette, Republican, established November, 1866, by I. S. Hyatt, who continued its publication until September, 1867, when it was sold to A. E. and W. E. Smith, its present proprietors.

Words for Jesus, monthly, a religious publication, commenced October, 1867, by Thos. J. and Hargis, Vermont. Printed at the *Register* office. *Golden Gospels*, semi-monthly, a religious paper, John Lemley editor, established April, 1868. Printed at the *Register* office.

In addition to these, *The Spirit Advocate*, a monthly issue advocating the Spiritual doctrines, was published 1864 and 1865, printed at the

Republican office. Dr. George Hassel and Henry P. Kimball were its editors and chief supervisors.

Leaves from Forest Hill, a monthly, was published for some time during the school year, by the young ladies of Rockford Female Seminary.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

The following is a complete official record of the State Senators, Representatives, Delegates to Constitutional Conventions, Circuit Judges, Clerks of the Circuit Courts, County Commissioners, County Justices, Clerks of County Court, County Clerks, Judges of Probate, State's Attorneys, Sheriffs, Coronors, Recorders, School Commissioners, and Superintendents, County Treasurers, County Surveyors, Masters in Chancery, and Chairmen of the Board of Supervisors, in the order here named, who have served the people in these various capacities since the first election, Monday, Aug. 1, 1836. As a means of ready reference, this record will prove invaluable.

STATE SENATORS.—Anson S. Miller, elected 1846; Alfred E. Ames, 1848; Thos. B. Talbot, 1850; Wm. Talbot, 1854; James S. Appleton, 1855; Cornelius Lansing, 1859 to 1860; A. C. Fuller, 1860; re-elected 1870, with John Peck; under the new constitution of 1870, giving the old senatorial districts an additional member. In 1872, Mr. Peck was again elected and continued as senatorial representative until his death in August, 1877. His last term would have expired November, 1878.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Germans: Kent, elected 1835; Dennis Adams, 1842; Anson S. Miller, 1844; Jacob J. Cross, 1846; Wilson H. Crandall, 1848; George Miller, 1850; Abraham J. Enock, 1852; Wm. Lyman, 1854; Wm. Lathrop, 1856; E. W. Bristich, Jr., 1858; Alfred E. Hale, 1860; Seldon M. Church, 1862; Wm. Brown, 1864; Abraham I. Enock, 1866; Ephraim Sumner, 1868; D. E. Adams and Jas. M. Wright, 1870; R. J. Cross, D. J. Stewart and Jesse S. Hildreth, 1872. Cross died in 1873; R. F. Crawford succeeded to the vacancy. R. F. Crawford, Andrew Ashton, and M. K. Avery, 1874; Andrew Ashton, George H. Hollister and John Badgley, 1876.

SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Previous to 1840, the Districts of which Winnebago County formed a part included all the tract of country bounded by a line commencing at the northwest corner of the State of Illinois (several miles north and west of Galena), and running thence along the Mississippi river to a point far below Lock Island; thence easterly across the country to a point from whence the line ran north to the southern line of Wisconsin, at the northeast corner of Winnebago County, and enclosing the entire Lock River Valley. In 1840, as well as a large extent of country below the mouth of Lock river. These vast Districts, extending from Duluth almost to St. Louis, were respectively entitled to two representatives and one senator. One of these representatives was conceded to Winnebago County as early as 1835—before she had attained the age of two years—as appears by the election of Mr. Kent. Under the apportionment of 1840, and before she had arrived at the fourth year of her existence, so rapid had been the increase of population that Winnebago alone was made a representative district, and so has



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continued under all the apportionments since made. The constituents at this time the fifty-fifth representative district. The counties of Winnebago and Ogle were made a senatorial district under the apportionment of 1840: Winnebago, McHenry and Boone, under the new constitution in 1847; Winnebago, Boone, Ogle and Carroll, under the apportionment of 1853; and Winnebago, Boone, McHenry and Lake, under the apportionment of 1861, and Winnebago and Boone under the apportionment of 1874, and is now known as the Ninth District.

DELEGATES.—Delegates to the convention of 1847, to frame a new constitution for the State, John J. Cross and Selden M. Cherrill; delegate to convention in 1862, Porter Sheldon; delegate to convention in 1870, R. J. Cross.

JUDGES OF THE COURT.—Dan Stone of Galena, 1836 to 1841; Thomas C. Browne, of Chicago, 1841 to 1847; Jesse B. Thomas, of Chicago, 1847 to 1853; Hugh T. Dickery, of Chicago, 1848 to 1849; Hugh Henderson, of Joliet, 1849 to 1851; Henry R. Sheldon, of Galena, 1851 to 1870; Wm. M. Brown, 1870; Wm. V. Hutton, of Dixon, July, 1877; Joseph M. Bailey, of Freeport, July, 1877.

Winnebago has belonged to a circuit covering at first a large number of counties, and even as lately as 1861, as will be seen, extending from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, but gradually diminishing as population increased and required more compact districts, until it now only includes the three counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Winnebago.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.—Jas. Mitchell, 1836 to 1846; Jason Marsh, 1846 to 1847; Chas. H. Spaulford, 1847 to 1856; Morris B. Derrick, 1856 to 1860; O. A. Pennoyer, 1860 to 1864; Wm. N. Caprell, 1864 to 1868; Evans Blake, 1868 to 1876; T. M. Butler, 1876 to 1880.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Thomas B. Talbot, 1836 to 1841; Simon P. Dyer, 1841 to 1857; William E. Duntun, 1856 to 1857; Herman B. Polary, 1857 to 1858; Elijah H. Brown, 1858 to 1840; Ezra S. Cable, 1840 to 1846; William Hutton, 1841 to 1844; Spencer Post, 1844 to 1848; Samuel Cunningham, 1844 to 1847; John M. Hallett, 1846 to 1849; Richmond L. Haddon, 1847 to 1849; Abraham L. Enoch, 1848 to 1849.

The County Commissioners' Court was abolished by the new constitution, and the County Court succeeded it.

COUNTY JUDGES.—Selden M. Cherrill, judge, 1849 to 1867; Anson S. Miller, judge, 1867 to 1869; Abram S. Van Dyke, judge, 1869; Stephen Muck, associate justice, 1849 to 1850; David Well, associate justice, 1849 to 1853; Henry Primm, associate justice, 1850 to 1853; Asher Leach, associate justice, 1853 to 1857; Alfred H. Hile, associate justice, 1853 to 1857; William E. Well, associate justice, 1857 to 1860; James A. Wilson, associate justice, 1857 to 1861; Adorn S. Van Dyke, associate justice, 1861 to 1865; John K. Herring, associate justice, 1865; Chandler A. Durrell, associate justice, 1865.

*By an act of the General Assembly, in force July 1, 1877, the First Judicial Circuit, of which Winnebago County formed a part, was consolidated with the Third Circuit, and made the Thirtieth Circuit, and the Third Circuit Judges elected Bailey elected July 1, 1877, pursuant to the provisions of the act, became judges of the Circuit Court of Winnebago County.

JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.—William Unin, 1849. The County Court, composed of one county judge and two associate justices, had charge of the county business as the successor of the County Commissioners' Court, until the organization of the Board of Supervisors in 1850. The associate justices then ceased to be members of the County Court, but are still elected once in four years, as justices of the peace for the county at large. Under the law of the County Court is the probate judge for the county, and under a law passed in 1854, had jurisdiction in law and equity until 1856.

COUNTY CLERK.—Don Alonzo Spanning, 1836 to 1837; Nathaniel Loomis, 1837 to 1838; Alonzo Barnum, 1838 to 1840; Selden M. Churchill, 1840 to 1841; Benjamin A. Joss, 1841 to 1849; William Unin, 1849 to April 2, 1855; Duncan Ferguson, 1855 to 1856; E. S. Gaylord, 1856 to 1861; I. S. Hyatt, 1861 to 1869; B. F. Lee, 1869 to 1877. Candidate for re-election, November, 1877.

Under the old constitution, this officer was clerk of the County Commissioners' Court. Since the fall of 1849, he has been clerk of the County Court and of the Board of Supervisors to 1855. A separate clerk of the Board of Supervisors has been appointed by the board since 1855, under special act of the Legislature.

JUSTICE OF PEACE.—William Kilburn, 1836 to 1837; Charles L. Loomis, 1837 to 1838; Alonzo Barnum, 1838 to 1841; John W. Taylor, 1841 to 1843; Bela Shaw, 1843 to 1849; Selden M. Churchill, 1849 to 1851; Alonzo S. Miller, 1851 to 1855; Abram S. Van Dyke, 1855 to 1878.

Van Dyke resigned during the year 1873, and H. C. Bailey was appointed to the vacancy. In November of that year he was elected to an office, which he held until the election in November, 1877, when he was a candidate for reelection.

PROBATIONERS.—In 1837, a judge of probate was appointed for each county by the Legislature. In 1837 the office was made elective, with the title of "Probate Justice of the Peace," to be filled by a vote of the people. The new constitution brought this court to an end, and transferred its powers and duties to the judge of the County Court.

STATE ATTORNEYS.—Shelton L. Hall, 1836 to 1842; Orrin Miller, Jr., 1841 to 1852; William Brown, 1852 to 1856; U. J. Meehan, 1856 to 1860; Smith D. Atkins, 1860 to 1864; F. C. Ingels, 1864 to 1868; D. W. Jackson, 1868 to 1872; John O. Garver, 1872 to 1876. Garver was re-elected, November, 1876.

There were other persons in the office between 1842 and 1851, but this officer being the prosecuting attorney for the county, it is only proposed to name here such incumbents as resided in the county.

SURVEYORS.—Daniel S. Haight, 1831 to 1838; Isaac N. Cunningham, 1838 to 1843; Goodyear A. Sanford, 1843 to 1844; Alonzo Barnum, 1844 to 1846; Hiram R. Maynard, 1846 to 1850; Peter B. Johnson, 1850 to 1853; King H. Milliken, 1852 to 1853; John F. Taylor, 1854 to 1856; Samuel J. Church, 1856 to 1858; King H. Milliken, 1858 to 1860; Morris J. Upright, 1860 to 1862; Hiram J. Sawyer, 1862 to 1864; James E. Dennis, 1864 to 1866; William Courtright, 1866 to 1868; Patrick Flynn, 1868 to 1873; Frank F. Teals, 1872 to 1876. Elected now to a third term, November, 1876.

COMMISSIONERS.—Elihu Pratt, 1840 to 1841; Harvey Gregory, 1841 to 1842; Nathaniel Loomis, 1842 to 1844; A. Armons, 1844 to 1850; Isaac Lyon, 1850 to 1852; A. A. Chamberlain, 1852 to 1856; J. L. Mosier, 1856 to 1858; John Fisher, 1858 to 1860; Giles C. Hurd, 1860 to 1861; John Fisher, 1861 to 1865; Isaac Lyon, 1865 to 1866; Linsey G. Clark, 1866 to 1876; Dr. J. D. Burns, 1876, for four years.

RECORDERS.—David H. Whitney, 1836 to 1837; Harvey W. Bandy, 1837 to 1839; William E. Umbey, 1839 to 1843; William Unin, 1843 to 1849; Charles H. Spanning, 1849 to 1856; Morris B. Derrick, 1856 to 1860; Oliver A. Bennett, 1860 to 1864; William N. Capwell, 1864 to 1868.

In 1849, this office ceased to exist as a separate department, being united with the circuit clerk's office.

SHERRIFFS.—Richard Montague, 1837 to 1839; Herman B. Potter, 1839 to 1841; Volney A. Marsh, 1841 to 1846; Goodyear A. Sanford, 1846 to 1847; W. A. Dickerman, 1847 to 1849; C. A. Huntington, 1849 to 1851; Hiram H. Waldo, 1851 to 1853; Silas Sweet, 1853 to 1861; James H. Kerr, 1861 to 1863; Hiram H. Waldo, 1863 to 1866; Archibald Andrew, 1866 to 1872.

During the year 1873, the office became vacant, and E. G. Selas was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. In November, 1873, Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter was elected, and filled the office until the November election, 1877.

CORREY SURVEYORS.—Robert J. Cross, 1836 to 1839; Samuel D. Preston, 1839 to 1843; Benjamin Wyman, 1843 to 1846; Lollis H. Holmes, 1846 to 1849; Duncan Ferguson, 1849 to 1855; Hiram R. Enoch, 1855 to 1863; Charles W. Works, 1863 to 1867; J. E. Hildeson, 1867 to 1870. Mr. Hildeson died while in office, and his brother-in-law, J. G. Lyford, qualified, gave bond, etc., and filled the office until 1871, when Thomas W. Cole was elected, and is still holding the office.

CORREY SURVEYORS.—Don Alonzo Spanning, 1835 to 1836; John Emerson, 1836 to 1841; Duncan Ferguson, 1841 to 1855; T. J. L. Remington, 1855, and is still serving.

ALDERMEN.—Cassius W. Taylor, Cyrus F. Miller, William Brown, William Lathrop, Edward H. Baker, Horace W. Taylor.

STRUCTURES.—Members of the Board of Supervisors are elected in April of each year. Following is a list of the chairman of the several boards since the township organization has went into effect: David Wald, 1836; Bela Shaw, 1837; Sylvester Talbot, 1839; Spencer Post, 1841; Janna Peckhouse, 1843; John R. Herring, 1846; David F. Talbot, 1847; E. C. Selas, 1848; M. Church, 1850-1864; Eli F. Roberts, 1865; Selden M. Church, 1866; Eli F. Roberts, 1867; Robert J. Cross, 1868-1873; Duncan Ferguson, 1873-1877.

When first organized, in 1850, the Board was composed of one member from each township, making 16 members. In 1853, Rockford was given an assistant member. In 1865, a special set of the Legislature provided for the election of one member from each ward in the city of Rockford, increasing the Board to 26 members.

DEATH'S RECORD.

Of the gentlemen who thus served the public in official capacities the following have been called to the enjoyment of honors that no people can confer, and their spirits surround the throne of Him who controls the destiny of nations:

Representatives.—Terminatus Kent, died in Virginia, in 1866; William H. Grinnell, died in Howard township, Dec. 4, 1855; Lorenzo Miller, died in Rockford, August 5, 1865; William Lyman, Rockford, December 10, 1865; Robert J. Cross, Roscoe, March, 1873; Alfred E. Hale, 1873. *Sentinel*.—James S. Abington was killed near Copiah during the war of the rebellion; Cornelius Lansing, died in 1865; John Eady, died in August, 1871.

Constitutional Delegates.—Robert J. Cross, Roscoe, March, 1873.

County Judges.—John Stone, Thomas C. Brown, died in California; Jesse B. Thomas, Hugh T. Dekey, Ilgen Henderson.

Clerks Circuit Court.—James Mitchell, died at Freeport.

County Commissioners.—William H. Dimbar, died in Rockford, October 16, 1846; Elijah H. Brown, Stockton, California, August, 1867; Herman B. Potter, Ezra S. Cable, William Hulin, Spencer Post.

Associate Judges.—Stephen March, in Rockton, April 10, 1850; David Weld, in Seward, May 2, 1869; Ascher Beach, in Howard, May 12, 1860; Henry Farnum, Alfred E. Hale.

County Clerks.—Nathaniel Loomis, Rockford, July, 1850; Don Alvord Spaulding, Anson Barrum, William Hulin.

Probate Judges.—Milton Kilburn, in Rockford, February 16, 1863; Bela Shaw, in Rockford, May 31, 1865; C. L. Hirsman, Rockford; Anson Barrum.

Sheriffs.—Daniel S. Haight, in Texas, about 1860; Isaac N. Cunningham, in Rockford, December 24, 1863; Lihman E. Maynard, in Rockford, April 18, 1867; Peter R. Johnson, in Cherry Valley, September 20, 1863; John F. Taylor, murdered in Rockford by Alfred Conynman, Nov. 11, 1868; Anson Barrum, William Cunningham.

Coroners.—Alonzo Platt, in Texas, about 1854; Harvey Gregory, in Harlem, February 7, 1849; Nathaniel Loomis, July, 1850; Athens Mitchell, in Rockford, October 13, 1865; John Fishery, in Rockford, January 28, 1865; Eliphaz Gregory, Cyrus Jenks.

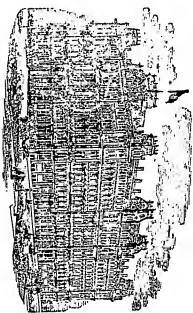
Deputies.—Daniel H. Whitney, died at Freeport, Boone County, 1869; William E. Dimbar, October 16, 1846; H. W. Brady, William Hulin.

School Commissioners.—James B. Kerr, died July 3, 1864, in Atlanta, Georgia, from wounds received June 27th, in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia; he was at that time Lieut. Colonel of the 74th Illinois Infantry; H. B. Potter, Silas Sweet.

County Treasurers.—Samuel D. Preston, in Rockford, February 11, 1844; Hollis H. Holmes, in Rockford, August 12, 1850; R. J. Cross, Roscoe, March, 1873; J. E. Richardson.

Chairmen Board of Supervisors.—Robert J. Cross, Roscoe, March, 1873. Of the other members, an aggregate of nearly 650, elected from April 1850 to April 1877, the following is the death list: Rev. William Shively was chosen Supervisor of Burrill at the April town meeting, 1850, but died on the 12th of May following; Mr. Pitkin was elected to fill the

vacancy; Alexander McAfee, Harlem, March 24, 1852; Theodore S. Powell, Cherry Valley, September 28, 1854; John J. Rhodes, in Roscoe, February 9, 1856; David Weld, Seward, May 2, 1859; Bela Shaw, Rockford, May 31, 1865; Chasney Day, Winnebago, February 16, 1868; Herman Hult, Howard, May 21, 1861; William R. Forsyth, until not acedently killed April 11, 1868; Asker Sykes, New Milford, 1854; Lihman R. Maynard, Rockford, April 18, 1857; Milton Kilburn, Rockford, February 16, 1853; Daniel H. Smith, Lacon, D., under 12, 1864; James B. Johnson, Rockford, April 20, 1865; Lewis W. Owen, of Owen, Jan. 10, 1865.



OFFICIAL VOTE OF WINNEBAGO COUNTY, 1876

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ROCKFORD.

The history of this city and the County of Winnebago are so closely interwoven that it is somewhat difficult to draw a line of distinction between them. It was here the first settlement was made, in 1834, the first stores and trading places opened, here the first Post-office was established, and, in fact, it was here the country commenced. From here the settlements extended outward to the different sections of what is now Winnebago County. To attempt a separate and distinct history of Rockford would be to recapitulate or repeat in a great measure what has already been written; hence, with a few references to some minor subjects, we will pass to a review of the manufacturing enterprises and industries that have been built up, and that are in successful operation at Rockford.

In the fall of 1834, Germanus Kent, a landed an invitation to a number of his Southern friends to join his colony at *Milwauy*, a name he seems to have given to the settlement commenced by himself and Mr. Blake. This name, it is to be supposed, was suggested by the fact that it just about half way between Chicago and Galena. By the Indians the place was known as *Rock fort*—a name suggested to them by nature. At or near the site of the present dam, there was a solid rock bottom, where the water was generally shallow enough in ordinary seasons to afford easy crossing with their canoes, and was therefore known to them as the *Rock ford*. And just here it will not be out of place to remark that Indians, of whatever tribe, always name an object—no matter what it may be—after that of which it most reminds them on first sight. Several of the names of the American Union bear Indian names, as, for instance, *Albany*, *Akron*, *Missouri*, *Mississippi*, *Ohio*, *Massachusetts*, etc. The significance of these names will be found in the first pages of this book, and will be of great convenience to the reader. Tradition tells us that when the Southern Indians first beheld the territory of Alabama it was blooming with flowers, and so delighted them that their chiefs exclaimed, "*Al-a-ban-a*," meaning "Here we rest." And so on, *ad infinitum*. Whoever the Indians have loved, they left names far more appropriate and suggestive than any ever bestowed by their pale-faced followers. But to return to Rockford.

Among other old neighbors and acquaintances in Alabama to whom Mr. Kent wrote was Mr. James J. Martyn. In that letter, in directing Mr. Martyn how to reach *Milwauy*, Mr. Kent said:

"At Galena, call on my brother. From Galena go directly east until you come to and cross Apple River, thence turn in a south-easterly course to Plum River, and from there to Cherry Grove. There leave some timber on your left, and a small grove on your right (afterwards known as Twelve Mile Grove), and then keep on until you strike Rock River, from which a blind path will guide you to *Milwauy*."

This was all the guide Mr. Martyn had, but it conducted him to *Milwauy*, which name, late in 1835, was abandoned for Rockford.

In October, 1837, a post-office was established, and Daniel S. Haught was appointed Post Master. Previous to that time, the settlers received their mail either at Galena or Chicago—more generally at the latter place. The first mail bag received at Rockford was unaccompanied by a key, and consequently could not be opened, and was sent back. The second week in

October, 1835, another bag of mail came along, this time all right. It was opened by Giles C. Hunt, who assisted Post Master Haught in distributing the mail. In a short time after this important event in the history of Rockford, Post Master Haught built a 10x19 frame building on Main street, a few rods south of State street, which served as a post-office for some time. In these days the mail was often so small that Haught's pocket would have served just as well for a post-office as a 10x19 building. But now, now, as it will be shown a little further along, up to January, 1838, the mail was carried on horseback. The first of that month, however, a line of four-horse coaches was established on the road between Chicago and Galena, by which the mail was carried until the steam cars on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad above the four-horse stage coaches to other routes.

Just "fifty years ago" the Rockford mail was carried in a single mail bag on horseback. The post-office was a 10x12 frame building. October, 1871, the post-office business required a room 32x50 feet, the services of six clerks, 2,700 boxes, besides a large general delivery. Seven mails arrive and depart daily, of letters, postal cards, newspapers, etc., are daily received. The daily average of letters, postal cards, newspapers, etc., sent out is equal to 3,842 pieces, or 1,833,380 pieces per year; of letters and postal cards per year, 676,920; registered letters sent out per year, 2,600; money orders issued, 578,000 per year; money orders paid, \$130,000.

Between the east and west sides of the river in early days there was some rivalry, and the respective sides were sometimes known as "Haughtville" and "Kentville." For some time Don Albion Spaulding, who was Government surveyor, and who also had a small stock of goods for Indian trade, cast his fortunes with Kent and Blake, on the West Side, but finally moved over to Haughtville, much to the joy and gratification of the Haughtvillians. Mr. Dunlap, also a West Side, went over about the same time. These were considerable valuable and influential accessions to that side of the river, and new plans were undertaken in the interests of East Rockford, the settlers on that little foreseeing the fact that neither side of the river could monopolize the great commercial interests that nature intended should grow up at "Milroy."

In January, 1836, Mr. Kent employed Mr. Spaulding to establish two or three streets parallel with the river on the West Side. Says Mr. Spaulding in speaking of this survey: "There were probably ten or twelve blocks, the corners of which were defined by stakes. In the spring of 1846, several persons interested in the east side of the river wished me to lay off the beginning of their town. After making a preliminary examination, I found that I could not make the front street, or street next the river, on the most suitable ground and have the cross streets correspond with the streets on the west side of the river. I then examined what I had done on the west side of the river, and found that they could be changed so as to conform to the east side, and as there had been no improvement made that would be affected by the small change necessary to make, so that the streets on both sides of the river would harmonize as though there had been no river dividing the town, I talked with Mr. Kent about it, and explained to him what I conceived to be an advantage to both sides of the river."

State street takes its name from the state road leading from Chicago to Galena, which was established in 1831, crosses Rockford on the east, and runs nearly directly west through the city.

river. Mr. Kent was unwilling to comply with my wishes, and that accounts for the awkward appearance of the streets on each side of the river—if extended across they would strike the side of a block instead of the street." Gradually, however, the rivalry grew away, and when the people came to know that the very elements of nature had conspired to establish the site for the building of manufacturing on the West Side, the rivalry gave way altogether, and the rival interests joined hands in one grand purpose to make Rockford what it has become—a grand manufacturing center. That experience was necessary to bring the people up to a complete realization of their native inheritance.

In the spring of 1844 the Rockford Hydraulic Company was organized, and the erection of a dam commenced. The site selected was in the upper part of the town, nearly opposite the Kenosha depot. The dam was built of timber, brush, stone, and gravel, and its construction completed under the supervision of C. C. Coburn, a gentleman of some notoriety as a dam builder, of Wisconsin. A purchase was made by the company of a large tract of timber on the east side, and about all the available trunks in the village and its surroundings were cleared, the houses built and brought into position to furnish the stone and gravel, which were excavated principally from the west bank of the river, above where the dam was built. Lapid progress was made in its construction, and by the following spring the structure was said to be completed.

Simultaneous with the construction of the dam was the progress on the river on the east side, which extended from the dam a distance of two blocks below State street. While this work was in progress, companies were being formed for manufacturing purposes, and buildings began to be erected. First, on the works was a saw mill, close to the dam, put up by Messrs. I. B. Gregory and A. C. Spaulding, under the firm name of Gregory & Spaulding. Next on the river, and just at the end of the bridge on State street, a grist mill was built by Mr. Norton, who deserves the reputation of being the "junior miller of Rockford." Next below this mill was a wooden factory, or filling mill, which was built and conducted by Mr. J. B. Howell. Below this factory, and at the terminus of the race, was another saw mill in successful operation, owned and conducted by Messrs. Wheeler & Lyon.

This was about the extent of manufacturing on the East Side. The company then directed its enterprise to the West Side, and accordingly a very wide race was laid out, with a temporary terminus on Millbury street, one block north of State, and sufficiently far from the river to admit of the erection of factory buildings between. This work on this was prosecuted with like energy, and successfully carried out, and a third saw mill built at the built-upon, close to the dam, by Messrs. Robertson & Lolland, and near by the terminus of the race, the first foundry and machine shop was built and conducted by Elihu Clark, the remains of which still bid defiance to time—one-half of the old stone building remaining just north of the city bridge, as the last monument of the former water works.

Sooner than the dam been pronounced finished when it was discovered by its continued settling and leakage, that more timber was necessary to raise the head or stop the leakage, and the company began to look around for more material. Rockford at that time presented the appearance of a young city in a beautiful forest, so splendidly was it shaded with lovely young maple trees. But nature must succumb to art, and for the purpose—

of filling up the successive breaches in the dam, the embryo city was despoiled of its native ornaments until scarcely a shanty could be found. "The company persevered, but the rush of waters was triumphant as each successive spring flood occurred, and the frail structure yielded, leaving not only the company, but the entire population alternating between hope and despair, as to manufacturing success, as fleeter-sneaked fresher. On the first day of June, 1850, all the citizens might have been seen lining each bank of the river, with sad and dejected countenances, as the fearful element was doing its fatal work, by knocking the props from the frail manufacturing support. The city bridge had, as was supposed, been built with the utmost care, and if a modern architect could have seen it, he would have been led to suppose that if wooden piers could make anything secure, it would be immovable. There it stood; the adversary might twist it; but break, or leave its position, it would not for all the freshets in creation. So the people reasoned, if the bridge did not. So the freshets, as if in mockery of the people's hopes and proud aspirations having reconcentrated and renewed additional force when released from its temporary confinement, came mainly on. The struggle commenced, and the bridge was conqueror. It might have uttered (could it have spoken) the declaration of Elie James to Rhoderick Dhu:

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base, as soon as I!"

True, it was rather twisted, and after the encounter resembled, in its curvature, a rail fence, and in some places its horizontal position was changed to the perpendicular, but it remained as an honored fixture, until its successor, the present bridge, took its place, when it was sold in sections to the highest bidder.

On the 15th of July 1851, Thomas D. Robertson, John A. Holland, R. P. Lane, G. A. Sanford, W. A. Coleman, S. M. Chinn, O. Clark, C. I. Hornum, John Edwards, J. S. Dickerman, John Fisher, William Hulth, Isiah Lyon, M. Starr, G. H. Sparford, Lucius Clark, J. J. Town, Henry Powell, H. R. Maynard, Jas. H. Rogers, B. McKenny, John Platt, Albert Sanford, Olin, C. Hoop, H. P. Kimball, Robert Crow, — Vaucluzan, and selves together under the style of the Rockford Water Power Company, in pursuance of the provisions of a general act of the Legislature of Illinois, entitled, "an act for the improvement of Rock River, and for the production of hydraulic power," passed by that body in 1849. Here was commenced the great work that has made the city what it is admitted by all to be, the "leading inland manufacturing city of the Northwest."

In September 1851, the owners of water and land under the old company entered into an agreement with the new company, whereby the two interests were consolidated, and steps were immediately taken for the construction of a permanent dam, on the rock bottom of the old ford. In the spring of 1853, the dam and race were completed and accepted by the company. It would make an interesting chapter to note the ups and downs of this great enterprise, and the hard work done by the men having it in charge since its organization, but the time and space will not permit.

The length of the dam is between 700 and 800 feet, and to all appearances, firm and immovable as the hills. The ruins may fall, and the flood come, but the dam will not be moved, as it is founded on a rock, and the power derived under a six-foot head. In these dusty haunts, four or five

hundred men find steady employment and ready pay. Here, industry and honesty walk hand in hand. Skill and ingenuity stand steadily by the battle, and the handy smith hammers, and shapes the white-hot iron as he will. "The city of Rockford may be justly proud of these sons of toil, honest, intelligent, and full of enterprise. To them is owed, in a great measure, the growth and prosperity of the city."

In the general history of the country no mention was made of the "Mile Strip," differently from the fact that it more directly concerned Rockford than the county. That contest was the most spirited one known in the annals of the county, and as such is here recorded. This strip was located along the eastern line of the county, and had been set off to Winnebago County from the western tier of townships of Boone County when that county was organized. When Boone County was fully organized and the county machinery in complete working order, the people of that half-broken, become ambitious for the acquisition of more territory, and began to negotiate the question of having the "mile strip" set back to them. Among the people of Rockford there were some who also had ambitions to gratify — schemes to carry out — and in the "mile strip" they imagined they saw the means of accomplishing their purposes. The county seat question of Winnebago had not been permanently settled. The people of East Rockford were naturally opposed to the "set off" on the ground that the interests of the people of that strip were identified with the interests of East Rockford, and that consequently their influence would be exerted towards securing the permanent location of the county buildings on that side of the river. The people of the west side of the river were anxious to foster and increase as would secure a majority of the voters in favor of permanently locating the county offices and county buildings on the west side. Here were three conflicting interests at work — Boone County and East and West Rockford. The more the "set off" question was agitated, the hotter grew the contest. But the "set off" could not be accomplished without a special act of authority from the Legislature. In the meanwhile the settlers on the strip were the recipients of special attention and innumerable visits from their fellow-citizens on their east and on their west. Finally, the Legislature of 1843 passed a special act to enable the voters of the strip to vote "for" or "against" being set off to Boone County. The 4th day of May 1843, was fixed for the election, and from the passage and approval of that act until the result was known, some of the Boone County men were among the interested voters, knowing with them, pleading with them, arguing with them. And it has been said that some of them even camped on the strip and threw out sentiments to watch their natural enemies — the Winnebagoes — i. e. the people of Winnebago County who were opposed to the scheme. No one who was not an actual settler on the strip was allowed a vote, and it may be assumed to be a fact that more hard eloquence was done on that occasion than was ever done before or since. But Boone County, whether fairly or honestly, was victorious, and carried off bodily — some say *scold* — twenty-four sections of valuable land, capable of supporting a thousand people and increasing their sources of tax revenue many thousands of dollars. At that election 95 votes were cast, of which 51 votes were "for" annexation to Boone County and 44 "against," — a majority of seven votes in favor of the scheme.

April 23, 1843, C. I. Hornum, for himself and others, made a proposition to the County Commissioners for building a court-house, jail and

county offices on the west side, which was accepted, which, with the settlement of the "Mile Strip" agitation, permanently fixed the location of the county buildings. In 1826, soon after the first election, Messrs. Kent & Jephreth were licensed by the County Commissioners to keep and maintain a ferry at Rockford. The management and ownership of this ferry changed hands from time to time, but was kept up until succeeded by S. Haight. In 1843, the Legislature passed an act authorizing Daniel Smith to build a bridge over Rock River. S. D. Preston and Charles I. Horsman, to be built in good workmanlike manner, and to be so "constructed as not to interfere with navigation." When that bridge was completed the ferry was abandoned, and has been known no more. The old wooden bridge served its time faithfully and well. It was a bond of union between the east and west sides, but in time had to give way to more modern structures, and is now succeeded by a magnificent iron bridge. Thus, little by little, the rivalry between Jephreth and Kentville was forced to give way and to become one people with a community of interests.

The first M. E. Church society was organized in 1838, with five members, at the house of Henry Knobel, in Gratiot township. But within a year or two, the appointment for preaching was removed from Mr. Knobel to Rockford, that the society might receive strength by numbers from among the Methodist settlers of Rockford. About 1838 they built a house of worship. About the same time the Congregationalists also erected a house of worship, on the west side of Chinnel street, one block south from the Church of the Christian Union. These were the first churches built in Rockford.

December, 1836, the first marriage license issued from the clerk's office of Winnebago County, by virtue of which Dr. Daniel H. Whitney and Miss Sarah Coevel, of the Batavia Precinct, were joined together in the holy bonds of wedlock, by Prof. Seth S. Whitman, one of Rockford's first ministers, entered on the registry is that of Mr. William P. Randall & Miss Delia Driscoll, which was solemnized February 13, 1837, by Wm. February, 1836, Mrs. John B. Long introduced the first female child born in the county, which was named Melissa J. The first male child was Osgood Haines, son of Thomas Haines, in what is now Rocktonia township.

During the summer of 1851, a better local or city government was deemed necessary to the welfare of the growing town, and in the fall of that year preliminary steps were taken to secure that end; and in pursuance of a call signed by Jason Marsh, G. A. Sanford, Willard Wheeler, W. A. Dickerson, Daniel Lyon, George W. Vail, Newton Crawford, C. I. Horsman, W. C. Denham, Jesse Blinn, and William Hulin, a meeting was held in the court-house, Nov. 20, 1851, at which it was decided to submit the question of a city organization to a vote of the people, and at an election held by order of the trustees of the town, January 8, 1852, a majority of votes was cast in favor of organizing under the general law of 1849, taking the Springfield city charter as a basis.

The first election under the new government took place April 19, 1852, the candidates for Mayor being Willard Wheeler and E. H. Potter, the election resulting in the choice of the following named officers:

Mayor—Willard Wheeler. Alderman, 1st ward—Sumner Damon;

Alderman, 2d ward—E. H. Potter; Alderman, 3d ward—H. N. Spaulding; Alderman 4th ward—G. N. Andrews.

The first meeting of the city council was held April 29, 1852, in the counting room of E. H. Potter. At this meeting William Lathrop was appointed city clerk. At the second meeting of the council, held on the 15th of May, the following officers were appointed:

City Attorney—William Lathrop; Treasurer—H. R. Maynard; Assessor—D. Ferguson; Collector—K. H. Milburn; Engineer—J. Ferguson; Street Commissioners—J. Blake, Wm. McIntosh.

At this meeting a resolution was adopted looking to the construction of a new city bridge, in the place of the old structure, which had become dilapidated and rickety from long use and decay.

Subsequent to the organization of the city government, amendments and additions to the charter were made by the Legislature as follows:

"An act to legalize the incorporation of the city of Rockford, and amend the charter of said city," passed Feb. 8, 1853. [Private laws, 1853, page 565.]

A special charter was granted to the city by an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of Rockford," passed March 4, 1854. [Session laws, 1854, page 105.]

"An act entitled 'An act to amend the charter of the city of Rockford,'" in force April 29, 1859. [Private laws, 1859, page 295.]

"An act to amend 'An act to amend the charter of the city of Rockford,'" in force Feb. 22, 1861. [Private laws, 1861, page 955.]

The present charter was granted by "An act to reduce the charter of the city of Rockford, and the several acts amendatory thereof into one act, and to revise and amend the same." In force Feb. 15, 1865. [Private laws, 1865, vol. 1, page 472.]

Commencing April, 1852, the Mayors in succession have been: Willard Wheeler, from April 26, 1852, to April 25, 1853; Hiram B. Maynard, from April 25, 1853, to April 22, 1854; Lysses M. Warren, from April 22, 1854, to April 23, 1855; Edward Vancleave, from April 23, 1855, to April 29, 1856; James L. Lepp, from April 29, 1856, to May 4, 1857; William Brown, from May 4, 1857, to May 3, 1858; Seely Perry, from May 3, 1858, to May 2, 1859; Charles Williams, from May 2, 1859, to May 2, 1860; Albert Fowler, from May 2, 1860, to May 6, 1861; Fowler, from May 6, 1861, to May 6, 1862; Edward H. Baker, from May 6, 1862, to May 14, 1863; Albert Fowler, from May 14, 1863, to May 5, 1864; May 5, 1864, to May 5, 1865; Seymour G. Johnson, May 5, 1865, served under re-election until 1873; Gilbert Woodruff, from May, 1873, to May, 1875; R. H. Tucker, from May, 1875, to May, 1876; Levi Rhoades, from May, 1876, to May, 1877; Duncan Ferguson, May, 1877.

The following named gentlemen represented the city government for the year 1877:

Mayor, Duncan Ferguson. Aldermen—1st Ward, Anthony Haynes; 2d, Gilbert Woodruff; 3d, George E. King; 4th, E. L. Woodruff; 5th, Byron Graham; 6th, Harris Graham; 7th, S. F. Crawford; Clerk, A. P. Wells; Attorney, L. F. Warner; Marshal, Thos. Sully; Assessor, Jas. Danne; Treasurer, Bornee Brown; Assessor, Jas. Ferguson; official paper, Rockford Journal.

With the exception of the failure of the Rockford people to make the river navigable, all their undertakings have been crowned with success. To

them justly belongs the credit of inaugurating the railroad enterprises of the State, as it was here the great national meeting was held, Jan. 7, 1846, at which meeting new life was given to the defunct Galena and Chicago Union railroad enterprise, and measures adopted that secured its completion in August, 1852. That undertaking gave a new impetus to the growth of the city, and when the present dam was built, thus securing a water power of almost unknown capacity, the effect astonished the most sanguine and enthusiastic friends of the undertaking, and the half has not yet been told. The energies and enterprises of the people have been well directed, and at the end of forty-three years from the date of the first settlement on Kent creek, are crowned with numerous and magnificent buildings and business houses, schools, seminaries, churches, and manufacturing enterprises, that would do credit to any people. The products of the manufacturers are used, and they manufacture almost everything needed by civilized people. Of their achievements and successes in forty-three years, the people of Rockford may well be proud.

With a brief summary of these achievements we close the pages of this history, with a hope that ere another forty-three years shall be buried beneath the *debris* of time, another and abler pen will have preserved the history and improvements these years will have made.

1844-1845 THE WATER POWER.

In the spring of 1844 the Rockford Hydraulic Company was organized and a dam built across the river, nearly opposite the gas works, by Mr. C. Coburn.

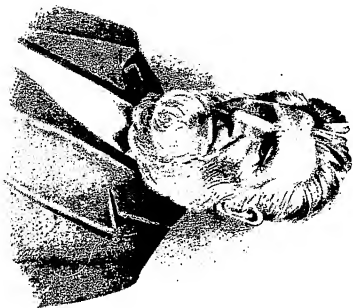
On the east side of the river, the race having been completed in the meantime, a saw-mill was erected near the dam, by L. B. Gregory and A. C. Spafford. Next below them, and near the end of State street bridge, was the grist-mill of Mr. Nettleton, among the first of its kind in the county. Still further down, the woolen-mill of J. B. Howell, and then the saw-mill of Messrs. Wheeler & Lyon.

On the west side, a wide race was laid out as far down as Mulberry street. Here a third saw-mill was put in operation by Messrs. Robertson & Holland, who were leading spirits in the Hydraulic Company. Near the termination of the race, Mr. Ethan Clark established the first foundry and machine shop.

On the first day of June, 1850, this dam went out. For a time, the bridge just below it was in imminent danger from the flood, but, though somewhat damaged, it remained.

On the fifteenth day of July of the following year (1851), a number of the citizens of Rockford (twenty-seven) organized the "Rockford Water Power Company," and in September, the owners of the land and water in the old organization consolidated with them. A dam of 750 feet was put in across the rocky ford from which the city derives its name, and completed in the spring of 1853. This dam is the segment of a circle, placed diagonally across the river, bending up stream to facilitate the flow of water to the races, and to increase its strength. It is a stone and wood structure, securely anchored by stay bolts fitted into holes drilled in the rocks which, are held in place by lead packing.

At present the 30,000 inches, total capacity of the water privileges, is principally owned by the manufacturers themselves, who form the Water Power



George Bachman
ROCKFORD

Company, each one being assessed for repairs in proportion to the number of inches he has purchased. Last year the water sold for \$12.00 per inch.

For many years there has been considerable difficulty experienced during dry weather, from want of water. At the September meeting of the company this year, it was thought best to purchase the water power and mills at the foot of the lake or swamp in Wisconsin, known as Lake Koshkongong, forty miles up Iock river. This lake covers a large surface of ground, that was not surveyed by government when the balance of the land was laid out. It is all overflowed in the spring and it has been the custom to open the sluice ways at Indian ford, five miles below the foot of the lake, and allow it to drain. It is proposed to change the order and allow the lake to fill, to be drawn off during the dry seasons, by this means maintaining an abundant supply of water throughout the year.

In 1872 the Water Power Company at Lehiot and Janesville, Wisconsin, also took on and Iockford, Illinois, rented the water privilege at Indian ford for two years, with the right of purchase at the expiration of the lease. This has now been effected at a cost of \$15,000, one-fourth of which the Iockford Company pay. Considering the mills at Indian ford, from which some return may be expected, the investment must be beneficial to all concerned.

Last year the cost of water to the user was only \$6.00 per hundred inches. The massive masonry that is replacing some of the crumbling walls of the mills, repairs on the dam, and the recent purchase of the reserve reservoir in Wisconsin, will increase the assessments this year, but these improvements will materially add to the usefulness and permanency of the water-power at this place.

There are forty-one water-wheels that are now using the water at this place, representing the varied industries mentioned in the sketch of manufacturers, by whose daily revolutions a thousand operatives find employment. Should all of these receive the average daily wages of \$1.20, it would make the modest sum of \$59,000 paid out monthly for labor, or \$695,000 per annum. Officers of the company: A. L. Enoch, President; Ralph Emerson, Secretary and Treasurer.

HOLLY WATER WORKS.

A number of years ago a company was organized to supply the city of Rockford with water, as well as provide for the extinguishment of fires, but it never amounted to anything. During the summer of 1874 the matter was agitated again, and a favorable vote of the people taken. A committee of construction was authorized, who began work upon the present structure in the fall of that year, and finished it some time during the winter, at a net cost of \$34,012.81, including the logs and cost of preparation, building, pumping pit, foundations for pumps, filter, smoke stack, etc. The machinery or pumps, which began to pump for general use in March, 1875, cost \$36,000, or laid down here with all the extras, \$37,758.38. The hydrants, pipes and laying swell the total cost of all to \$236,144.82.

In digging for the foundations, a spring of large size was discovered, which has been utilized, most of the water ordinarily coming from it, while on extraordinary occasions the supply is drawn from the river, near which the works are located.

The Holly system has this distinguishing feature—that, by a set of powerful steam pumps, centrally located, and a system of pipes in all the

streets, a steam fire engine is placed at every man's door, with a supply of water that is practically inexhaustible. A pressure of 40 pounds per square inch is maintained in all the water pipes, the engines running fast or slow automatically, as it falls below or exceeds this point. Since the completion of the works, no fire has ever spread beyond the building where it originated. They are under the supervision of S. T. Holly, Chief Engineer, and Frank A. Holly, assistant, with two firemen. They give about thirty-seven gallons daily to each inhabitant of the city.

PUMP DEPARTMENT.

The fire department consists of a hose company in each ward, and one hook and ladder company. These were organized by ordinance in January, 1876, and within two months were equipped and ready for duty. There are three hose houses, one in West Rockford, using the Second Congregational church bell for a fire alarm, and in which Nos. 3, 4 and 7 meet; one in South Rockford, having its own fire alarm bell, and in which Nos. 5, 6, 8 and 9 meet; one in East Rockford, with its own bell, in which Nos. 1, 2 and 6, as well as the hook and ladder company, meet. There is one hand engine, for use in case of the breaking of a main. The first assistant officers are as follows: John T. Leikin, chief; Wm. Garity, first assistant; Frank Cunningham, second assistant; No. 1, First Ward—Walter Lehman, foreman; meets first Monday in each month. No. 2, Second Ward—John N. Hill, foreman; meets first Monday in each month. No. 3, Third Ward—J. W. Welch, foreman; meets first Monday in each month. No. 4, Fourth Ward—Jas. Butler, foreman. No. 5, Fifth Ward—Wm. Holmes, foreman; meets first Monday in each month. No. 6, Sixth Ward—Wm. W. Wood, foreman; meets first Monday in each month. No. 7, Seventh Ward—W. T. Clark, foreman; meets first Monday in each month. Hook and Ladder Company, organized in the fall of 1876; J. E. Ellison, captain.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Miss Eunice Brown, now Mrs. J. G. Lyon, of Rockton Township, was the first person who taught a school here. She taught in 1837, in a log school house which stood near the residence of Mr. John Early, East Side, and afterward on the West Side in several places. Miss Frances Bradford taught the same year on the West Side in a log cabin that stood near the present residence of S. C. Withrow. From this time, schools were taught from year to year, by different persons, in many places, until the graded schools were adopted, in 1857. The previous year the city was divided into two main districts, the river forming the dividing line. In each of these a large, commodious stone building, four stories high, was finished in 1857, with a capacity to accommodate 650 pupils, and arranged to include all the grades from primary to high school, as well as some of the branches of academic education. These buildings cost about \$22,000 each. From time to time, new buildings have been erected, according to the needs of localities. In 1874-5, the South Rockford school was renovated, or rather rebuilt, and an efficient building for a grammar school prepared. Other smaller buildings are scattered over the city at the present time, arranged in three divisions, East Rockford, West Rockford, and South Rockford, each in charge of a principal, who is subject to the Board of Education.

The course of study embraces a thorough and systematic drill in the common branches and the elements of science and literature, including a preparatory course for college.

Board of Education: N. E. Lamm, President; H. W. Carpenter, Dr. J. B. Lamm, J. P. Perkins, N. S. Clark, A. P. Wells, clerk.

Principal No. 1, East Rockford, Henry Freeman, principal No. 2, West Rockford, Jas. H. Blodgett, principal, South Rockford, O. F. Barrett.

W. S. Rockford High School.—Erected 1886. J. H. Blodgett, A. M., principal; Miss M. A. Coleman, first assistant; Miss Emma D. Sears, second assistant.

W. J. High School Building.—J. H. Blodgett, A. M., superintendent; teachers: Miss Ada M. Dorey, grammar department; Miss Nellie South, English; Miss Ada Linderman, primary; Miss Imogene S. Pierce, intermediate; number of scholars, 300.

Central Street School.—W. R. J. H. Blodgett, A. M., superintendent; Miss Martha Tison, principal; teachers: Miss Minnie R. Brown, intermediate; Miss Carrie Blake, first primary; Miss Helen Williams, second primary; number of scholars, 160.

Third Ward School.—West State street. J. H. Blodgett, A. M., superintendent; teachers: Miss Louisa Pells, grammar department; Miss Margaret Conaughey, intermediate; number of scholars, 80.

Fourth Ward School.—Erected 1874. J. H. Blodgett, A. M., superintendent; Charles Goodland, principal; teachers: Miss Carrie Dreyer, intermediate; Miss Ella Barnard, primary; number of scholars, 150.

East Rockford High School.—Henry Freeman, principal; Andrew McPherson, first assistant; Miss Lillian Tappan, second assistant; number of scholars, 125.

First Rockford High School Building.—On First avenue. Henry Freeman, superintendent; Mrs. J. M. Gauss, principal; Miss Ida J. Arnold, assistant, first grammar department; Robert New, principal, Miss Frenchie Carriedale, assistant, second grammar department; Miss Emma F. Marsh, principal, Miss Evelyn Olney, assistant, first intermediate; Miss M. A. Tinsell, principal; Miss Eva Blouch, assistant, second intermediate; number of scholars, 235.

First Ward School.—North Third street. Henry Freeman, superintendent; Miss Mary G. McPherson, principal, Room 1; teachers: Miss Lavonia Clark, Room 4; Miss Annie Coy, Room 13; Miss S. Keys, Room A; number of scholars, 175.

Second Ward School.—Kishwaukee street. E. R. Henry Freeman, superintendent; Miss M. E. Briggs, principal, Room D; teachers: Miss M. A. Peterson, Room C; Miss T. Engle, Room B; Miss Lizzie Herrick, Room A; number of scholars, 300.

South Ward School.—Corner Second avenue and Eighth street. Henry Freeman, superintendent; teachers: Mrs. A. L. Reichleisen, principal, Room D; Miss Janet Smith, Room A; Miss Cecile Brumbrugh, Room B; Miss Jeanie Shepley, Room A; number of scholars, 300.

South Rockford School.—South Winnebago street. Erected 1867. O. F. Barrett, principal; teachers: Miss Sarah C. Lander, Room 1; Miss Mary M. Green, Room 2; Miss Agnes C. Cassidy, Room 3; Miss Martha M. Warner, Room 4; Miss Ella L. Jenkins, Room 5; Miss Jessie Shepley, Room 6; Miss Ella Moffatt, Room 7; Miss Ellen Blake, Room 8.

Rockford Business College.—Prof. E. C. A. Becker, manager. Book-keeping in all its forms, business practice, practical and ornamental penmanship, arithmetic, trigonometry, short hand, English, French, German, Latin, Spanish, and music are taught here.

Allis' Commercial College and Institute of Penmanship.—Organized 1866. J. H. Coom, proprietor, over Nos. 323 and 325 West Lake street.

Academy and Classical Institute.—Prof. C. W. Lombardy, principal. Established in 1867. Miss Mary E. Peot, assistant teacher—academic senior department; (Geo. E. Smith, assistant commercial and primary department. School building, corner Winnebago and West State streets.

ROCKFORD PUBLIC SEMINARY.

In 1844, at a convention of the Congregational and Presbyterian clergymen of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, which assembled August 6th, it was decided to found two institutions of learning, one for gentlemen, the other for ladies. It was thought best that they should not be located at the same place. Subsequently the college was fixed at Beloit, and the seminary at Rockford, on the pledge of the inhabitants of the latter city to contribute \$3,500 for a building, and a suitable location.

A board of trustees was elected, who conducted both institutions. The first charter of the seminary bears date Feb. 25, 1847, but business interests and the matter was delayed for a time.

In 1849, on the 11th of June, Miss Anna P. Sill, the present principal of the seminary, with two assistants, began to teach a select school, whose excellence won the interest in the seminary. Accordingly in 1850, \$5,000 was pledged by the people of Rockford and vicinity for a building, while the ladies gave one thousand more for the purchase of the grounds upon which the seminary now stands. Miss Sill's school took the name of the Rockford Female Seminary, and was held in an old building on the east side of the river, formerly used as a court-house. Here, in September, 1851, the first class of fifteen passed their examination, a regular collegiate course of study having been granted by the charter.

After the acceptance by the board of trustees of the financial pledges of the people of Rockford, in 1850, it was thought best that each institution should manage its own affairs, but a co-operation of the two has been preserved by retaining several of the same members in each board of trustees.

Roy Amnis Kent, a Presbyterian clergyman, as president of the board of trustees, on the 15th day of July, 1852, laid the corner stone of the present edifice. It is to whom the enterprise is most indebted, having retained the presidency of the board until his death, in 1869. This building, now Middle Hall, was occupied in 1853, and cost \$15,000, paid mainly by the people of Winnebago County.

Increased patronage demanded more room. Accordingly, in 1854, "Judson Hall" was begun, and completed two years afterward. It was named from the residence of one of its New England friends, from which place and New York the principal part of the funds were obtained with which it was erected.

In 1866, a third hall, with its connecting corridors, was begun, and finished the following year, at a cost of \$21,000, secured mainly by donations from eastern cities, as well as renewed pledges from Rockford and vicinity.

In 1871, "Jensen" and Middle Halls were connected by a corridor, at a cost of \$4,000, making a continuous brick front of 220 feet, with music and recitation rooms, library, laboratory, geological cabinet, chapel, dormitory, bathing rooms, gymnasium, etc., all in the best condition for effective work.

The present curriculum embraces a preparatory, classical and scientific course of instruction, while after the first-year studies may be selected at the option of the student. Miss Anna P. Sill, the principal, is assisted by two gentlemen professors and fourteen lady teachers, whose departments are suited to the various needs of the pupils. The president of the board of trustees is Prof. Joseph Emerson, of Beloit, Wis.; the secretary, Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, of Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The importance of such a fruitful means of education is appreciated in this country, and soon after the passage of the state law (March 7, 1872), authorizing cities to provide by a tax of one mill on the dollar for library establishments and maintenance, the city council of Rockford hastened to avail themselves of its privileges. In June of that year, an ordinance was passed, establishing a library and reading room for the general public. The mayor, S. G. Bronson, appointed the following directors: Melancthon Starr, Elias Casper, S. G. Whitrow, D. S. Clark, Frank P. Woodbury, Henry C. Noble, N. O. Thompson, J. G. Kump, and G. L. Williams, who were to hold office for three years, three retiring annually. N. O. Thompson was elected President, and Elias Casper, Secretary and Treasurer, at the first meeting of the Board, on the 24th day of June, 1872. Two committees were appointed to select a room, and prepare an appeal to the citizens for assistance to advance the enterprise, whose reports were subsequently carried out by renting an apartment in Wallach's block, now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, for \$350 per annum, and the free distribution of the address as well as its publication in the city papers.

The reading room was nicely fitted up, and, on the occasion of the formal opening, a goodly number of periodicals having been provided, the Board called a meeting of the citizens, which was largely attended. (On this occasion (Tuesday evening, July 2, 1873, \$2,000 was subscribed, and Miss Mary B. Hamlin elected temporary librarian. Among other donations at and before this time may be mentioned those of Mrs. W. P. Deming, eighty-six volumes, thirty-eight being bound volumes of "Harpers' New Monthly Magazine," from Volume I to XXXVIII inclusive, and that of H. P. Holland, sixty volumes of Universal History. At this time the library did not contain over two hundred volumes.

The general management of the rooms was delegated to the executive committee appointed at the August meeting of the Board, and the by-laws, rules, and regulations were adopted in September, as well as the election of the present efficient librarian, Mr. W. L. Howard, whose appointment bears date Sept. 17th, 1873. On the 30th of this month, \$2,000 worth of books were ordered. November of that year found 1,313 books in the library, six hundred and seven of which were acquired by donation, the remainder by purchase. From this date there was a steady increase in the number of volumes until the opening of the library for loaning, Feb. 1st, 1873, when there were 2,336 books which had been catalogued in writing, and 91 per-

colicals. At the June meeting of the Board (1877), the beginning of the library year, the treasurer reported as follows:

Received on private subscriptions	\$1,725.11
Capital private subscriptions	2,250.00
Gifts from individuals	1,840.00
Depreciated tax not collected	2,027.25
Total	5,842.36
Disbursements to date	\$6,116.61
	\$2,274.25

In August of that year, Mr. Rowland, having associated with himself Miss Lizzie J. Williamson, as assistant, prepared an accurate so-long catalogue of the 3,000 volumes in the library. This was supplemented by another in March, 1874, of twenty-four pages, and in April, 1874, by still another of sixty pages, containing in all the titles of 6,000 volumes.

In July, 1876, the library was transferred to its present commodious location over the post office, with the addition of only \$1.20 to its expenses, making the annual cost \$560. The rooms are finely fitted up, the greater proportion of the expense being borne by voluntary subscription. In the reading rooms there are four daily papers, thirty-five weeklies, sixteen monthlies, and five quarterlies. During the past year it was estimated that there were over one hundred thousand persons who visited them, including the citizens of the city. At the present time there are in the library 7,028 volumes in all, whose large circulation is indicative of the reading habits of its patrons.

Present officers: Dr. A. E. Goodwin, President; E. Casper, Vice President; O. P. Barbour, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. L. Lowland, Librarian; Miss Lizzie J. Williamson, Assistant.

CHURCHES.

First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a class at the house of D. S. Haight, in September, 1836, by the Rev. William Lloyd, and numbered five members. Rev. Dr. Arnold was the first preacher in charge. In 1845 the present church edifice was erected, and in 1852 and 1873 the parsonage was built. Number of members, 170. Pastor, Rev. H. Green, T. G. Lawler, Superintendent of Sunday-school.

Court Street M. E. Church was organized in 1855, with forty members, being originally a part of the first M. E. Church, assuming its present name under the charge of E. F. Reed. During the next year, under the pastorate of Rev. W. F. Stewart, its present house of worship was erected. Number of members, 500; average attendance at Sunday-school, was 320; Superintendent, S. C. Withrow.

Third Street M. E. Church was organized by Rev. Hooper Crows, in 1841, with a membership of 50 persons, and their present edifice was soon after, while Rev. F. Heath was pastor, at a cost of \$85,000. In 1864, it was remodelled and refitted. Number of members, 290; Rev. W. H. Barnes, Pastor; average attendance at Sunday-school, 185; Superintendent, W. H. Worthington.

South Dockford M. E. Church was organized March 21, 1864, with 22 members. It grew out of a Sabbath-school, formed by W. T. Stewart, of Court Street, M. E. Church, which began in 1838. In January 1864-5, the present edifice was erected, at a total cost of \$14,000. Number of

members, 290; Rev. R. S. Carline, Pastor; average attendance at Sunday-school, 290; 33 officers and teachers; H. M. Skinner, Asst. Superintendent. *North-West M. E. Church.* The first members of this church were held in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, an old building formerly occupied by that society. Oct. 22, 1860, Rev. Victor Witting perfected the organization, with a list of 12 members. The new edifice was dedicated Oct. 22, 1876, and cost, with parsonage, about \$11,000. Number of members, 140; Rev. John Wiggett, Pastor; average attendance at Sunday-school, 100; G. A. Johnson, Superintendent.

First Presbyterian Church. This church was organized May 31st, 1837, with eight members. Soon afterward, under the pastorate of Rev. John Merrill, a plain frame church was built, and in 1843 another, still larger, of bricks, was erected, at a cost of \$85,000, where the Church now dwells twenty-six years. During the years 1870-1, the present edifice was built, at a cost of \$30,000. Number of members, 750; Rev. Wilder Smith, Pastor; average attendance at Sunday-school, 250; Superintendent, N. S. Robinson.

Second Presbyterian Church. This church was organized Nov. 7, 1849, by 42 members, who had obtained their dismission from the First Congregational Church for the purpose. Rev. Lausberg Porter was the first pastor. The present church edifice was dedicated in 1875, and in 1877 it was practically rebuilt, at an expense of \$12,000. Number of members, 445; present Pastor, Rev. P. W. Johnson; average attendance at Sunday-school, 220; Superintendent, Wm. A. Johnson.

First Baptist Church was organized Dec. 22, 1851, with 17 members, who began their worship in a small frame building. Rev. Solomon Knapp, was their first pastor. From 1848 to 1850, services were held in the court-house, and during the latter year their present stone building was completed. Number of members, 120; Rev. John S. Mable, Pastor.

North Street Baptist Church was organized in 1848, with 31 constituent members. They worshipped in a small frame building, at the corner of Peach and North Fifth streets, for a number of years, erected during the pastorate of Rev. E. O. Mitchell, who was called soon after organization. November 18, 1875, their present house of worship was dedicated, and cost \$34,000. Number of members, 335; Rev. E. K. Chambliss, Pastor; average attendance at Sunday-school, 150; Superintendent, L. A. Trumbull.

Central Church—Episcopalian. Organized by Rev. Dudley Glass, May 1, 1870. The first edifice was dedicated August, 1853, but has been enlarged several times since. They are without a pastor at the present time.

First Presbyterian Church. This church was organized in the court-house, Feb. 1, 1854, with 52 members, under the pastoral supervision of Rev. Hugh A. Brown, a minister sent here by the presbytery. In 1863, their present edifice was erected. No pastor at present. Number of members, 200.

First Presbyterian Church was organized January 3, 1856, with 22 members, 14 of whom were from the First Congregational Society. Their present house of worship was erected in 1868. Number of members, 174; Rev. John Litchey, Pastor.

St. James' Catholic Church, founded, at one time, was at the head of the mission that embraced the county of Boone, as well as parts of McHenry

and Ogle Counties. The church here was organized by Rev. Father John A. Hampton, in 1850, and two years later it erected a frame structure, in which it worshipped seventeen years. Rev. John Jordan, who was pastor from 1860 to 1866, when he died. Number of communicants, 400 families, about 2,000 souls. Present pastor, Rev. Dr. Thaddeus J. Butler.

Church of the Christian Union. Organized in September, 1870. The first services were held Oct. 9, 1870, in Brown's hall, by the Rev. Dr. T. Kerr, and in a few days thereafter 115 signed the roll. Number of members, 235. Rev. T. Kerr, pastor.

Church of the Disciples. Organized February, 1854, with 22 members. Their church edifice was built in 1856, and cost \$2,400. Present Superintendent, E. H. Whitmer.

Swedish Lutharian Church. Rev. E. Carlsson, of Chicago, in 1853 began to preach to his countrymen in an old school house, on the East Side, which stood near the public square. On the 15th of January, 1854, the church was organized, with 45 members. A church was built, but soon became too small, owing to the great tide of immigration, and January 15, 1870, their present church edifice was dedicated. It cost \$25,000. Number of communicants, 920; Sunday-school, about 400. Rev. G. Peters is pastor and Superintendent. Connected with this church is a parish school, that has an average daily attendance of 60 scholars; O. A. Johnson, Principal.

MANUFACTURES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

N. C. Thompson began business at this place in 1870. His principal manufactures are: "Badger" lay rake; "Cornin's" lay press; "John P. Manny" self-rake, reaper and mower; "Graham" sulky and walking culti-vator; the "Diamond" plows, of all sizes; "Gans" sulky and gang plows; "Richardson's" attachment for making a with a sulky out of an ordinary plow; corn-stalk cutters, and "Thompson's" string binder for harvesters, that for the last four seasons has been well received. His sales are principally in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. He employs 175 men, and his productions are favorably known in the localities mentioned above.

Briggs & Enoch, Plow-makers. This firm was established some years ago by a Mr. Skinner, the first patentee of the sulky plow, under the name of Skinner, Briggs & Enoch. Mr. Enoch having sold out to Mr. Enoch in 1866 or 1867, and Mr. Skinner dying in 1872, the business has been sustained by the above named gentlemen. Their principal productions are plows, of all kinds and sizes—riding, walking, gang, and bar king. Their sales are made west of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They employ sixty men, and average about fifty plows per day.

Emerson, Halcott & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, a partnership with Wait Halcott, for their manufacture. In 1856 or 1857, Ralph Emerson came in as a partner, and Mr. Manny died soon after. The firm has changed somewhat since their first organization, and recently became a stock company, with the above caption. They make hand and horse



DURAND TP

John H. Durand

corn-planters, "Joes," "Stars," and "Standards" corn cultivators; riding, walking and combined "Standards" broadcast seeders, four sizes; "Economic" self-raking reaper; new "Manny" combined self-rake reaper and mower; "Acme" mower; besides a variety of smaller articles of iron, among which are brackets, hitching posts, etc. Their trade extends as far as New York, west to California and the Sandwich Islands, and south to Texas, the greater proportion being in the Northwest. They employ from one to two hundred men. Officers of the company: Leaph Emerson, President; Daniel Goodlander, Vice President; Wm. A. Talbot, Secretary and Treasurer; J. Ileva Jones, Superintendent.

Wm. A. Knowlton, farm machinery, began business here in 1872. He makes "Knowlton's" combined and single reaper; "Padlock's" sailing hay rake, as well as one of his own pattern; "Deluxe" riding and walking cultivators; "Dexter," and "Dexter, Jr.," walking cultivators; besides doing general machine and foundry work. His business, from \$60,000 to \$75,000 per annum, is well scattered over the Northwest. His manufactory, on Kane street, furnishes labor for seventy men.

Bertrand & Sauras began the manufacture of their "Riding Corn Cultivator" at this place in 1860. Their business, of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per year, extends all over the corn growing states.

John P. Manny, manufacturer of reapers and mowers. In 1848, J. H. Manny and his father made the first "reaper," and in the succeeding year manufactured them quite largely, but lost money, the machines being too cumbersome and costly for general use. In 1850, J. H. Manny invented the combined reaper and mower, which, in after years, brought about the law suit with G. H. McCormick, upon which Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton were employed. It resulted in Mr. Manny's favor. This year, defective sickles caused the failure of the machines. J. H. Manny and his father becoming bankrupt, J. P. Manny then began their manufacture, and in 1852 he made the sickles. The machines were a complete success this year, receiving at Geneva, N. Y. (the first public trial when reaping and mowing machines were demonstrated to be economically useful to the general farmer), the first prize as mowers and second prize as reapers. Mr. J. H. Manny, then upon flattering representations of the Water Power Co. at Rockford, settled in this city and continued the making of reapers with Mr. Talbot. J. P. Manny having the contract to furnish the sickles. This he continued to do until Mr. J. H. Manny's death, the last of January, of first of February, 1856, when he began manufacturing for himself, the two-wheel combined reaper and mower, which he had just patented. A few years afterward he contracted with N. G. Thompson, for their manufactory, the territory west of the Mississippi reverting to him in 1866, and Illinois and Wisconsin in 1877. He makes from 500 to 1,000 machines per annum.

Mr. F. H. Manny began business in this place in 1854, manufacturing the "J. H. Manny" reaper, and a fanning mill. Shortly afterward he introduced the "Manny" seeder, and then a riding corn cultivator. He employs about seventy-five men for ten months in the year. His shop is on Kane street.

Pumps.—Wells of from fifty to one hundred twenty-five feet in depth are common in this country, and necessitated a well-constructed pump. W. D. Tarkenton began this branch of industry in this city in 1862. He makes pumps of all kinds at his shops on the corner of Wyman and Mill

streets. He employs thirty-five men, and distributes his work mostly in the Northwest.

A. W. Woodward also makes pumps for the wholesale trade. He began here in December, 1872. A winter-wheel governor is also one of his leading articles.

PAVERS.—Building paper is, in an economical point of view, assuming considerable importance. The Kenny Brothers began this industry at Rockford in 1872. They supply largely several paper box makers in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, with straw board. They have eighteen men, and their mill on Lake street has a capacity of from four to five tons daily.

The Rockford Paper Company, of Messrs. Tilmonds & Utter, established here in 1865, make fine and coarse wrapping papers, which, besides their local trade, are sold in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin. They employ thirty men.

FLOUR.—On Grant street.—Of these, there are four. T. Doremant & Son, on the West Side, employ seven men, and produce flour in large quantities at their mill on Mill street. They have eight run of stone, and the necessary machinery, including that used in making the "New Process" flour. On the East Side, the Forest City Mills of J. C. Cox & Son, and the Rockport City Mills of J. G. Chick, were controlled by the firm of Chick & Co., beginning business here in November, 1871. August 16, 1877, they burned of flour per day, which is principally sold to the citizens of Rockford and vicinity. The Rockport City Mills have a capacity of 400 barrels per day, and at present, a force of fourteen men. Their sales are principally in the Northwest.

The grist-mill of Joseph Dodd was a saw-mill in 1844, owned by W. H. and Wheeler. It became a grist-mill in 1856, when M. R. Dodd purchased it, and for a long time was the only mill doing custom work in this part of the county. It employs three men, and is managed by T. G. Lawlor.

ROCKFORD BOAT WORKS.—This firm became a stock company last July, having begun business here in 1866. Their sales are local—to the agricultural implement manufacturers here. Their shops are on Lake street, and furnish labor for thirty-five employees.

KNITTING FACTORY.—This is indeed a curiosity. Here are machines that knit the whole sock—top, heel, and all; when one is completed, drop it into a receptacle below, and, without stopping, begin another. The proprietors, Messrs. Burton & Nelson, are pioneers in this department, having invented and perfected the first successful machine of this kind in the United States. They began in 1863, and now employ seventy-five hands, who turn out 100 dozen socks per day of all grades. Their business extends from Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, to Denver, Colorado. They are also makers of the seamless sock knitting machine.

W. S. Stearns also manufactures hosiery, in the Masonic Block, as well as the cotton mill.

SHOES.—One of the enterprises that started from small beginnings in 1870, is the shoe saw shop of Messrs. W. F. & John Dams. They make a number of kinds of foot power saws for Americans, as well as shop work. They have received orders from most of the civilized countries of the globe. Their shops in the Emerson building give employment to twenty-five men.

EXTENSION RUTS.—A new industry was originated, November, 1876. Mr. E. J. Waterbury, who had introduced an extension rule, a very useful article, formed a partnership with Mr. E. Smith, of his manufacture. The machinery for making was yet to be made—it could not be bought—but the inventive minds of the firm were equal to the occasion, and have succeeded in this as well, the machine that prints on the pins that hold the brass slides being quite a novelty. Recently Mr. Smith has bought out the others, and now carries the business. He employs fifteen men at his shop in the Emerson building.

BAUSTERS.—The Rockford Brush Company make everything in this line, from a small sash tool to a seven or eight-inch kalemnery brush, including scrubbing, horse, shoe, and clothes brushes. The company was organized in April, 1871, but employ quite a trade.

BAUSTERS.—A. A. Grunthal had the making of this important adjunct to the flour-producing interests here in 1863. He employs ten men, who turn out annually 45,000 barrels, mostly sent here. In this same shop, also, Messrs. Grunthal & Dorman make the "Seaman's Washer," employing four men, who complete about 1,500 of these useful articles yearly, which find a sale in the neighboring States.

STEAM BAKERY.—The Rockford Steam Bakery was opened for some years as a bread making establishment, but in 1872 became the exclusive manufacture of crackers, of which they produce about 100 barrels per day of all varieties. These are distributed on a parallel west from Rockford to Yankton, Dakota.

WOOLEN MILLS.—Dyson & Van Wye own the only woollen mill in the place. This mill began to be used for this purpose in 1864. At present, the firm employ twelve men, who make cassimere, hannels, yarn, etc. Their goods are sold in the Northwest.

PATERN MAKERS.—In a manufacturing centre like Rockford, pattern and mould makers are not only desirable, but necessary. For the last year there have been about 60 applications to the patent office of the United States for patents from citizens of this county. This is indicative of the business of mould makers here. Messrs. Savage & Love began this class of work in June, 1874. Their shop on Mill street furnishes employment for three workmen. They are also general millwrights.

Wm. Jent also is engaged in the making of models, and pays special attention to the building of wood working machinery. He employs twelve men in his shop on Mill street. One of his specialties is a machine for making bars for fence wire.

WEBS.—Messrs. Lockwood & Lyman are interested in the weaving of wire cloth, beginning here in a small way about four years ago. They make screen wire of all kinds, with a power loom, said to be the only one in the United States, paper-makers' wire cloth being their specialty. Their annual sales of \$80,000 are principally made in the Northwest and South.

They employ twenty men in their shop on Wyman street. Springfield, Farmale & Co. are on the East Side, at the corner of North First and Market streets, and are engaged in the same occupation, making wire goods of all descriptions. Their sales average about \$30,000 annually, and are made in California and the Northwest. They employ twenty-seven men.

FOUNDRIES.—Isor Works, Esq.—The Utter Manufacturing Company, successors to Clark and Utter, do a general jobbing business in iron work,

making a specialty of mill machinery. They also make the "Gorham" Broad Cast Sander and Conibrator, as well as a corn conibrator. Their works on Rice street are the oldest on the water power. They work sixty-five men.

Mr. J. Ward established himself here as a foundryman in 1874. He employs fifteen men at his shop, on Wynn and Main streets, making the "Boss" Open Planter as a specialty, the greater part of his work being for local trade.

ROCKFORD MANUFACTURING IRON WORKS.—Until a few years ago, it was thought that any implement or part of a machine that ought to have extra strength must be hammered out of wrought iron. Now malleable iron is cast like steel, with the exception that the castings are annealed for some length of time before they are fit for service. Messrs. D. Forbes & Son, who had established a foundry here in 1854, began this branch of the business in 1864, when there were none like it west of Cincinnati. This industry has grown into considerable importance. This firm, under the name of Rockford Malleable Iron Works, employ fifty men and make plow attachments of all descriptions, and other implements of like character.

ROCKFORD WAGON COMPANY.—This company was organized March 4, 1874, with a capital that was shortly afterward increased to \$105,000. Their factory on South Main street, East Rockford, manufactures twenty grades of the "Quick Turn" wheel. They employ 120 operatives, with a monthly pay roll of \$6,000. The building is heated by steam and derives its power from the same source. Officers of the company: Levi Hildoes, president; H. W. Price, vice president; H. P. Holthard, secretary and treasurer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—R. Angleyer manufactures boots and shoes of the heavy grades. His shop, near State street, has a capacity of 100 pairs of men's, women's, misses and children's shoes, as well as twenty-four pairs of boots, per day. He employs at the present time twelve men.

FURNITURE.—The Rockford Iron Furniture Company was organized as a co-operative association of twenty-five members, Feb. 15, 1875. Their capital, \$40,000, is divided among twenty-four members at the present time, one of their number having sold out. They employ thirty-five men, and make bedsprings, bureaus, center and dining tables, and book-cases, which are sold in the Northwest. Officers: John Eldridge, president; John Pearson, vice president; P. A. Pederson, secretary; Joseph Peters, treasurer; Jones Peters, superintendent.

FOREST CITY FURNITURE COMPANY.—(Gilbert Woodruff, president; C. H. Keith, secretary and treasurer; A. C. Johnson, superintendent. This company was organized in October, 1875. They have a capital of \$50,000, and employ seventy-five men. They make bedsprings, chamber suits and tables. Their works and office are at the corner of Seventh and Rail Road avenues, C. G. Barry, at the water power on Main street, makes a specialty of book-cases, as well as finishing offices, chairs, etc. He employs five men, and began this branch a year ago last April.

BEVERAGES.—The Rockford Brewery, J. P. Paeoek proprietor, was established in 1849. At present it furnishes labor for the men, but with a double force, can make 5,000 barrels of the and beer annually. Location, North Main street, East Rockford.

FISHING.—The Brewery began work in 1868. It employs four or five men, and averages sixteen barrels per day.

JOHN W. Diamond, 323 South Main street, and the Oak Grove Brewery, DeWolf Road, are also engaged in this occupation.

TANNERS.—Messrs. Graham & Company, manufacturers of grain bags, bathing trunks, hose, etc., began business in this city in 1863. They employ 150 operatives. Their sales last year, which aggregated \$250,000, were principally made in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois.

OVER MEAT, MEATS.—This industry was organized Sept. 14, 1872, by A. M. Johnston & Co. They manufacture from 25,000 to 30,000 barrels of cold cured yearly, which is sold in all the larger cities of the United States, with an occasional shipment to Great Britain. They have fourteen hands next to Briggs & Knott, both on the water power. Geo. Bradley, 303 and 305 South Main street, who has steam.

TANNERS.—Messrs. Munroe & Haeger, tanners of buckskins, furs, and string feeders, also manufacturers of gloves, mittens, etc. They began operations here in October, 1875. They employ five men, and have recently moved into the building owned by H. W. Price.

LESS & STONE are also tanners of harness, calf, kip and upper leather. This establishment was built by Geo. D. Jensen in 1859, and was owned and operated by several parties for a number of years as a chemical tannery, until the present firm adopted the old fashion cat process. They employ six men, and make their sales in the Northwest.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.—Anton Nemistier, No. 119 North Main street, East Rockford.

AGENTS NEUMISTIER, No. 212 and 214 East State street.

JOHN THORSON, No. 320 and 322 South Main street.

FOOT & FELLOWS, No. 113, 115 and 117 North Main street.

LEWIS & DUNPHY, No. 513 West State street.

CHILD & MERRILL, South Main street; and several others.

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURERS.—Shurter & Gammond, No. 327 East State street.

LARGE KILNS.—R. A. Shepherd, No. 930 Horsman street.

DISTRIBUTOR.—Freeman Graham, No. 1310 South Main street, East Rockford.

CYCLES.—E. A. Gardner, No. 414 East State street.

E. C. BATES, No. 213 West State street.

DEBBERT VARNER BARNES.—Dr. G. W. Brown, No. 111 West State street.

MILBURN LANSBURY.—West's Diamond Collaring-Top Dressing has become quite popular. Mr. L. M. West, inventor, began the business in 1863, and now does a wholesale trade principally, making 100 gallons daily, at \$1.50 per gallon.

G. A. Stourey, soap and candles, bought out in 1869, J. H. Morrill, who opened this business here in 1857. Mr. Stourey has increased the capacity of the works until they are worth \$15,000. He makes hard, soft, and toilet soaps, employing from ten to twelve men for the purpose.

ROCKFORD GAS-LIGHTING AND COKE CO.—Mr. T. Butterworth bought out this company in 1856 or '7, and has continued the business ever since. He makes 10,000,000 feet per year; \$500,000 to private consumers, and 2,000,000 for the street lamps, of which there are 161.

ROCKFORD INSURANCE COMPANY.—Organized December 22, 1866. Begun work January 1, 1867. Capital, \$100,000. Insures dwellings and farm

property only. Its business is confined to the Northwest. They employ fifteen persons in their office, in the Second National Bank building, Officers of the company—S. M. Connell, President; Wm. Wain, Secretary; Foster Cherry, Treasurer; O. G. Taylor, Grand Master, the following members: Charters capital, \$500,000. This company also insures dwellings and property. Business in the Northwest. Officers of the company—Gilbert Woodruff, President; C. W. Nielson, Secy.

Rockwood Museum.—(Dr. E. C. Dunn is proprietor of this collection. It contains a variety of instructive objects of interest, being especially rich in coins, gems, and works of Chinese art. It also has the tablet taken from a mound near here, an engraving of which appears elsewhere in these pages.

LOIIGEN, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

MASONRY.

Rockwood Lodge, No. 102.—Organized Feb. 13, A. D. 1851, under dispensation from G. G. Taylor, Grand Master, the following members constituting its first membership: Alfred E. Ames, W. M.; William J. H. Seely, J. W.; Henry Carpenter, J. W.; Charles Sheffield, Treas.; Wm. H. Chappin, Jas. P. Burns, Tyler; Wm. P. Ward, Jesse Bidwell, Fred G. Wheeler. This lodge was constituted under its present charter November 26, 1851. Present officers.—Seely Perry, W. M.; John S. Johnson, S. W.; H. H. Stone, J. W.; E. B. Perry, Treas.; J. B. Nash, Secy. Number of members, 176. Meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

State in the East Lodge, No. 166.—Present number of members, 135. This lodge was organized February 12, 1853, under a dispensation, from James L. Anderson, Grand Master, the following brethren constituting its first officers and members, viz: E. E. W. Ellis, W. M.; R. H. G. Chelms, S. D.; Jos. K. Smith, J. D.; Wm. H. H. Seely and Treas.; S. D. H. Wheeler and G. W. Reynolds, Stewards; John A. Holman, Charles H. Richings, Dexter G. Clark, Adam McClure, John A. Brownell. The lodge was constituted under its present charter October 3, 1853. Present officers.—B. A. Webber, W. M.; W. L. Nevins, S. W.; J. W. Deventer, J. W.; Samuel Norton, Treas.; Andrew M. Ross, Secy. Number of members, 169. Meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

E. F. W. Ellis, Lodge, No. D.—Hall, No. 124 South Main street, west side. Regular meetings second and fourth Thursdays of each month. G. Reynolds, Grand Master, the following brethren constituting its officers and members, viz: Seymour G. Bronson, W. M.; George M. Smith, Treas.; Joseph W. Seconch, J. W.; Edward K. Conkling, Secy.; Joseph J. Henry Burns, Henry S. Warner, John E. Porter, S. O. L. Robinson, Wm. and Calvin Ford, Stewards, Adam S. Latta, Tyler; O. L. Robinson, E. B. Beattie, E. B. Sears, N. A. W. Allen, Jas. H. Reynolds, Samuel M. Jones, O. Upton, J. G. Knapp, Charles Palmer, Julius Gebner, Wm. Ashworth, Hugh Ross, John W. Bingham, H. P. Stockton, G. W. Reynolds, Reuben Wood, C. I. Horsman, C. H. Richings, Henry Richings, J. L. Parker, Dimpas Smith, Horace Chandler, Geo. W. Roth, Wm. G. Gushman, D. D. Alling, William Dyson, Horace Brown. Present officers: John T. Latta,

W. M.; J. C. Garvin, S. W.; David Trunkelopp, J. W.; Joseph Burns, Treas.; Julius Gebner, Secy. Number of members, 116.

Winnebago Chapter, No. 24.—Hall, No. 124 South Main street, west side. Regular meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month. This Chapter was organized Dec. 12, 1854, under a dispensation from Louis Watson, Grand High Priest, the following constituting its first officers and members, viz: A. Clark, H. P.; Chumney Ray, K. C.; W. F. Parrish, S. E.; H. McIlhenny, Secy.; John A. Holman, L. P.; Pettibone, R. C.; Cotton, Abraham Morgan, G. D.; Palmer, Adam Kenfield. The Chapter was constituted under its present charter, Dec. 18, 1855. Present officers: Frank H. Austin, H. P.; C. A. Kitchin, K.; Walter Van Alstine, S. E.; K. Conkling, Secy.; Wm. Van Arman, Treas. Number of members, 138.

Sixteenth Lodge, No. 30.—Hall, No. 124 South Main street, west side. Present number of members fifty. This Council was organized Sept. 24, 1856, the following constituting its first officers and members, viz: S. G. Bronson, T. I. G. M.; J. K. Porter, Dep.; S. M. K. Conkling, P. C.; E. B. Perry, C. G.; Wm. Van Arman, J. K. Porter, Dep.; S. M. K. Conkling, Recorder; G. D. Alling, Steward; Wm. Nichols, Sentinel; W. D. E. Anders, H. H. Deam, G. D.; Palmer, J. Latta, D. Goodlander, Geo. S. Haskins, M. D. Chamberlain, T. T. Smith, J. P. Friedman.

Oranstead Comanxtry, No. 11, K. T.—Asylum No. 124 South Main street. Organized under dispensation Aug. 25, 1856, with Wm. T. Smith, E. C.; Geo. S. Haskell, G.; Wm. W. Wood, Capt. Grand. Formerly instituted Nov. 6, 1855, with the following officers and members: W. D. E. Anders, E. C.; S. W. Stone, G.; H. H. Deam, C. G.; R. L. Vm. cent, P.; J. K. Porter, S. W.; L. S. Lynch, J. W.; D. D. Alling, Treas.; E. W. Isaacson, Recorder; Geo. S. Haskell, Steward; B. Geo. Montizen, Secy. B. J. S. Norman, Warden; Wm. Nichols, C. G.; W. T. Smith, G. D. Palmer, J. Latta, E. K. Conkling, T. L. Dearborn, Allen Marshall. Present officers.—R. E. Bailey, E. C.; O. L. Robinson, G.; James H. Manly, C. G.; J. S. Montgomery, P. C.; A. S. Sanborn, S. W.; J. P. Perkins, J. W.; J. P. Seagrunt, Treas.; F. D. Emerson, Recorder. Number of members, 114. Meets in Masonic Hall, the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

Winnebago Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F.—The charter of Winnebago Lodge No. 31, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Rockford, was issued by George W. Woodward, Grand Master of the State of Illinois, in 1847, to the following named charter members, viz: Selden M. Bronson, Ansel Kenfield, Devitt Clinton Briggs, Frederick H. Maxwell and Rev. Nathaniel P. Heath. The lodge was instituted by Past Grand Master S. S. Jones, on Wednesday evening August 11, A. D. 1847, the place of meeting being in Horsman's block, West side. The first officers of the lodge were—F. H. Maxwell, N. G.; D. O. Briggs, V. G.; C. I. Horsman, Treas.; Wm. R. Howard, O. G.; S. M. Bronson, Secy.; S. H. Horsman, Treas.; Wm. McKenney, J. G. Present officers.—Thomas Butterworth, N. G.; G. W. Norton, V. G.; Dr. L. L. Bunt, Treas.; E. O. Roberts, P. S.; W. L. Proby, P. S. Number of members, 85. Meets every Monday evening.

Social Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F.—Instituted Feb. 6, 1854. Officers.—Thomas W. Jones, N. G.; Geo. Pratt, V. G.; Thomas Beld, Treas.; E. W. Tebbins, Secy. Number of members, 71. Meets every Friday evening.

DAUGHTERS OF REMOVED, I. O. O. F., ANCHOR LODGE, No. 84.—Instituted April 26, 1875. Officers:—H. R. Wells, N. G.; Mrs. ————, V. G.; Mrs. E. J. Turner, Secretary; Mrs. J. Bell, Treas. Number of members, 79. Meets the third Saturday of each month, alternately, in Winnebago and Social Lodge halls.

ROCKFORD LODGEKEEPERS, No. 44, I. O. O. F.—The dispensation for this encampment was granted for Most Worthily G. and Pathrich (Jas.) Trimball, Aug. 6, 1857 to the following Pathrichs as charter members: James Fleming, J. H. Clark, Hugh Strickland, Elias C. Clark, G. A. Pathrich, Jos. Schless, and Robt. Smith, and was instituted by Deputy Grand Worthyman, C. P. Jenner, Aug. 26, A. D. 1857. Present officers: L. A. Scribner, W. A. Proby, Treas. Number of members, 75. Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

ARMY LODGE, No. 31, KANSAS OF PIRANUS.—Instituted June 20, 1872. Officers: Frank W. Gerould, C. G.; W. H. McCrellin, V. G.; C. H. Wolsey, K. R. & S.; A. S. Archley, M. of E. Number of members, 63. Meets the second, fourth and fifth Wednesday evenings in each month.

MATRONS ORDER OF SONS OF AMERICA.

WASHBURN CAMP, No. 1.—Organized June 6, 1876. Officers: S. F. Weburn, P. P.; John H. Warren, Pres.; Solomon Lang, V. P.; Lorenzo Joseph, Becharneh, F. S. Number of members, 40. Meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

WASHBURN CAMP, No. 3.—Organized July 3, 1877. Officers: Frank W. Gerould, Pres.; John Hamilton, V. P.; F. H. Noble, M. of E. & C.; Charles Penfield, Sec.; Arthur H. Frost, F. S.; E. B. Perry, Treas. Number of members, 39. Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

SHIRLEY LODGE, No. 35, A. O. U. W.—Organized January, 1877. Officers: D. A. Emore, P. M. W.; J. T. Savage, M. W.; F. Lockwood, G. M.; John Elliott, O.; Jerry Barnes, Recorder; D. K. Harnes, F.; Fred McIntire, Treas. Number of members, 37. Meets every Thursday evening.

FOREST CITY LODGE, No. 19, A. O. U. W.—Instituted April, 1876. Officers: L. A. Weburn, P. M. W.; J. B. Lockwood, M. W.; David Mitchell, G. F.; J. W. Bartlett, O.; Lewis Lake, Recorder; J. D. Burns, F. Treas. Number of members, 60. Meets every Wednesday evening.

RAVENS CRY LODGE, No. 38, A. O. U. W.—Organized March, 1877. Officers: R. H. Ross, P. M. W.; Dr. H. C. Gill, M. W.; J. B. McElroy, F.; J. E. Van Demark, O.; A. E. Bunt, Recorder; G. W. Vestal, F.; Thomas Emmet, R. Number of members, 41. Meets every Tuesday evening.

STANLEY LODGE, No. 54, A. O. U. W.—Organized April, 1877. Officers: C. A. Lundquist, P. M. W.; S. F. Weburn, M. W.; C. A. Johnson, G.; C. A. Lundquist, O.; Dr. L. F. Foot, Recorder; Wm. Kern, F.; John Landish, R. Number of members, 40. Meets every Tuesday evening.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

ROCKFORD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—Organized February, 1875. Present officers: James La Mont, President; several Vice Presidents; F. L.

Passon, Secretary; O. L. Williams, Treasurer. Number of members, 800. Meets the first Thursday evening of each month.

ROCKFORD REFORM CLUB.—Organized Oct. 15, 1875. Officers: James Regan, President; Dr. B. J. Kellogg, Vice President; Frank H. Kelley, Secretary. Number of members, 120.

STAYPOWELL LODGE, No. 500, I. O. of G. T.—Organized February 19, 1876. Present officers: R. C. Goppins, W. G. T.; Alice McKinley, W. V. T.; F. Kelly, W. S.; W. A. Kelley, W. P. S.; Mrs. ————, W. T. Number of members, 15. Meets every Tuesday evening.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 709, I. O. of G. T.—South Rockford, Organized Jan. 16, 1866. Officers: W. L. Goppins, W. C. T.; Mrs. Margaret Gould, W. V. T.; A. Patterson, W. P. S.; A. S. Wadell, W. P. S. Number of members, 65. Meets every Tuesday evening.

FOREST CITY LODGE OF HONOR, No. 2.—Organized Nov. 8, 1876. Officers: S. Lang, W. C. T.; W. H. C. Miller, W. F. T.; Frank Kelly, W. P. S.; E. C. Goppins, W. P. S.; James Alberts, W. T. Number of members, 40. Meets every Monday evening.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Organized March 27, 1874. Officers: Mrs. John Bodkins, President; several Vice Presidents; Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mattheison Starr, Recording Secretary; Mrs. S. B. Wilkins, Treasurer. Number of members, 120. Meets Thursday afternoons.

ST. JAMES TOWN, ANTI-SLAVORY SOCIETY.—Organized April 2, 1873. Officers: W. J. Johnson, President; Thomas Walden, Vice President; Thomas McCrellin, R. S.; Arthur McCrellin, C. S.; P. H. Walsh, Treasurer. Number of members, 100. Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month, and the third Sunday afternoon.

MOBILIZATION.

LOCKPORT "BIRDS" CLUB.—Organized Nov. 5, 1858. (Officers: J. H. Ferguson, President; Wm. McGregor, Vice President; John Mickelglim, Secretary; Archibald Smith, Treasurer; Geo. Wilson, Librarian. Number of members, about 60. Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.)

GRASSY ACRY OF THE REVENUE, G. L. NEVINS POST, No. 1.—Organized Dec. 10, 1866. Present officers: T. G. Lawler, P. G.; J. B. Nash, S. V. O.; H. L. Whitcomb, J. V. G.; T. W. Gole, Q. M.; David La Motte, Adv. Number of members, 175. Meets the second and third Monday evenings in each month.

REVEREND JAMES, No. 34, KERRY I. S. G.—Organized July 10, 1876. Military officers: T. G. Lawler, Captain; H. N. Starr, First Lieutenant; T. W. Gerould, Second Lieutenant. Civil officers: T. G. Lawler, President; J. O. Garner, Vice President; C. O. Jones, Secretary; Chandler Starr, Treasurer. Number of members, 81. Meets every Friday evening.

BLACK, No. 1.—Organized May 19, 1876. Their rooms are in Wallace's Block. Officers: H. L. Tupper, President; L. A. Trowbridge, E. P. Thomas, Vice Presidents; C. E. Sheldon, Secretary and Treasurer. Meets Monday evenings, and Sundays at 5 p. m.

ROCKFORD GERMANY GERMAN VEREIN.—A German singing club. H. Bachmann, President; O. Henry, Vice President; T. Rodacker, Secretary; Philip Minsinger, Treasurer; August Dedrickson, Leader. Number of members, 40. Meets the first Tuesday evening of each month.

WINNEBAGO.

This township, out of the best in the county for general agricultural purposes, is bounded on the north by the town of Ithaca, east by the town of Rockford, south by the town of Byron (Ogle County), and west by the town of Seaward, and contains an area of 2,088 7/8 sq. miles of land. The first settler was David Adams Holt, who settled here in 1835, making his claim on Section 33.

What may seem a little singular, the first death and the first birth occurred in the family of the first settler in the township. Harriet Holt, now deceased, was born in June, 1836, and her father, David Adams Holt, died July 13, 1839. It was also in the house of this first settler the first school was taught.

William Holt came some time during 1836, and settled on Section 20. He was a man of great physical powers of endurance, and every way a good man, and one who took an active part in the dissemination of religious truths among the people of this early day, being a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist church. Another brother, Elijah Holt, also came the following year, 1837, and settled on Section 33. Like his brother William, Elijah was a man of strong religious convictions, and to the Holt brothers, perhaps, may be attributed, in a great measure, the founding of that deep-seated and permanent moral influence that has always prevailed in this township.

In 1838, Abby Briggs, also from New York, settled on Section 33. In 1839, Dury Hindson and two of his brothers, Richard L. and Lorenz, came in and settled on the same section (33) with Briggs. To Dury Hindson is due the honor of opening the first public house in the township, which was known from Chicago to Ithaca, in fact in all parts of the country from which travelers to this part of the country came, as the "Black Horse Tavern." It was made a station in the stage route between Chicago and Galena, and was generally known as Westfield Corners. It was the first post-office established in this part of the county, and when it was established, Dury Hindson was appointed Post Master. It is now marked on the map as Elda. The first store in the township was also opened at Westfield Corners, by Albert Wilson, in 1833. It was a small grocery store, and carried on with limited means.

The Hindsons were men of great force of character and influence, and are credited by their fellow citizens and neighbors with giving shape and character to the public undertakings of their town. Richard L. Hindson served as County Commissioner two years, being elected in August, 1847.

In 1844, Alvoro Hall came here from London, Canada West, and engaged largely in agricultural pursuits. At one time he had 600 acres under cultivation, and at another time, between 1846-9, he had in his pastures 1,000 sheep. In 1849 he raised 300 acres of wheat, but it became badly injured by rust, which so discouraged him that he abandoned wheat growing. In 1850, together with some of his friends, he made an overland trip to California, where he died, Nov. 21, of that year. John Barish, another Canadian, settled on Section 32, in 1839. John Barish, Jr., came at the same time. The senior Barish was another man of religious convictions and practices, and was a class leader in the first M. E. church society organized in the township. In 1843, Dennis W. Grippo came in from New

York, and settled on Section 31. When the war of the rebellion came on, he was an old man, but he made himself look young, enlisted in the army without bounty, served his time, and again enlisted. David Vanson, came from Canada West in 1839, and settled on Section 30, and always expressed a healthy and beneficial influence in religious and political affairs. He was a generous and hospitable citizen, and strangers and neighbors who found a warm welcome at his table and at his fireside. David C. Lewis came here from Michigan, in 1846, and commenced life among the Winnebago settlers, first of carpenter, and subsequently moved into the village of Winnebago, and probably did more in the way of building, to improve the town, than any one man.

This embraces a list of the early and more influential citizens of the township, as we have been enabled to gather them. There are, no doubt, many others, equally worthy of special mention, but their names are not recorded on the paper so kindly submitted for the benefit of this book.

The county of Winnebago was organized under an act of the Legislature, January, 1836. An election for county officers was held on the first Monday in August of the same year, which was the first day of that month. On Wednesday, the 3d, the first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held. Among the first business of the Board was the establishment of the boundary lines of precincts for election and other municipal purposes. Seven precincts were then established, among which was Rockford, which was made to include township 25, range 11, east of the fourth principal meridian, and township 14 and the south half of township 45, ranges 1 and 2, east of the third principal meridian, embracing all of the present townships of Winnebago and Tipton, the most of Rockford, and the south half of Owen and Hartman. July 9, 1839, the County Commissioners ordered that "all of town 25, north of range 11, east of the third principal meridian, except the town tier of sections of said township, together with sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 in town 43 north, range 1 east of the third principal meridian, and section 31 in town 43 north, range 1 east, should be detached from the Rockford and Kishwaukee precincts, and erected into a separate precinct to be known as La Prairie." Edward Warren, Asa Wellon and John Zimmerman were appointed to be judges of elections, and the house of David A. Holt designated as the place where the elections should be held. The first election was held the first Monday of August following. As shown by the old poll-book, on file in the county clerk's office, Asa Wellon did not appear as one of the three judges appointed in the Commissioners' order erecting the precinct, and Elijah Holt was chosen in the vacancy, and Andrew Malcolin and Abram E. Palmer were chosen as clerks of the election. Fourteen votes were polled, and thirteen candidates voted for Edward Warren and Abram E. Palmer were candidates for justices of the peace; the former received 13 votes, and the latter received 10 votes, and Francis A. Storval received 13 votes for constable. These were the first precinct officers elected in La Prairie.

July 6, 1840, Joseph Tolson and others, petitioned the Board of County Commissioners for authority to change the voting place from Holt's to Dury Hindson's, at Westfield Corners (now Elda), and to change the name of the precinct from La Prairie to Westfield. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and a corresponding order entered upon the Commissioners' journal of proceedings. August 7, 1840, the first election was

held after the change. Duty Hudson and Elijah Holt were judges, and Daniel C. Howell and J. C. Fuller were the clerks. Twenty-seven votes were polled at this election, and twenty-six candidates were voted for. Of the twenty-six candidates voted for, four of the number were elected justices of the peace—Mathias Davis, D. C. Howell, Elijah Holt and John Barth. Alonzo Hall was elected to succeed Elijah Holt, and the peace was held, when came to be called the "Ragged Justice," was elected to succeed John Barth. Mr. Hall had no opposition, but Rev. James Hodge was pitted against voters. The election of the latter was a surprise both to himself and the voters of the precinct at the time, on account of his strong, outspoken Democratic sentiments. A large majority of the voters were Whigs, and how Alworth succeeded to the election with such strong odds against him, was a mystery that has never been solved. It was one of those political marvels past all finding out.

February, 1849. The General Assembly passed an act to enable the people of the State to vote "open" or "secretly," the adoption of the township organization system at the fall election of that year—1849. In the northern part of the State the township plan was generally adopted, but in most counties in the southern part of the State the old system of county management by a board of county commissioners still prevails. The emancipation from the old order of county commissions, involved many details and changes of names of precincts or voting places, the establishment of new voting places, Duncan Ferguson, Stephen Mack (who settled among the Winnebago Indians in 1839, and married one of their women), and Henry Chancell were appointed commissioners to define and establish the township boundaries, and also to make them agreeably to the wishes of their respective citizens. By some misunderstanding, the name of Eldila was given to Westfield, under which name it was recorded, and continued to be known until 1853, when the citizens petitioned the proper authorities, and the name was changed to Winnebago.

Eldila held its first meeting under the township organization law April 9, 1850. Rev. James Hodge was the moderator, and R. F. Tison was the clerk. The first officers elected were: Supervisor, Channery Kay; Town Clerk, Joseph L. Bruce; Assessors, Calvin Briggs, Collector, Homer Hudson; Commissioners of Highways, Dennis W. Grippen, Thomas Hall, and Elijah Holt; Justices of the Peace, Reuben Alworth and Benjamin H. Upton; Constables, William Hartwell and Joe. D. Warren; Overseer of the Poor, Abby Briggs.

A record of the proceedings of the Board of Auditors was read at the next regular town meeting, April, 1851, but was not entered on the records, consequently the amount paid for township services is not definitely known. The second year the same omission appears, and it is not until 1854 that any such record was entered, when the following exhibit is made: Paid Assessor, \$16.50; do. Town Clerk, \$7.75; do. Auditing Board, \$6.00; do. Commissioners of Highways, \$14.50; total, \$44.75.

The first land purchases made at the Galena Land Office were by Henry Schoemaker, who, on the 9th of July, 1851, entered by pre-emption the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty. The same day Joseph Knight entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty. The last entries were made in 1853.

The first school was commenced in a part of the house of David A. Holt, on section thirty-four, opposite where W. L. Wright now lives, Aug. 3, 1849, by Miss Mary Trevelick, who afterwards married Elijah Holt. It was a subscription school, and the house in which it was taught is still standing. In 1844, a frame school house was erected, by subscription, and Miss Trevelick (or rather Mrs. Elijah Holt, for such she had become by marriage), was again employed as teacher, at a salary of \$240 per work, and to board herself. Forty scholars were enrolled, and, by this time the mother of two small children, she often rocked the cradle and heard lessons recited at the same time.

In 1851, according to the local exhibit from which we quote, the real estate valuation of the township was returned at \$48,595; personal property, \$34,318; total, \$82,913. Against this there was an assessment for taxes as follows:

Real Estate—County tax, \$145.76; State, \$293.15; Town, \$100.44; School, \$232.19. Total taxes against real estate, \$770.54.
Personal Estate—County tax, \$73.65; State, \$147.59; Town, \$50.00; School, \$93.35. Total taxes against personal estate, \$364.51. (Grand total, \$1,137.05).

In 1875 the same local statistics show the following figures: Real estate valuation, \$409,923; town lots, \$59,402; personal property, \$94,338. Total valuation, \$563,737. Against this valuation the tax assessment was as follows:

State tax, \$1,691.69; County, \$1,008.18; Town, \$293.14; School, \$4,093.24; Road and Bridge, \$108.52; Delinquent and Total, \$110.16; Total, \$8,195.33. Grand total, \$8,488.39.

Revaluation—Total valuation of taxable property in 1851, \$73,113; do. in 1875, \$593,737; increase in twenty-four years, \$520,624. State tax in 1851, \$441.04; do. in 1875, \$1,691.69; increase, \$1,250.65. County tax in 1851, \$219.37; do. in 1875, \$3,008.18; increase, \$2,788.81. Town tax in 1851, \$151.10; do. in 1875, \$293.14; increase, \$142.04. School tax in 1851, \$93.35; do. in 1875, \$4,093.24; increase, \$3,999.89. Per cent. on the dollar in 1851, nearly 0.153; do. in 1875, 0.108; a difference of only 0.045.

In 1875 the number of acres of what raised was 1,892; corn, 5,263; oats, 2,925; meadow land, 2,294; other products, 449; inclosed in pasture, 3,322; orchards, 269; wood land, 1,292. Total, 17,405.

May 31, 1851, a terrible hurricane swept through this township—striking it near the southwest corner, and, traveling in a northeast direction, its course was marked by destruction and desolation. One residence of William Barth was torn to atoms, and his wife, Catharine, one daughter aged four years, and another one aged twenty-one months, killed by the flying timbers. Next the house of Ours Briggs was unroofed, a house belonging to William Hartwell was blown down, as also that of Deacon Alonzo Gorham, and then a house near the present residence of Jacob Holtenick. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were picked up and carried for miles by it, and then dashed to pieces. Another vein or branch of the destroying fiend blew down the house of Abraham Swezey in the western part of the town. Before it struck Winnebago, it swept down a grove of trees in Seward township, about twenty-five rods from the township line. Seeing the monster raising on toward their home, young Asner Miller and his wife sprang to the door to close it, but their united strength was as but

a straw. With the door, they were thrown out into the open air, and Asher Miller, senior, after the storm had passed over, was found in the cellar, covered with debris.

War Record.—Of their patriotism in the years of their country's peril—the spring of 1861 to 1865—the people of Winnebago township, without regard to age, sex, condition, or partisan prejudices, may well be proud. July 4, 1861, a great celebration of American Independence was held in the village of Winnebago. Melancthon Smith, an attorney of prominence of Rockford, was the orator of the day, and in the course of his oration said: "More Colonel Ellsworth may be murdered, more Jonathan Greels may fall, but the war must go on." "How little," continues the local historian, "did any of us dream when listening to those stirring words that they were almost prophetic of the sad death of the speaker himself. Speeches were also made by T. A. C. Beard, and others, and a spirit of patriotism aroused that manifested itself in the large number of volunteer enlistments from the town. From that time forward the quota of the town was for the most part quickly filled, and it seemed that when the 74th Regiment was being raised the question was not who could be sent, but who could be kept at home." Not more than nine men were hired by the town to fill its various quotas, and these were hired almost at the close of the war.

This township raised \$3,000, to be expended for war purposes under its own supervision, besides paying its full share of county war tax, amounting, as estimated, to \$10,000 more, making in all, \$13,000. Besides this sum, large amounts were contributed to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, of which no accounts were kept. And once during the war, Amos Miller was sent to the front with a large supply of provisions and delicacies for Winnebago's Boys in Blue. In the dark days of the "great war"—in all the undertakings of the husbands and fathers, the wives and mothers and daughters were just as active and self-denying. To recruit and aid Winnebago people accomplished, would make a respectable volume in itself. Their good deeds are too numerous to be recounted in full in a work of this character, however gladly we would like to do so, hence we can only summarize a few of the most important.

Mrs. Tryphena Pettis, now Mrs. Wilcox, of Rockford, left a good position as school teacher, to offer herself and be accepted as a nurse in a small hospital at the South. Such devotion to the cause of one's country and its suffering heroes, rises above ordinary human nature, and deserves to be recorded among the highest and best deeds of the world's noblest women. Mrs. Alva Miller was also at one time a nurse in the hospital at Camp Douglas, Chicago, leaving the comforts and pleasures of home, that she, too, might contribute to the noble work of suffering, ingathering soldiers. These are the names of two of the noble women of Winnebago; but the noblest one is yet to be mentioned. The name of that woman was Mrs. M. J. Marchant, afterwards Mrs. M. J. Upright. Of the 150 volunteers contributed to the army of the Union from Winnebago, she sent 735 soldiers—*one-fifth* of the whole number—and only regretted the fact that she had not ten more to send! There is, perhaps, not another instance of the kind on record in the war history of the world! On being complimented on the number of volunteers she had provided for the defence of the Union, she replied that if she had known thirty years before that the war was coming, she would have had ten more to respond to the country's call! Of such

stuff were Winnebago's women made. Two of these ten sons were killed in battle; one returned on sick furlough and died at home, and another was wounded and crippled for life. At last accounts Mrs. Upright was living in the State of Iowa.

The 150 men thus furnished the army from this township, were distributed to the 35th, 44th, 45th 74th and 92d Illinois infantry, and the 8th and 9th Illinois cavalry regiments. Their names will be found in the War Record of Winnebago County, which is elsewhere published in this book.

Winnebago Village.—(Joseph J.) Warner built the first house on the village site. In 1853, the Galena and Chicago Union—now known as the Chicago and Northwestern railroad—was completed through Winnebago County, and on the 30th day of December, of that year, J. D. Robertson, of Rockford, surveyed and platted the village. About the same time a post-office was established here, and Warren Slick appointed postmaster. Situated in a fine agricultural district, it can be found anywhere, it is the centre of a good trade, and a depot from which a large amount of grain, stock, etc., is annually shipped to Eastern markets, it being estimated that the railroad traffic alone amounts to \$25,000 yearly. The population is very nearly 600, made up of intelligent, refined and industrious people. In 1853, Albert Wilson opened the first general store, which was followed by other trading houses and shops of various kinds, until now there are about thirty-five business places, whose aggregated yearly transactions amount to \$152,253.57. The annual shipment of cattle and hogs is set down at 12,000 head, and of grain, 35,000 bushels. We append the names of a few of the heaviest dealers and the yearly aggregate of their respective business transactions, as far as reliable data can be had:

J. B. Alexander, dry goods, \$12,000; J. C. Lewis, general store, \$10,000; M. M. Sloan, general store, \$25,000; N. & P. Corli, carriage manufacturer, \$5,000; N. E. Cammell, pump manufacturer, \$5,450; Jerry Jordan, furniture, \$2,000; Prescott & Vanston, meat market, \$4,000; Grip-pun & Melton, druggists, \$6,000; Bert, Cross, livery, \$1,600. There are others whose business is large, but for want of reliable data, their names are omitted, although they are none the less worthy of mention.

In 1855, the first school, Miss M. Webster, teacher, was taught in Winnebago, in the basement of the M. E. church. In 1858, the first school house was built, at a cost of \$1,295.00. The present graded school house cost \$9,200; its current expenses are \$2,300 per annum, with an average daily attendance of 132. Teachers: James Ellis, Principal; Miss Emma Moore, Grammar Dept.; Miss Sarah Weld, Intermediate; Mrs. Lettie Trevel, Primary.

Churches.—The M. E. Church was organized as a class, with nine members, in 1830, by Rev. Mr. Worthington, who became the pastor. John Juch, Sr., was the class leader. When Rev. Barton Conventright was pastor, in 1855, the church at Westfield Corners was built, at a cost of \$2,500, the society having 100 members. Rev. Barton Conventright is now pastor again.

The Congregational Church was organized July 11, 1846, with eight members. On the 3d day of July, the following year, Rev. James Hodges was elected pastor, and remained ten years. Rev. S. P. Sloan was then called to the pastorate, and in October, 1854, the "stone church" was dedicated. Three years afterward it became self-supporting, and during the summer of 1861 was rebuilt. Mr. Sloan remained until November, 1870.

Rev. Henry M. Daniels, from that time to July, 1875, and Oct. 1, 1876, Rev. Theodore A. (nephew) was ordained and has since continued pastor. Number of members, 127. Average attendance at Sunday-school, 100.

The M. E. Winnebago Church grew out of the class of H. S. Hudson. It was organized as a church, with eleven members, in 1856, by Rev. Henson Connerly. Their present church edifice was begun in 1864, and completed in 1865. Pastor, Rev. A. B. Smart. Number of members, 100. Average attendance at Sunday-School, about 70. E. G. Silks, superintendent.

The Middle Creek Presbyterian Church was organized in Ogile County, June, 1855. Of the sixteen original members, fifteen moved into the Presbyterian Church in Rockford. In 1861 the society moved into this village, and in the same year erected a church edifice, at a cost of \$3,000. The first officers of the church were: Rev. W. P. Carson, pastor; Thomas Meredith and Robert Douglass, elders; H. B. Roberts, Robert Brimhall, M. Elliott, trustees. Present membership, about 165; Sunday-school, 150. Rev. J. S. Braddock has been pastor twelve years, and is also superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Presbyterian Church of Winnebago was organized Aug. 25, 1868, with twenty-four members. T. J. Smith and S. G. (tripped) were chosen as the first elders; and Robert Prescott, O. Conoley and H. B. Roberts, trustees. Rev. Joseph Braddock was the pastor from 1868 to 1870; Rev. Wm. A. Gay, from 1870 to 1873; Rev. Paul H. Peltus, from 1873 to 1875; and Rev. John M. Linn, from 1875 to the present. Present membership, 140; Sunday-school membership, about 125. Superintendent, J. W. Gould. Their present house of worship was built in 1869, at a cost of \$4,500.

The Free Methodist Church of Winnebago was organized, with ten members, May 29, 1865. The following year a church costing \$3,500 was erected. Pastor, C. P. Miller. Number of members, 88; average of Sunday-school membership, 60.

The last church organized was by the Adventists, in 1872, with forty-three members. The first officers were: C. O. Marston, pastor; — Brittan, elder; Kool, Spieswood, deacon; J. M. Hoffman and Frank Scott, trustees. Present membership, 25. They have no permanent Sunday-school organization.

Thus there are seven distinct church organizations with a total membership of 578, and a Sunday-school membership of 438. Cost of the six church edifices, \$19,000. Pastors per year, about \$5,500. Since the village was commenced, in 1853, nearly seventy different preachers have officiated for a longer or shorter period of time.

LODGES, ETC.

WINNEBAGO LODGES No. 745, A. F. and A. M.—Organized Oct. 3d, 1876, with sixteen charter members, as follows: Lyman J. Corbin, John R. Wells, Wesley R. Gearhart, Stephen I. Sears, John Tanner, Ambrose K. Sears, Robt. Prescott, Daniel M. Sargent, Wm. H. Patton, Jeremiah Johnson, Peter H. Seal, Hazeleah H. Feich, Hiram T. Thurston, Porter J. Jaw-W. M.; John R. Wells S. W.; Ambrose K. Sears, J. W.; Wm. H. Patton, Treasurer; Wesley R. Gearhart, Secretary. Number of members, 22. Meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

WINNEBAGO LODGE No. 11, I. O. G. T.—Organized April, 1877, with fifteen charter members. Officers: C. H. Jacobs, W. C. T.; Mrs. H. W.



Johnston Jackson
PECATONICA

(and, V. T.: H. W. Carl, R. S.; David Copeland, F. S.; Mrs. Lottie Treadwell, Treasurer. Number of members, 45. Meets every Thursday evening.

WISSEBAO Grange, No. 561. (Organized Jan. 9, 1873. Officers: H. H. Miller, M.; G. H. Martner, Oversee; F. N. Miller, ———; O. H. Johann, Steward; Geo. Leving, Secretary; W. H. Lane, Treasurer; M. M. A. Miller, Cere; Mrs. T. G. Leving, Pomona. Charter members, 27; members now, 60.

WISSEBAO Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. (Organized Feb. 3, 1873. This is a home company. Entrance fee \$1.00 on the thousand of insured property. The Treasurer has obligations to the amount of \$168,750. Officers: Webster Osborn, President; Leuben Alworth, Secretary; G. H. Martner, Treasurer.

PECATONICA.

This township was settled in 1836. The first settlers were Ephraim Sumner, now of Rockford; William Sumner, Mrs. Dolly Guilford (sister to the Sumners), Elijah Guilford, her son, and Thomas Hance (commonly called *Hamie* on page 288). After the county was organized in 1836, the county machinery put in motion, seven justices' precincts were established, to-wit: Yellow River, Rock Grove, Peckatolka, Kishwaukee, Rockford, Rock River, and Belvidere. Peckatolka embraced the townships now known as Pecatonica, Newark and Durett. The first election for county officers was held on Monday, August 1, 1836. Wednesday, August 21, the County Commissioners met, organized and started the county machinery. Besides establishing the seven precincts above named, they fixed a date—August 27—for the election of justices of the peace and constables. In this precinct (Peckatolka), Ephraim Sumner and Isaac Hance were elected justices, and William Sumner and Thomas Hance were chosen constables. This was one of the precincts that honored the Commissioners' order by holding elections on the day fixed. At a subsequent session of the Board, another day was fixed for the election of justices in the precincts that had failed to elect in August—the time so fixed being the 14th of October following.

In the fall of 1836 a brisk tide of immigration set in, and Peckatolka filled up quite rapidly. As a rule, the settlers were of a hardy, industrious, intelligent character, and established a moral and religious sentiment that has ever since been maintained.

In the public undertakings of the county—in all enterprises inaugurated for the public good—the people took an active part, and are recognized as among the most public spirited people of the Rock river country.

This township has the honor of being the birthplace of the first white child born in the territory now included in Winneago County—Ogden Hance, the son of Thomas Hance, who was born during the early part of 1836.*

The first school in the township was taught in 1849, by Emmeline Knapf.

Pecatonica Village was built upon lands first purchased and occupied

*The first child born in the village of Pecatonica was John Scanlon, deceased, son of Patrick Scanlon.

by Daniel Reed, Sr., in 1846. Soon after purchase, Mr. Reed settled upon it and commenced reducing its wild swart to farm tillage. In 1852, after the line of the Chicago and Chicago Union, now the Chicago and North-western, T. D. Robertson had been established, and the grainings, etc., well under way, T. D. Robertson and John A. Hoffland, of Rockford, appreciating the advantages it offered for a railway station, being in the heart of a rich and rapidly developing agricultural district, bought from Mr. Reed an interest in the land, and "laid off" the town, the plot of which was filed and entered of record in December of that year. Before this, however, while the railroad was building, N. F. Maynard built a small house on the west side of Main street, a little north of the railroad track, in which he opened a small stock of groceries, provisions, etc. That building—the first business house in Peatonica—is still standing, and is now occupied as a town storehouse. Some time about December, of the same year, Messrs. Reed & Smith opened a dry goods store on the opposite side of the street from Maynard's grocery. These two business houses were the only trading places known in Peatonica until after, or at least until about the time the railroad was completed, in August, 1853. In the late part of the summer, or early fall of 1853, Mr. Reed commenced the erection of the Peatonica Hotel, now kept by James O'Brien, at the corner of Main and Third streets, until after the completion of the railroad, it was occupied as a residence—probably so during the winter of 1852-53, when the three Eastman families, Dr. B. J. Sumner C. and Stephen S. Eastman lived there; the latter died in March, 1853, his funeral obsquies being the occasion of the first sermon preached in the early village. In the summer of 1853, Dr. Eastman opened a drug store on the east side of Main street, in the building now occupied by I. B. Coleman as a grocery and provision house.

A short time after the opening of the railroad to public traffic, Sullivan Daniels, Reed's son-in-law, took possession of the hotel building, dedicated it to the "Peatonica House," and opened its doors to the entertainment of the traveling public. The first shipment of freight from the Peatonica station, Josiah Stephens agent, was made September 1, 1853. From that time forward, during the period of the Crimean War, and until the financial panic of 1857, the growth and prosperity of Peatonica was wonderful. At one time there were twelve to fifteen large dry goods stores in procession, and commanded two dollars per bushel. Money was plenty, and everybody was happy. But the panic came, and failure followed failure, and, for the time, Peatonica's glory departed. Nevertheless it has always been a place of considerable local trade importance, those were its patients and best days. To enumerate, there are now three large dry goods stores; one clothing (exclusively) store; twelve or more grocery and provision stores; three harness establishments; three hardware stores; one boot and shoe store; three harness shops; six blacksmith shops; the carriage and wagon making shops; two meat markets; two butcher houses; one large grist mill; one egg house; one brewery; one book store; one hotel; the carpenter shops; two tailor shops; two drug stores; three dressmaking establishments; one steam machine shop; one saw mill; one grain elevator; one livery stable; two large furniture establishments; two agricultural implements warehouses; two jewelry stores; one bank; one lumber yard; one fine, large art gallery; two barber shops; three restaurants; one bakery; and one good local newspaper, established in December, 1872, by the Colby

Brothers, publishers and proprietors, making a total of seventy-eight well established business houses. Besides these there are a dozen or fifteen other shops, such as shoe shops, paint shops, etc., etc., that are well situated.

The Post-office was established in the fall of 1853, and Tracy Smith appointed Post-Master.

A graded school house of six departments was built in 1846.

A lumber yard was started in 1854, by Messrs. H. Woodruff & Co. The first resident carpenter was Alon Walker, who was followed by John Morrow, Alon Cross and Stephen Ryan, in 1854.

In May, 1853, James French succeeded Pierre & Lamont in the lumber business.

The village was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, in 1858-9. The first village election was held April 9, 1860. Officers elected: President, Frank Shawbury; Trustees, S. Ryan, J. M. Lehard, Putnam Parley and J. French; Police Magistrate, Peter Shadley; Police Constable, H. J. Wells. Present, 1877 officers: President, J. L. Hastings; Trustees, J. M. Wolcott, David McNeill, J. W. Fisk, J. P. O'Farrell; Police Magistrate, Alexander Campbell; Police Constable, Charles Rogers.

In 1874, Messrs. E. Sumner and James Holmes constructed a dam across the Peatonica River, a short distance above the village, which is of great importance, in a manufacturing point of view, to the country. While the dam was being constructed, Messrs. Sumner and Campbell were also engaged in the erection of a large flour story-grist and flouring mill, the undertaking costing them about \$20,000. If this water power was improved as it might be improved, Peatonica would soon gain a hundredfold more than was lost by the panic of 1857. The water is fast-flowing, and its present capacity could be more than doubled, and a power derived that would drive any number of wheels and manufactures.

While the people of Peatonica, from 1836 to 1857, were busy in undertaking plans that would insure full coffers and comfortable living, they were not neglectful in providing for the spiritual welfare of an increasing population.

Five church edifices grew the village, to wit: The Methodist (Congregational), Universalist, German Evangelical, and Swedish Lutheran. The three first named are handsome and commodious structures, and a credit not only to the societies that worship in them, but to the people in whose midst they are built.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1853, Revs. Courtright Barton and H. N. Irish making an active part in the work. The names of only eight persons appear as members of the class or society at the date of its organization. It now numbers one hundred and twenty.

The first meetings were held in a small warehouse. Rev. Mr. Irish was a resident of Peatonica, and his house was a regular Methodist hotel—a home for every Methodist that came along and claimed his brotherly hospitality. The good old man long since was called to join the immemorable throng around the great white throne.

The society now worships in an \$8,500 church, and is in good condition for usefulness. The Sabbath-school numbers about seventy scholars, of which Rev. W. H. Hilditch, the pastor, (second year) is superintendent. The Congregational society was organized by Rev. Mr. Johnson, with six members, on the 15th day of February, 1854. The following year

they built a house of worship, at a cost of \$3,000. In 1876 this building was reconstructed and remodelled, at a cost of \$2,700. Up to 1857-8, the church had increased to a membership of seventy, but at the present time (Oct., 1877) only numbers about twenty-seven. The Sunday-school is in prosperous condition, Putnam Porely, superintendent. Rev. Mr. McCordle is the present pastor; his pastorate commencing October 1st.

The Swedish Lutheran Church was organized in 1857, and a church edifice built soon after. Their church property is estimated to be worth about \$1,000. It has 139 communicants, and fifty members of its Sunday-school. Rev. J. M. Nelson, pastor; A. Koller, superintendent of Sunday-school.

The Universalist society was organized in 1850, with seven members, by Rev. Dr. R. G. Hamilton, who was for a long time its pastor. The church was built in 1862, when there were eighty persons enrolled as members, at a cost of \$2,500. It was refitted in 1875, at a cost of \$800. At present there are forty members. Rev. S. F. Gibbs, pastor. Sunday-school membership, fifty. John D. Jackson, superintendent.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized some two or three years since, with a small membership, mostly (re might say) wholly non-residents of the place. The pastor, Rev. C. F. Th. Dissel, resides at Belvidere, Ill., and comes to this place every two weeks, to hold services. A peculiarity of the Sunday-school held in connection with this church is the fact that it is held on Saturday, every other week.

The Catholic society was organized in 1871-2, with fifty members. The number has since increased to about 100. Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan is in charge of the work, and although the society has no church building, services are held regularly at the residence of the Priest, at the corner of Reed and Fifth streets. Arrangements are now being perfected for the erection of a church building.

LODGES, ETC.

A. W. Rawson Lodge, No. 145, A. F. and A. M.—Held first meeting under dispensation in July, 1854. A charter, however, was not granted until 1856. The following were the charter members: J. M. Plinn, A. S. Van Dyke, J. H. Reed, Haz. Brown, John Morrow, J. E. Cole and S. C. Eastman; J. H. Hubbard, Grand Master. The present officers of the lodge are H. B. Farwell, G. M.; C. C. Stevens, S. W.; E. D. Pattison, J. W.; D. A. Stetzel, Treas.; Benj. D. Penley, Sec. Membership, 43. Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Peoravoxia Lodge, No. 173, I. O. F.—Organized March 23, 1855, and was instituted by Grand Master William Rousseau, in person. The charter members, six in number, were as follows: A. I. Griffin, Charles D. Wilcox, William Conterburgh, A. W. Butler, A. W. Griffin, W. B. Wilcox and G. H. Bush. The Lodge has been, and is now, in a very flourishing condition, with upwards of 60 members. Regular weekly meetings every Saturday evening. The present officers of the lodge are, J. W. Jisk, N. G.; W. A. Colby, V. G.; G. D. Rogers, R. S.; Alex. Campbell, P. S.; C. A. Simmons, Treas.

Eagles Lodge, No. 53, A. O. U. W.—Organized June 8, 1857, with twenty charter members, as follows: S. S. Emery, Z. A. Trull, L. I. Keith, Dr. O. N. Marston, L. Goodrich, Wm. Eggleston, M. W. Wells, A. M. Feltz, Dr. F. A. Jordan, Dr. R. G. Hamilton, Rev. S. F. Gibbs, Jas. Chalmers, Van. D. Mock, F. M. Graves, C. L. Frynter, J. S. Hale, Wm. A.

Colby, H. R. Smith, Dan'l Stockburger, and N. F. Connelley. The Lodge meets every Wednesday evening, in their new hall in Dixon's Block. The present officers are, Z. A. Trull, M. W.; S. F. Gibbs, P. M.; Wm. Eggleston, G. J.; C. L. Frynter, O. J.; O. N. Marston, R.; S. S. Emery, Secretary; L. L. Kidder, P. The Lodge now has a membership of 38, and is rapidly increasing in numbers.

CHERRY VALLEY.

The township of Cherry Valley was first known on the records of the county as Butler Precinct. The name was changed to Cherry Valley upon the adoption of the township organization law. Its settlement commenced in 1836, Joseph P. Briggs being the first settler of whom direct trace can be found. Embracing a good deal of timber, it attracted a liberal share of immigration, as it is a fact that the pioneers sought the timber districts in which to locate their claims, believing that it would be easier to make farms by grubbing and clearing the lands than it would be to reduce the prairie land to farm tilthage and remunerative returns. But as time advanced, and the later settlers were forced out on to the prairies and began to experiment upon them, the first settlers were made to realize that they had made a somewhat costly mistake by selecting timbered claims. They had been pitching barren and muscle against nature, for all that the prairies needed was to be tickled with the plow to make them yield living crops the first year, and heavy and remunerative returns the second.

Where the Chicago & Northwestern Railway crosses the Kishwaukee river, there is a beautiful little valley—a picturesque and romantic basin of a mile in width, extending up and down the river, that, in its natural condition, must have been an attractive resort for the red men whose homes were along the banks of that easy and gracefully-carrying stream. Even now, when dotted over with fields and houses and barns and flowing herds, its stillness broken by the hum of mill machinery, and anon by the rumbling of long, heavily-laden trains of steam-drawn cars, one cannot help but admire its rare beauty, and almost sigh that the work of nature's horizontalist should have been swept down before the march of the pale faces. In this little basin coexist meadows

The Village of Cherry Valley, with its eight hundred men, women and children; three church edifices, a graceful and elegant graded school building, about twenty stores and trading places, and numerous shops of industry of local merit. Joseph Briggs, the father of Calvin, London and Horace Briggs, settled on the hill overlooking the village in 1833. The site upon which his cabin was erected was not far removed from the ground now occupied by the Universalist Church building. His domestic was built from poles and thatched with straw or prairie grass. A. C. Gleason came soon after Mr. Briggs, and in 1836 Mr. Gleason was joined on the Kishwaukee by his brother, Mr. W. Gleason, and in 1837, S. W. Gleason, a third brother, and the present Post Master, also put in an appearance and claimed a home "in this new country." Densey Kiser came in 1836 or 1837, bringing five claimants to homes in this valley at the date of Mr. Kiser's coming.

In page 286 of the general history, owing to erroneous information, this name was written as Joseph P. Briggs.

The first school houses were built about 1848-9. About this time the building of a railroad from Graham to Chicago began to be agitated and the settlers or citizens were urged to take a look in the contemplated road, either by subscribing individually as they were able, or by voting a tax. In 1851 a railroad meeting of the citizens was held in one of these school houses to take counsel together and to hear the conditions upon which the company would build. Cherry Valley a point. This meeting was so solved that it did not seem to be the undertaking unless upon the express condition that it should cross the Kalamazoo at this point. The conditions were not agreed to by the representatives of the company, while the citizens remained equally firm in their conclusions. But the road was built and Cherry Valley made a station "all the same." In August, 1852, the road was completed from Chicago to the east side of Rock river, and on the second day of that month the first passenger train from Chicago to Rockford passed over the road.

As a local trade center, Cherry Valley is an important point, and a station from which a large quantity of grain etc., is annually shipped to Chicago and other markets. The country around is naturally rich, and under thorough and scientific cultivation, is very productive and largely remunerative. The people, farmers and villagers, are intelligent, refined and eminently social and hospitable.

The growing of brown corn is an important industry among the farmers. During the present season of 1877, Messrs. Hugh Maloney and John Brown cultivated about 300 acres each of this important material, in the care and cultivation of which they gave employment to from twenty-five to thirty men each. Two broom manufacturers are in successful operation. The Cherry Valley Mills of John Fisher (for which the Wisconsin-kee furnishes the power) do a large custom work, besides manufacturing largely for merchant trade.

Two large elevators, of large capacity and ample facilities, handle and ship large quantities of grain.

The best index to the character of any people is in the architecture and finish of their church and school buildings. In Cherry Valley there are three of the former, which are neat and elegant, while their graded school house—presenting more the outside appearance of a college than a people's school house—is one of the best in Northern Illinois outside of the larger towns. It is a brick structure, was built in 1852 at a cost of \$15,000. Of this building, not only the people by whom it was built, but the people of the entire country may justly be proud. School is maintained almost nine months of the year, and the system of teaching of the most thorough and practical order.

Present Corps of Teachers.—A. Andrew, principal; Miss Mary E. East, first assistant, Grammar Department; Miss Josephine Hale, Intermediate; Mrs. Wm. Craig, Primary Department. There is an average daily attendance of 220 pupils.

Churches.—The M. E. Church was organized by Rev. II. L. Martin, in 1854. The same season, first church edifice was built, the building being the care and pride of the church. Fifty-two scholars are regular attendants. D. J. Hickey is the superintendent.

The Universalist Church edifice was built in 1854, under the ministerial supervision of Rev. Simon Park. After a few years of prosperity, by

reason of removals from time to time, and a combination of other unfavorable causes, the society became too weak to support a pastor, and as a church organization was finally abandoned. The building is now occupied by a Swedish religious organization, that has preaching at stated intervals. The Free Will Baptist Church was built in 1874, at a cost of \$3,200. It has a membership of sixty to seventy. Rev. II. S. Cross is the pastor. Their Sabbath-school numbers about sixty scholars. David Case is the superintendent.

Cherry Valley Lumber. No. 173, A. F. and A. M.—Organized under dispensation, June 16, 1855. Charter members: S. C. Gooding, W. M.; J. Horace Robinson, S. W.; R. H. Hobben, J. W.; II. P. McCre, S. D.; C. L. Salin, J. D.; B. B. Spencer, Secretary; G. S. Barnum, Tyler and Treasurer. Chartered by Grand Lodge, Oct. 3, 1855. Present officers: Dr. L. M. Van Buren, W. M.; Josiah Manning, S. W.; Selden M. Turner, J. W.; Henry Ambers, Treasurer; Jas. II. Potter, Secretary; T. M. Lee, S. D.; Wm. Lombek, J. D.; John Brodt, Tyler.

ROCKTON.

Among the earliest settlers of this town were Wm. Talcott and sons, Thomas, Sylvester, Ward and Henry, some of whom landed here July 4, 1835, taking a claim on Section 23. They were attracted by the magnificent water power of the Rock river at this point, the flow of water then being nearly double the present capacity. This water privilege the Talcotts began to improve, using it for a saw mill in 1838, and in the following year completed a grist mill, probably the pioneer of the country. It was soon busy, grists coming to it even from Fort Winnebago, over 100 miles.

In the year 1852 the Polish colonies were granted by Congress several townships of land for settlement, and (luckily, one of their number, was sent out to locate them. The act specified that no lands upon which settlers had made a beginning could be taken, and, indeed, Clapstick, who came to Rockton, promised the people that he would not select their township. He was not faithful to this agreement, and the township was under the shadow of this claim until 1844, when the matter was adjusted. The town was platted by Talcott and Adams in 1840, but it was not entered for record until May 30, 1844, because of the above claim. The first paper mill was erected in 1851, by Mr. T. L. Wright and Mr. Merritt. From this beginning, the present manufacturing interests have grown.

THE WATER POWER.

Is managed much upon the same general plan as the Rockford water power. There are 15,000 inches of water, of an eight-foot head, which are divided into thirty-six shares.

The Racine & Mississippi R. R. reached this place Oct. 29, 1856. E. L. Stiles was appointed agent, a position he has since maintained.

In 1858, Sylvester Talcott was appointed Justice of the Peace, and in his official capacity, married, it is said, the first couple in the county—Mr. Jerry Roberts and Miss Langdon, who now reside in Rockford.

On the fourth day of September, 1872, Rockton became an incorporated town. Town trustees: David Carpenter, president; Aaron Shores, George Ellis, J. W. Cowles, Jas. McDonald.

MANUFACTURAL INDUSTRIES.

The Northwestern Paper Mill, originally built by Wright & Merrill, passed into a stock company some little time ago. It makes four or five tons of paper every twenty-four hours—in about equal proportion, wrapping and print (offices: T. L. Wright, president; W. H. Wells, vice-president; J. C. Newcomb, secretary and treasurer. It employs forty men. The "Enterprise" Paper Mill was originated by Mr. Neems some years ago. About a year since, Messrs. Booth, Himmen & Co. rented it. They employ ten men, and make wrapping paper, although they will soon run their mill on felt for roofs, etc.

The Winnebago Paper Mill was first built in 1853, by a company known as Merrill, Young & Co., who ran it two years, when it was sold to Messrs. Warren & Co., of Chicago. In 1857 the firm changed to Bradley, Smith & Co., and recently became a stock company. On the tenth day of February, 1876, it burned down, but was rebuilt, and running in the November following. The mill averages about three and one-half tons of wrapping paper during every twenty-four hours, and employs twenty-five men.

The Lockton Iron Works and Machine Shops employ four men, and began here in 1866. They manufacture three sizes of paint mills, and general repairs in iron. The works are carried on by Wadson & Co., the foundry and machine shop being owned and operated separately, by their respective owners.

The mill owned and operated by Messrs. Cowles & Gates was first erected for an oil mill. About 1857, it was changed to a flouring and grist mill. At present it averages 130 barrels of rye flour for every twenty-four hours, as well as a large amount of gristing. There is also a cooper shop in connection, which works four hands, while the whole force employed varies from ten to twelve men.

The Rockton Mills are owned by Wheeler & Robinson, and grind up a car-load of wheat daily when at work. Just now they have only two men. Wm. Webber began to make his patent reaper here in 1866. During his busy season he works about six men.

There are about 1,500 inhabitants in the village, and twenty to twenty-five stores.

The *Rockton Weekly Herald* issued its first number January 1, 1875. E. I. Carr, editor and proprietor.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was erected for the joint uses of worship and education, in 1840. The present graded school house was built in 1851, and cost \$23,000. Average daily attendance, 175. Teachers: Charles Kline, principal; Miss Jell Clemons, intermediate; Miss Emma McConnell, primary.

CHURCHES.

The First Congregational Church was organized March 23, 1838, with fourteen members, among whom were Deacon Wm. Latout and family, five Adams. The "Stone Church" was built in 1849 or 1850, and cost \$8,000. Present number of members, 65. Rev. H. J. McArthur, pastor. Average of Sunday-school attendance, 56; Channay Pettibone, Superintendent. The Baptist Church was organized in 1852, services being held alter-



ROCKTON

nately at Roscoe and Rockton, under the ministerial charge of one pastor, Elder James Vaness. Shortly afterward the church was located at Rockton, and the present church edifice dedicated, January 13, 1858. The structure cost \$2,000. Members at the present time, 100. Pastor, Rev. A. Withman. Average of Sunday-school, 80; E. J. Vaness, Superintendent.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1855, by the Rev. H. W. Richmond. The present house of worship was begun in 1857, and dedicated in 1859. It cost \$5,000. Present membership, 55. Pastor, Geo. A. Eyring. Sunday-school average attendance, 65; J. C. Truman, Superintendent.

LOOMIES AND SOUTHERNS.

LEONOR'S LOMIE, No. 74, A. P. AND A. M.—Organized Jan. 5, 1849, with twenty charter members. Officers: John H. Redwood, W. M.; E. L. Seibles, S. W.; Seth Jenkins, J. W.; Edwin Kingsley, Treas.; S. S. Snider, Secy. Number of members, 47. Meets Friday evening on or before the full moon.

LEON'S LOMIE, No. 59, I. O. O. F.—Organized _____ Officers: E. L. Seibles, N. G.; Alex. Marel, V. G.; C. D. Manning, Secy; Byron Freed, Treas. Number of members, 37. Meets every Saturday evening.

STANLEY LOMIE, No. 78, I. O. G. T.—Organized _____ Officers: E. L. Seibles, W. C. T.; Miss Minnie Constock, W. V. T.; E. O. Darling, L. S.; J. A. Merrill, F. S.; Joseph Forward, Treas. Number of members, 34. Meets Tuesday evening.

LEONOR'S TAPPELLOMIE, ALIANCE.—Organized in 1874. Officers: Chauncy Pettibone, Acting President; Miss Mattie Merrill, Secy. About 200 members. Meets the third Monday evening of each month.

LEONOR'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Organized July 17, 1875. The library numbers sixty volumes. J. D. Vaness, President; T. D. Talcott, Vice President; S. L. Seibles, Secy.

LEONOR'S GRASSY, No. 1012.—Organized in 1874. Rock River Grange was consolidated with it January 1, 1877. Officers: J. C. Truman, M.; Wm. Farmer, O.; Edward Collier, Secy; John Morse, Treas. Number of members, 30. Meets Tuesday evening before full moon.

ROSCOE.

Roscoe is the northeast township of the county, bounded on the north by the Wisconsin State line. The first permanent settlement was made in the fall of 1835, but some Indian traders had previously erected and occupied cabins in the grove on Section 32. The remains of the cabins and the track made by the wagon train that accompanied General Atkins in his campaign against the Black Hawk Indians in June, 1832, were still clearly defined when the first settlers came. The maple trees also showed that the Indians had tapped them for sugar-making purposes. August 3, 1835, R. J. Cross, of Goldwater, Mich., and Colonel Von Hovenburg, with a Potawatomi Indian for a guide, came into the township from Milwaukee. Col. Von Hovenburg returned to Michigan; Mr. Cross bought a claim of land, an employee of Stephen Mack, upon which he subsequently settled. This claim was covered by the grove in the southwest quarter of Section 32.

In September of the same year, Elijah H. Brown, James B. Lee and William Madson came from La Porte County, Indiana, and selected claims. Brown built a house on the left bank of Rock river, a little above the mouth of the north branch of the Kankinick, on the northeast quarter of Section 32, which was the first house built in what subsequently became Roscoe township. In the winter of 1835 it, Messrs. Brown, Lee, Gross and Logan were the only settlers in that part of the county. Mr. Cross had the only horse team in the settlement, and it was kept on the road nearly all the time when the roads were passable, hauling flour and groceries from Chicago. Mr. Reynolds, of Rolling Prairie, La Porte County, Indiana, bought a buck chitin, and was the first blacksmith to forge and hammer in that precinct, and in the winter of 1836-7 there were only eight families. Until a post-office was established at Beloit, the settlers sent their mail under at Chicago, but in the spring of 1837 a post-office was established at Roscoe, and R. M. P. Abell was appointed post-master. In 1837, Henry Abell and his son, Franklin built a saw-mill, the first in the neighborhood. This mill was built at the mouth of the north branch of the Kankinick, where they proposed to build a village, which they named Roscoe, in honor of Roscoe, an eminent English historian, and where the names of townships were established in 1850, the name was given to the municipality. Under the new order, the first town meeting was held at the house of James K. Knowland, April 1, 1850. J. G. Perntsch was chosen Moderator; John J. Rhodes was elected Supervisor, and Nathaniel Howard, Town Clerk. Mr. Rhodes was continued in office for seven years, and until his death. At the first town meeting or election, 180 votes were polled.

Cutken N. Norris—September, 1836, at a meeting at the house of Smith Jenkins, Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, a traveling missionary, of the M. E. Church, took the names of those who wished to unite as a church society. They were: Henry Abell, Smith Jenkins, Charles Jenkins, B. Richardson, Mary Ann Richardson, Albert Tuttle and Simon Pettibone and wife. These were organized into a class, and for many years it was the only church society known to the settlers. It subsequently grew into prominence and wealth, as it had always been influential for good.

November 7, 1838, a preliminary meeting in the interest of the Congregational Church, was held at the house of Alvan Leland. At that meeting the following named representative ministers were present: Revs. Wright, Belvidere, Ebenezer Brown, Byron; M. Donnell, Rockton; M. Hicks, agent of the American Home Missionary Society, and M. Peterson, of the New Union Theological Seminary. November 28th, the organization was perfected and a society formed composed of the following named members: Alvan Leland, John Bradley, Horace K. Leonard, Thomas R. Whipple, Eunice Bradley, Alvera A. Leonard, Delia Whipple, Edmund Bradley, Charles Kerr, John Mori, Hannah Cross, Ann Frances Kerr, E. J. Mori, Corn Briggs, George Kerr, Sol. W. Leland, Thankful Briggs, and Lydia Allen—18. Alvan Leland was chosen Deacon; Sol. W. Leland, Clerk. January 3, 1844, Rev. Ebenezer Brown was employed as minister. Of these members, Deacon Leland died February 8, 1845; Deacon John Bradley, Roscoe, August 14, 1854; his wife Eunice B. Briggs, Roscoe, February 14, 1855; S. W. Leland, in Massachusetts, and Delia Whipple in Roscoe. The first school was taught in Reynolds' old blacksmith shop. The Widow Warner was teacher. May 14, 1850, the township was divided into six school districts. The school section was mostly sold in 1847.

June 3, 1838, the wife and seven children of Rev. Mr. Halsey, pastor of the Congregational Church, were killed or drowned. In building the Madison branch of the Chicago and Galena railroad, a high embankment had been thrown up at the crossing of the creek about half a mile above the village. The culvert was too small for the volume of water, and up to the afternoon of the day of the said and awful death catastrophe, a pond two miles long, a half a mile in width, and from 25 to 30 feet in depth, had formed above the embankment. About midnight the culvert gave in, the embankment gave way and the water rushed down in one mighty torrent, carrying away several houses in its maddened rush, among which was the brick house occupied by Mr. Halsey and family, which tumbled over and buried beneath its ruins the mother and seven children. Mr. Halsey, who had lost a leg and was comparatively helpless, was carried by the flood nearly down to Rock river, where he emerged in a tree and held on until he was fanned by L. W. Richardson, who waded in and carried him out. In the Roscoe cemetery, near the northeast corner, the eight bodies of one family, who had not all been buried for some time, fell the day on which their death came, were buried in one day.

The first birth in the town was B. F. Richardson, son of Benjamin and Mary Ann Richardson, May 8, 1837. The first marriage, William H. Keller and Ruth Brown. The first death, William Hale, who was drowned in Rock river, at the mouth of North creek, June 27, 1857. This first store was opened by Alvan Leland in the house of Albert Tuttle, 1838.

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE.—The history of the village of Roscoe is so closely interwoven that an attempted separate history would be a work of supererogation, all the pertinent and important events being noted above.

The town has about ten shops and stores, which supply the necessities of its 640 inhabitants. Mr. Wm. M. Richardson began manufacturing plows here in 1854. He is now making a satiny plow that is well thought of. The Roscoe Mills began work here in 1847; James Thompson, proprietor. In 1857 he sold out to Roberts & Stoner. (Striking is the principal work in which rice grows no important position.

Roscoe Lodge No. 75, A. O. U. M. was organized in the fall of 1849. Officers: Geo. W. Smith, W. M.; A. Collier, S. W.; J. M. Rhodes, J. W.; E. H. Cranford, Treas.; A. T. Clark, Secy. Number of members, 65. Meets Tuesday evening, on or before the full moon. Bards or Love Lodges, No. 85, I. O. G. T.—Organized February, 1871. Officers: Frank Sturtevant, W. O. T.; Mrs. Hattie Hobart, W. V. T.; Josiah Albion, R. S.; Miss Alice Gordis, F. S.; Miss L. E. Ransom, Treas. Number of members, 70. Meets Saturday evenings.

DURAND.

This little village, with its pleasant streets, was named for H. S. Durand, the first president of the Western Union R. R. Among the pioneers may be mentioned the names of L. V. Cleveland, John A. Johnson, Frederic Sidorsky and J. R. Herrings, who came about 1837. Their early religious exercises were supplied by the Methodists, a class of whom had been established as early as 1840, by the Rev. Samuel Pillsbury, and whose meetings were held at the houses of the settlers. In the fall of 1835, John B. Herrings, Price B. Webster, and John F. Pettibone laid out the town.

The *Winnebago Chief* was the first paper published here. It, however, was discontinued, and the *Enterprise* took its place. In October, 1875, Mr. C. E. Griswold purchased the paper, changing the name to the *Pioneer*. It is purely a local paper.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1849, and erected its present house of worship in 1859. Its membership is 125. Pastor, Rev. T. H. Jaschke. Average attendance of Sunday school, 100. Superintendent S. A. Price.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic) of Durand, was one of the missions established by Bishop Quarter, who was the first bishop of the diocese. The church was organized in 1866, and a building erected that cost \$3,600. There are now about thirty families in communion, whose pastor is J. J. O'Connell, of Victoria. The Sabbath-school averages about thirty-five.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools were subscription schools, and taught in cabins, as the settlers could spare the room.

The present graded school was built in October, 1869, at a cost of \$7,000. The present average daily attendance is 190. Teachers: C. D. Marner, Principal; Mrs. C. P. Russell, Grammar Dept.; Miss Leticia J. Adams, Intermediate; Mrs. Julia A. Staples, Primary. Directors: Price B. Webster, President; E. H. Brooks and E. O. Stephens, Clerk.

LOKERS, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

DURAND LODGE, No. 302, A. F. and A. M.—Chartered Oct. 20, 1859, with the following officers: T. Cronin, W. M.; W. B. Cook, S. W.; H. Moore, J. W.; D. Porter, Treas.; M. B. Olough, Sec.; E. J. Williams, S. D.; D. H. Smith, J. D.; D. Bohman, J. F. Woodring, Stewards; S. Whitmeyer, Tyler. Present officers: Geo. O. Stephens, W. M.; Ross E. Adams, S. W.; Peter Patterson, J. W.; Geo. H. Joslin, Treas.; C. D. Marner, Sec. Number of members, 54. Meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

SHAWNEE LODGE, No. 146, I. O. O. F.—Instituted at Elton, October 23, 1854. Officers: R. Breed, N. G.; C. D. Marner, V. G.; E. H. Brooks, Sec.; T. B. Cronin, Treas. Number of members, 45. Meets Saturday evening.

LOKERS LODGE, No. 116, I. O. G. T.—Organized July, 1877. Officers: T. E. Vincent, W. O. T.; Mrs. P. C. Shry, W. V. T.; C. E. Griswold, R. S. and L. D.; C. A. Norton, F. S.; Miss Frank Harbuck, Treas. Number of members, 20. Meets Thursday evenings.

REFORM CLUB—Organized March, 1876, with 250 members. Officers: Miss M. J. Randall, President; several Vice Presidents; C. E. Griswold, Sec.; Miss L. J. Adams, Treas. Number of members, 335. Meets every other Tuesday evening.

DURAND GRAYSON, No. 763, —Organized November 15, 1873. Officers: John VanSickle, M.; Mrs. Annie M. Herring, Sec.; Miss Nancy J. Herring, Secy; David Place, Treas. Number of members, 55. Meets the second and fourth Saturday afternoons of each month.

GUILFORD.

In August, 1835, William H. Enoch, the eldest son of Henry Enoch, accompanied by some two or three other men from Will county, came to what is now Guilford township on a land prospecting tour. While out on this trip, young Enoch was taken sick and perished home. In September following, his father, Henry Enoch, and brothers Richard H. and A. I. Enoch, started out, and following the directions of William, struck Rock river at Rockford. Leaving his sons in camp, he struck out, and, going northeast from there some two or three miles, he struck the spring brook known as Rockford creek, which empties into the Rock river just below its source. Following this stream came from springs, he followed it to its terminus, which he found in the northeast corner of Section 11, Town 44, Range 2, now in the town of Waterloo. Here in the centre of a great prairie, he found a great spring of water some 25 feet in diameter, the water about 24 inches deep and boiling up from numerous places in the bottom through snow-white sand. The water was cold, and clear as crystal; the bank of the spring fringed with tall grass and bright prairie flowers. He was so charmed with the location, the great spring, the apparent fertility of the soil, and the general beauty of the surroundings, that he at once made up his mind to make it the future home of himself and family. He had neither stick nor cane with which to mark his "claim." Going to a thicket of hazel and young poplar trees a few rods distant, he cut a small stake, and planting it on the bank of the spring, declared it his "claim," the only first-evening being the horse he rode and the prairie birds. This location was known for many years as the big spring of "Uncle Enoch." This location is, Mr. Enoch made this claim his permanent home until the autumn of 1856, when he removed to Rockford, where he re-lived at the time of his death in September, 1858. After making this claim, he returned to camp, informed his sons of the discovery when all repaired to it to set about building a cabin for the family, which was to be brought on the following spring. The first tree for this cabin was felled by A. I. Enoch, now of Rockford. The cabin, a small affair, was erected, when the three returned to Will county to spend the winter and return to the new house with the first approach of spring. This was the first tree felled and the first house built in the town of Guilford.

HARRISON.

The first settlement in this township, say, a Mr. J. R. Jewett, was made in the fall of 1835, by a Mr. Brynion, who made a claim in Section 33, the land now being owned by Andrew Walslop. In the spring of 1836, Mr. Brynion moved on to his claim, and commenced making a farm.

Origin of the Name.—In 1840, the settlers desired to form a new precinct, and it was necessary to present a petition to the majority of the settlers to have a new precinct formed. At that time a majority of the settlers were Democrats, and several of the citizens being together one day they petitioned upon Isaac Parker to circulate a petition, who consented to do so on condition that some of his neighbors (who were Democrats) would up, and has not since discharged even so much as a drop of water.

work for him loading corn while he was absent, to which they readily agreed. Parker then drew up his petition, went to Rockford where the county commissioners were in session, and had no difficulty in getting a new precinct formed, but was asked what name they should give it. Parker, being a Whig, immediately answered, Harrison, which name was adopted. When Parker returned and told how well he succeeded, his Democratic friends were greatly disgusted with the name. When the county was organized under township organization the name was continued.

War Record.—Whole number of enlistments, 129; whole number killed or died in the service, 24. It is believed that this town furnished a larger number of enlistments in proportion to the population to the number of voters than any other town in the county, the highest number of votes ever polled being 153. Of the foregoing enlistments, 19 were in Wisconsin regiments, and a number are credited to other townships.

The village of Harrison, situated on the banks of the Peacotia, contains a number of shops, and two or three groceries, and small stores, hotel, church, etc. The Western Union Railroad missed the village by about one mile.

Harrison Grange No. 1146 was organized February 24, 1873. Officers: J. M. Williams, M.; Samuel Crook, O.; J. Regulus Jewett, Sec.; J. R. Jewett, Treas. Number of members, 30. Meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

ARGYLE.

This village is in the center of a Scotch immigration to the lands of Geo. Armour, upon which John Greely was the first settler, in 1834. It has a store, post-office, warehouses, and blacksmith shop. About a half mile north of the N. W. R. R. at this place is the

First Scotch Presbyterian Church of Willow Creek. It was organized in 1844, with about 40 members, and erected its first church edifice, in 1847. Nearly all of its present 400 communicants came originally from the Muri of Kinloch, Argyleshire, Scotland. The pastorate is from four to six miles broad and about nineteen long. In July of this year the present church edifice was begun. It is a brick structure sufficiently spacious to accommodate the large congregation in attendance. It is expected to dedicate this new structure about the first of December. It will cost \$13,000. Sunday-school, average attendance, 200; Rev. Bang, S. C. Ely, Pastor and Superintendent.

SHIRLAND.

Among the early settlers of Shiloh may be mentioned Geo. Seaton and Lemuel Fisk, who came in 1837. When the Western Union railroad came through, a little town sprang up about the station, which now has a few houses, and three or four stores, and shops.

The M. E. Church society was organized in 1847, but their house of worship was not erected until 1869. It cost \$2,200. The present membership is about 150. Pastor, Rev. J. M. Conley. Sunday-school attendance, 105; Superintendent, W. A. Phelps.

A cheese factory was established here in 1860, by Messrs. Wisnolow & McNabb. They make about 500 pounds per day, during their season, from February to December.

HARLEM.

This little settlement became a stopping place on the Keokuk Division of the N. W. R. R. some seventeen years ago, when the road first went through.

The first settler of the township was Hiram (?) Wattle, who settled here in 1839, on Section 31, where he laid out a town, calling it Scipio, but it never was occupied.

The first religious exercises were held by the Baptists, among whom may be mentioned Elder Pickett. In 1847, however, a M. E. class was organized, and maintained until 1870, when the present church edifice was erected. Its membership is about 50, and an average attendance at Sunday-school of 46; Superintendent, C. Douglass.

NEW MILFORD.

Prominent among the pioneers of this township were, D. S. Shumway, Horace Miller and Samuel Brown. A town was laid out at the confluence of the Kishwaukee with the Rock River, which, it was hoped, at one time, might become the county name. But other influences prevailed, and the town went to decay. Some years ago the present village of New Milford was laid out, the Iowa R. R. came, and a pleasant little village has grown up. A large flouring mill has been in operation some years at this point, deriving its power from the Kishwaukee River. Mr. J. Fontana, who, it is claimed, invented the sectional knives of the reapers, lived a manufactory at this place some years ago, but it has fallen into disuse.

There is a good school here, taught by Geo. C. Sanborn and wife. A Congregational Church is also building this present fall, a society having been in existence some years.

The M. E. Church of this place began as a class about 1835 or 1839. They now have a fine church edifice, and a large congregation. Pastor, Rev. O. E. Burch.

There are two post-offices in the township, one at New Milford and the other at Kishwaukee. The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Kishwaukee was organized May 17th, 1844, with five members, by the Rev. Joseph Noe. On the 21st day of November, 1869, the church reorganized, and built their house of worship in 1868, and parsonage in 1870. Number of members at present, 65; Rev. A. R. Brooks, Pastor; Superintendent, Miss Lucy Hart.

Allen W. H. clk.; bds 1110 S. West.
Allen Wm., r. s. and Kishwaukee.

ALLEN THOS. W., of the Firm of Allen & Son Druggists; 100 S. Main st., apt. 202; b. 1872; m. Mary Stoltz, residence 202 E. Madison st., Rockford, Ill.; b. 1872; they came to Rockford in 1894; Mr. Allen, b. Oregon, Oct. 31, 1874; she was born in East Corinth, Me., May 21, 1875; they have one child, Mabel E., born July 26, 1876; Mr. Allen is a medical pharmacist, and has been engaged in the drug business 12 years.

Allen Wm., r. 265 Locust.

Allen Wm. J. mechanic; r. 603 Looming.

Alloy Chas. J., r. 263 S. West, w. s.

ALLING DAVID D., Carpenter and Joiner; residence 203 S. Main st.; born in Westford, Vt., April 27, 1813; commenced serving apprenticeship as carpenter when 17 years of age; he worked at Rockford, Mass. 20 years; married Rebecca Perry, New Haven Co., Conn., Dec. 27, 1836; six children, born deceased; those living are Frank S., born March 21, 1849; Amanda L., Jan. 6, 1849; those deceased are Mary H. (Mrs. A. Wm. Nov. 1, 1881), died March 11, 1875; Wm. A. (Mrs. J. E. Williams), died March 20, 1875; Augusta L., b. 1850, 16, 1848, d. 1 Jan. 16, 1879; Chas. W., Aug. 9, 1851, died Aug. 8, 1873; Mr. Allying built the third house in West Rockford and lived in it 22 years.

Allinson Jas., carp. Howe & Elmore; r. 307 S. Fifth; c. s.

Almond Wm., wash woman; r. 1003 Morgan.

Almond A. D., salesman; r. 710 Esplanade; c. s.

Almond M. Emma, carp.; r. 121 S. Court.

Almond J. S., r. 121 S. Court; w. s.

Almond Geo. S. clk.; bds 121 S. Court; w. s.

Anderson G. B., r. 406 S. Second; c. s.

James E. L., wife J. B. Howells; r. 282 E. State.

Amos Henry W., labr.; r. 606 N. Main; c. s.

Anderson Alfrum, r. 604 N. Sixth; c. s.

Anderson Alex., labr.; r. 714 N. First; c. s.

Anderson Alex., carp.; r. 307 N. Fourth; c. s.

Anderson Andrew, r. 306 Pope.

Anderson A. J. watch mkr.; bds 803 E. State.

Anderson Aug. labr.; r. 207 Tilton.

Anderson Carl, labr.; r. 206 Kishwaukee.

Anderson C. G., r. 411 E. State.

Anderson Chas. blacksmith; r. 1103 4th av.

Anderson Chas. F., 403 S. Third; c. s.

Anderson Chas. W., labr.; r. 706 Rural.

Anderson P. W., wagonmkr.; r. Seminary.

oot Bluff.

Anderson Fred., carp. John Polch.

Anderson Gust. labr.; r. 124 S. Third; c. s.

Anderson Geo. labr.; r. 801 Rural; c. s.

Anderson Joseph, labr.; r. 609 S. West.

Anderson Julia E., printer, 506 Second av.

Anderson Jno., shoemkr. and cigar wkr.; r. 306 Kishwaukee.

Anderson L. A., watchmkr.; r. 405 Third av.

Anderson L. C., pressman *Register*; r. 101 of town.

ANDERSON J. P., Manager of the Rockford City Furniture Co., Woodruff's Addition, cor. of Railroad av. and Seventh St., b. 1831; m. Mary Ann Kishwaukee st.; born in Sweden, Aug. 28, 1831; came to Rockford in 1853; engaged in the furniture business with A. C. Johnson from 1861 to 1876, when he became connected with the present company; they have two children; Fred, b. 1851; Mary Ann, b. 1853; b. 1854; they came to Rockford in 1853; Mr. A. is a member of the Lutheran chh.

Anderson J. S., photographer, over 282 E. State; r. 1110 Third av.

Anderson J. P., thinsmith; r. S. Third, bet Twelfth and Thirtieth sts.

Anderson James H., blacksmith; r. 610 6th av.

Anderson James N., blacksmith; r. 120 Park.

Anderson L. P., grocer; r. 702 S. Second.

Anderson Louis, labr.; r. 612 Kishwaukee.

Anderson Otto, blacksmith; r. 130 Park; c. s.

Anderson Peter, r. 910 Fifth av.

Anderson Peter, carp. G. L. Farmer.

Anderson P., labr.; r. 1207 Degross; s. s.

Anderson R., 602 S. Second.

Anderson R., labr.; apt. N. Second; c. s.

Anderson Rev. L., r. 1208 Third av.

ANDREWS J. O. J., Proprietor Meats Market; b. 1829; m. Mary Ann, b. 1827; N. Church st.; born in Sweden, Oct. 30, 1829; came to Washington Co., Ohio, in 1842; lived there until 1843, when he came to this Co.; was engaged in farming in Rockford for practically until 1843, when here, which he has continuing business out there, with the exception of an interval of about three years, which he devoted to farming; married Mary J. Enock, daughter of John Enock, born July 10, 1824; Henry J., b. Sept. 18, 1850; Frank H., July 9, 1863; 1872; Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are members of the Court St. Methodist chh.

Andrew H. D., clk.; r. 607 N. Church; w. s.

Andrew R., r. 600 First av. e. s.

Andrew G. S., carp.; bds Forest City House.

Andrews A., r. 712 Kishwaukee; c. s.

ANDREWS & KITCHEN, Dentists; 226 W. State st., over Peoples Savings Bank.

Andrews L. J., dentist; r. 413 N. Main; w. s.

Andrews J. M., with Bookford Packing Co.; r. School, w. of fair ground.

Andrews J., carp. furniture theory; r. 706 Fourth av. e. s.

Andrews Alvin; r. 307 N. Main; e. s.

Andrews D. A. K.; r. 305 N. Chinnel; w. s.

Andrews George; r. 907 N. Main; e. s.

Andrews Isaac; r. 305 N. Chinnel; w. s.

ANDRES CAPE, W. D. E., Real-estate; 305 N. Chinnel; e. s.

Andrews 305 N. Chinnel; e. s.

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Andrews 305 N. Chinnel; e. s.

Bookford, Mr. A. gives special attention to erection sales of farm stock and property; born in Williams Co., Va., March 13, 1833; came to this Co. in 1858; returned to Rockford in 1905; married Sarah Jane Seewery, Aug. 26, 1861; she was born in Penn.; three children; a half sister, Mrs. J. M. Seewery, and a half during the war of the rebellion, in Co. B, 14th Iowa V. I.

Arnold A. W.; r. 706 Third; e. s.

ARNOLD WALTER J., of the firm of J. H. Hargis & Arnold, Dealers in Fruits and Confectionery, 606 East State st.; born in Monroe City, Mo. Oct. 10, 1847; married Mary Ann, April 20, 1870; she was born in Mo.; three children; in the hardware business here seven years; Mr. Arnold is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church.

Ashton J. H.; r. 602 Seminary; e. s.

Ashten Solon, carp.; 1st dist. S. Warren.

Ashten Allen; r. 602 N. Second; e. s.

Ashten Edw.; 1st dist. S. Warren.

Ashten John; r. 602 N. Second; e. s.

Ashten Chas. C.; 1st dist. S. Warren.

Ashten George; r. 305 Third; e. s.

Ashten C. O., baker, Kishwaukee near State; e. s.

Ashten John, 1st dist. S. Warren.

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(daughter of Asa Trevelyan, an old settler of this place, Aug. 31, 1845; she was born in Rockford; they have two children: William O. J., born Oct. 10, 1871; and Mrs. Bookford are members of the First (Anglican) church.

BACHMAN ISAAC, Merchant (grocery and meat); in Twenty-Ninth and Third; r. 1st dist. S. Warren.

Bachman J. H., 1st dist. S. Warren.

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Bachman J. H., 1st dist. S. Warren.

Barnard J. A., carp.; r. 204 S. First; e. s.

Barnard J. A., carp.; r. 204 S. First; e. s.

Barnard J. A., carp.; r. 204 S. First; e. s.

Barnard J. A., carp.; r. 204 S. First; e. s.

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Barnard J. A., carp.; r. 204 S. First; e. s.

Barnard J. A., carp.; r. 204 S. First; e. s.

Barnard J. A., carp.; r. 204 S. First; e. s.

elect State's Attorney for that year, known as the 11th Circuit, in 1852; succeeded in that position 4 years; in 1857, was elected Mayor of Rockford; was Village Trustee before city organization, was member of the State Legislature in 1861 and 1863; for almost 6 years the Judge was Master in Chancery, and in 1870 was elected Circuit Judge, which office he now holds.

Baldwin, C., camp N, C. Thompson, p. 307. S. 1st.
Brammough, S., a tree aged: p. 1000. 2d. c. s.
Brumfield, C. Class, p. 1010. 2d. c. s.
Bryant, Chas. O., sub-saltan: p. 523. N. Church
Bryant, Wm P., carpenter, p. 1021. Charles.
Bulmer, A. carriage makers: p. 703. N. 1st. c. s.
Bulmer, J., press-feeder: p. 703. N. 1st. c. s.
Bulmer, C., camp O, Chantry & Son: p. 703. N. 1st.
Bulmer, J., press-feeder: p. 703. N. 1st. c. s.

ERICHMAN THOMAS, Foreman Pandurey, Wm. A. Knowlton's, Portland, Ore. first-born son, first and fourth sons of John and Sarah (Beebe) Thomas, were born in Portland, Me., 1853, came to Astoria in 1872, and in 1873, in 1885 came to Beane Co., Ill., where he was engaged in farming one year; in 1886 came to Hookton; was with Edmund & Co. in the months there, went with Clark & Co. to the coast, and in 1890, when he went to California, was engaged in mining about seven months; but in 1890 went to Donahoeville, Stevens Co., Cal., and carried on the Pandurey business there from 1892; in that year he returned to Hookton, and in 1893, he returned to Astoria, 1893, when he took charge of W. A. Knowlton's Pandurey, where he still remains; married Jane Smith, July 17, 1897, she was born in Sweden, to Benjamin and Mary Ann Smith, of Astoria, 1858; has one son, Geo. A. James Pandurey, born in Astoria, 1898; and one daughter, Mrs. J. A. Knowlton, the first Presbyterian B. are members of the First Presbyterian church; Mr. A. is a member of Star in the East Lodge No. 100, A. F. and A. M.

the names: R. S. Moulton; F. East; H. Adams; Rudman A. S. carpenter; F. Hill S. Loomis; B. Kiefer; Chas. W. F. and Ed. Kishwaukee. Brother Theodore E. F. and Ed. Kishwaukee. Buckleman J. A. lab; F. 130 N. Court; w. s. Buckelman John F. F. Seminary, s of R. R.

REUBEN HARTY C. Stronger and Hoston, 292 N. 2nd; residence, 602 Hoston, s. l. The Doctor is a very elegant; dental rooms in this s. l. He states; the appointments are of the most perfect description in every respect; he was born in Zanesville, Ohio; came to Ill's Co. Sept. 15, 1892.

Buell J. A. real estate and loan agent over
304 W. State; r 603 Horsman.
Buke Wm. r S. Winnebago, s of Wall; s s.
BURKE, HORACE & SON, Watch-
makers and Jewelers, 310 W. State st.

Illustration of the site of 309 N. Church St. He was born in Alford, Maine, Nov. 24, 1812; in 1840, moved to Ohio, near Mt. Vernon, in 1870, went to Adams, Ohio, where he lived until he moved to Peabody. In 1872, he married the lady he came to be known as Mrs. Helen N. Woods, March 21, 1872; she was born in Alfred, N. Y., and died Oct. 1, 1881; they had three children, the two boys are John T. 1896, Jan. 25, 1898, and Lucie, born March 11, 1896; she died Feb. 15, 1897. Mr. Baker is a practical watchmaker, having worked at the business over 40 years.

1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547,

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COLTON ALISTON. Farmer; 788

Aliston, a son of George Aliston, born in Hampton, Hampshire Co., Mass., in 1809; married Sarah A. Mason, in 1837; he is a descendant of the sixth generation from George Colton, who came from England about the year 1660; after serving a term of years apprenticeship with his father, he was employed by him in the paper established before the Revolution; he obtained his majority and was honorably graduated; he spent two years working as a journeyman printer, in Worcester, Mass., and a similar office in N. Y.

Harper's book establishment; he came to Rockford in May, 1839; was for four years thereafter engaged in farming pursuits; in 1848 he became connected with the Winnebago paper, and has since been its proprietor and publisher; he has also acted since his marriage, May 29, 1854, to Elizabeth F. Fowler, only daughter of Lloyd S. Fowler, of Westfield, Mass.; he has prominent position in the three social and literary societies of the city; he has two children; Almina M. and Royal P.; but four infant children; Mrs. Colton is a member of the Second Congregational Church.

Colton Albert L. r. 365 Mulberry.

Conwell Alfred, r. 469 Cadiz.

Conne John, book binder; r. 563 E. State.

Connelly F. elk; blk. 802 N. Winnebago.

Connelly T. blacksmith; r. 602 N. Winnebago.

Condon J. W. blacksmith; r. E. Chestnut.

Condon J. W., Jr. r. 701 Walnut.

Condon Thos. blacksmith; r. 508 N. 24th; c. s.

Condon W. G. conductor; r. 114 N. 24th; c. s.

Condon B. H. elk; r. 519 N. Church; w. s.

Condon B. H. elk; r. 519 N. Church; w. s.

Conners Jas. elk; r. 703 E. Fifth.

Conners Jas. elk; r. 720 N. Main; c. s.

Conners Michael, r. 729 N. Second; c. s.

Conners Michael, engineer; r. 1012 Rock; s. s.

Connelly M. J. printer; r. 600 N. Main; c. s.

Connelly Peter, elk; r. 600 N. Main; c. s.

Conway H. elk; blk. 292 N. Fourth; c. s.

Conway Michael, elk; r. 616 Green; c. s.

Conway Patrick, r. 616 Green; c. s.

Cook E. W. blacksmith; r. Montague; n. s.

Cook E. O. artist; r. 602 N. Second; c. s.

Cook J. Frank, r. 610 Champlain; c. s.

Cook Jos. elk; r. Knottville, bet. Main and Church; s. s.

Cook Nathan H. r. 1308 Charles; c. s.

COOK REUBEN. Carpenter, Cooper, Doctor and Builder, cor. Court and Green

Cooper J. W. blacksmith; r. 407 Morgan; s. s.

Cooper J. W. blacksmith; r. 407 Morgan; s. s.

Cooper J. W. blacksmith; r. 407 Morgan; s. s.

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Cooper J. W. blacksmith; r. 407 Morgan; s. s.

Cooper John, elk; r. 604 Harrison; w. s.

Cooper J. W. blacksmith; r. 407 Morgan; s. s.

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Cooper J. W. blacksmith; r. 407 Morgan; s. s.

Cooper J. W. blacksmith; r. 407 Morgan; s. s.

Cooper J. W. blacksmith; r. 407 Morgan; s. s.

Cooper J. W. blacksmith; r. 407 Morgan; s. s.

Craig John W. r. 302 N. Church; w. s.

Craig Wm. elk; r. 616 Peacemaker.

Craig Chas. C. carp; r. 205 N. Winnebago.

Craig W. carp; r. 409 N. Third; c. s.

Crandall A. D. cooper; r. S. Eleventh bet. Third and Eleventh sts.; w. s.

Crandall A. S. carp; r. 709 N. Avon.

Crandall Chas. F. blacksmith; r. out of town.

Crandall Mrs. Daniel, r. 443 N. Main; c. s.

Crandall Lewis B. blk. 414 N. Main; c. s.

CRANDALL OLIVER A. Manufacturer of all kinds of Cooperage, Factory on Water Power, cor. of N. W. and N. Y. sts.; born in Portland, Monroe Co., N. Y.; Dec. 31, 1837; came to Rockford, Wis. Co., in 1854; came to Rockford in 1855; married Sarah F. Carpenter at Rockford, Wis. Co., Jan. 1, 1857; Mrs. Crandall was born in Troy, N. Y.; they have one child.

Craney John, cigar maker; r. 320 S. Wyman.

Craney Mrs. S. carp; r. 305 N. Main; w. s.

Craney Peter S. r. 203 N. First; c. s.

CRAWFORD RICHARD E. Attorney and Counsellor at Law; office 339 E. State; born in Thompson's Bank; res. Crawford S. P. wife, Mrs. J. 403 Third av.

Crawford M. A. carp; r. 213 S. Water; c. s.

Crawford J. W. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; room on Mulberry; w. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Crawford M. A. carp; blk. 200 V. s. s.

Cross Chas. H. r. 603 Third; c. s.

Cross Chas. H. r. 603 Third; c. s.

Cross Chas. H. r. 603 Third; c. s.

Cross Chas. H. r. 603 Third; c. s.

Cross Chas. H. r. 603 Third; c. s.

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Cross Chas. H. r. 603 Third; c. s.

Cross Chas. H. r. 603 Third; c. s.

Cross Chas. H. r. 603 Third; c. s.

Cunningham Barney, lib.; r. 401 S. Court.
 Cunningham H. lumber; r. 310 Cedar; w. s.
 Cunningham Jas. J. employe A. Wahl living;
 on Ida 401 S. Court; w. s.
 Cunningham John, lib.; r. 401 S. Court.
 Cunningham Thomas, jr., r. Rock over Kootenai.
 Currier A. H. clerk; r. 603 N. Main; e. s.
 Currier E. W. photographer; r. 605 N. Main; e. s.
 Curry J. P. trunk maker; r. 435 S. Fourth.
 Curtis Edward, teacher; r. 606 S. Third; e. s.
 Curtis E. F. r. 809 N. Court; w. s.
 Curtis Oct. Notary; 714 N. Winnebago; w. s.
 Curtis Rec. Wm. S.; r. 606 S. Third; e. s.
 Curtis T. Z. 1st Forest City House.
 Cutting Guy H. r. 304 N. Avon.

DAGWELL, C. H. C. harness maker, 425
 W. State; r. 1007 S. West; s. s.
 Dahlquist Axel, painter; r. 1013 Sixth av.
 Dahn Harry, basket maker; r. 312 S. Wyman.
 Dale Wm. C. painter; r. 404 S. Court; w. s.
 Dales Ralph E. r. 901 S. Winnebago; s. s.
 Dale Wm. r. 901 S. Winnebago; s. s.
 Dalton Michael, lib.; r. 414 S. Wyman.
 Dalton Michael, Jr. lib.; r. 414 S. Wyman.

DALY THOS. Blacksmith, 402 Elm
 st., cor. Duval; residence 304 S. Winne-
 bago st.; born in Ireland, May 21, 1839;
 came to America in 1851; came to Rock-
 ford in 1873; married Susan M. Johnson,
 N. Y.; they have two children, John and
 Maggie J.; Mr. and Mrs. Daly are mem-
 bers of the Catholic Church.

Dane Jas. ass't city marshal; r. 806 Patch.
 Dancy Wm. Henry, r. 104 Elm; w. s.
 Damon Willard, rooms —

Danaher Thos. carp R. R.; r. 903 Cedar.
 Daniels W. A. carp; r. 209 Horstman.
 Danielson Andrew, r. Seminary, s. of R. R.
 Danielson John, lib.; r. 511 S. First; e. s.
 Danielson J. H. paper maker; bds. 408 S.
 Main; w. s.

Darlin J. carp. Thos. Scott; r. N. Water; e. s.
 Darling H. O. mason; r. N. Winnebago near
 Wintham.

Darrington G. tailor, 324 W. State; r. Samu-
 elson, R. R. r. S. Ninth; W. A.

Daugherty Jerry, r. 804 Cedar.
 Daugherty Wm. lib.; r. 804 Cedar; w. s.
 Davies I. N. sign, Rockford brush company;
 r. stone block, Cherry.

Davies W. R. brush mfg.; r. stone blk. Cherry.
 Davis E. F. bds. over 429 W. State.
 Davis Ben. harnessmaker; r. 1016 W. State.
 Davis Edw. H. r. 617 N. Main; w. s.
 Davis Eugene, bds. 504 E. Seminary.

Davis O. W. r. 306 Kishwaukee.

DAVIS HOBART A. Carpenter.

born in New York, 1825; came to Rock-
 ford, Ill., in 1853; resided in Springfield,
 Ill., N. Y., July 22, 1851; came to Rock-
 ford Aug. 3, 1855; served apprenticeship
 at his trade in Lowell, Mass.; first con-
 nected with it in this trade 27 years ago;
 married Susan H. Henshaw, Oct. 10, 1851;
 she was born in Nova Scotia, Sept. 17,
 1810; they have five children, Clara E.,
 Ellen M., James A., Emma J. and Kate
 M.; they have lost one daughter, Julia May;
 Davis served one year in Co. H., 14th
 N. Y. I. F. regular battery; r. 1110 E. State.
 Davis John E. r. 612 Rural; e. s.

DAYTON SIMON N. Physician and

surgeon, 1007 S. Main; residence 1007 S. Main;
 Shing residence 1007 S. Main; near city lim-
 ital born in Haddley, Shropshire, N. Y.,
 April 29, 1823; remained there until 18
 years of age, when he went to Boston,
 where he remained until 1847; he then re-
 moved the practice of medicine at Sum-
 mers Springs, in 1850; in 1857 he removed
 to Rockford, married Lydia Houghton,
 about thirty years ago; she was also born
 in Haddley; they have four sons, John
 S., Charles, George and William; three
 daughters, Mary, Susan and Fannie; Dr.
 Thaddeus Storres; Dr. Dayton is a son of
 Telem and Lucinda Fletcher Dayton, who
 are still living in Haddley (where his father
 was born), at the advanced ages of 85 and
 85 respectively.

Dayton Fred C. r. 304 School.

Dayton T. N. r. School, near limits.

Day Wm. E. clerk; r. 802 Cedar; w. s.

Day Mary, farmer; r. W. State, near limits.

Day Oscar, farmer; r. W. State, city limits.

Dean Walter, r. 510 Crosby; e. s.

Decamp J. F. machanic, 305 S. Main; w. s.
 r. 609 E. State.

Decker John, musical instruments, 111

W. Seminary; r. 209 Horstman.

DeForest E. P. tax agt.; 1401 Third av.

DeForest Wm. H. carp; r. 1401 Third av.

DeForest Wm. J. r. 605 N. Church; w. s.

DeFoe Wm. L. Jr. r. 407 E. State.

DeFoe Edw. wagonmaker; r. 407 E. State.

DeFoe Fred S. r. 111 S. Third.

DeFoe Fred S. r. 111 S. Third.

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DeFoe Fred S. r. 111 S. Third.



ROCKFORD

W. C. Houghton

DENNETT GEORGE H. Dealer

in Dr. Goods, 410 E. State st.; residence

150 N. Fourth; born in 1851; came to

Rockford, N. Y., May 8, 1887; came to

Rockford in February, 1885; married C.

M. Kelley in December, 1885; she was

Palmyra Henry, f. 906 Champlain; s. s.

Parfield W. W., f. 1297 E. State.

Parrington John, b. 1801 N. First; e. s.

Patterson George, employer of the University; b. 1812 N. Second; e. s.

Patterson H. H., f. 101 N. Second; e. s.

Patterson H. H., f. 101 N. Second; e. s.

Patterson H. H., f. 101 N. Second; e. s.

Patterson H. H., f. 101 N. Second; e. s.

Patterson H. H., f. 101 N. Second; e. s.

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Patterson H. H., f. 101 N. Second; e. s.

Patterson H. H., f. 101 N. Second; e. s.

Patterson H. H., f. 101 N. Second; e. s.

Patterson H. H., f. 101 N. Second; e. s.

Hewkinson John, lab. r 302 E. State.
Hewkinson H. cabinet maker. r South e.
Kistvaugen.

Havon Jacob, r 508 S. First, e.s.
Havon Peter, r 508 S. First, e.s.
Havon R. H. miller, r 508 S. First, e.s.

Havon W. S. clerk, r 508 S. Winnebago.
Havon John, lab. r 829 Maple.

HAYES GEO. E., of the firm of Mitchell & Hayes, Druggists, 323 West State st.; residence 604 Rockwood, near Hare in Friendship, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1829; came to Winnebago, N. Y., married Mary Ann Weeks, Feb. 20, 1830; married Mary Ann Y.; have two children, Irving, M. Klase and Lettie, have lost two children.

Hayes Jerry, teaming, r 909 Maple.

Hayes John, r 505 N. Main; e.s.

Hayes T. engineer, r Court cor Chestnut.

Haynes M. N. r 304 N. Third, e.s.

Hazard Wm. H. r 912 Rockwood av.

Hazard Wm. H. r 912 Rockwood av.

HAZLET JACOB, resides at 300 N. Main, Nov. 17, 1831; when he was four years of age his parents moved to Allegheny Co., Md., where he resided twenty years; engaged in milling business there; then moved to New York, Pa., where he followed farming; returned to Allegheny Co., Pa., four years, when he returned to Md., and bought the old mill and carried it on until he came to Winnebago Co., Ia. 1833; for eight months he was a Mercantile house for one year kept the Rock River House on the East Side; at the expiration of that time he engaged in the boot and shoe trade, and has continued it that business since; married Jane Oath, Oct. 14, 1838; has three children, George, John and Mary, all 1839; have two children, Kate and Margaret, now Mrs. J. P. Largent; Mr. H. and family are members of State Street Baptist church.

Heath W. F. r 501 S. Third, e.s.

Heath W. F. r 509 N. Church, w.s.

Hebling Fred, shoemaker, r 310 Milwaukee.

Heidrich C. J. tailor, cor North and East, e.s.

Heidemano Jno., salesman; lab 239 S. State.

Heidemano Patrick, lab. r 704 S. Sixth.

Heidemano Rodol, with C. Henry, r same.

Heidemano Wm., lab. r 906 First, e.s.

Heidemano Thos., gardener, r 669 N. First, e.s.

Heidemano Frank, room over 222 S. State.

Heidemano Paul, painter, r 1100 N. Winnebago.

Heidemano John, painter, r 1100 N. Winnebago.

Heidemano Chas., painter, r 214 S. Water, e.s.

Heidemano Geo., painter, r 510 Fisher av.

Heidemano Geo., painter, r 510 Fisher av.

Heidemano Geo., painter, r 510 Fisher av.

Heidemano Geo., painter, r 510 Fisher av.

Heidemano Geo., painter, r 510 Fisher av.

Heidemano Geo., painter, r 510 Fisher av.

Heidemano Geo., painter, r 510 Fisher av.

Heidemano Chas., lab. r over 201 S. Main; w.s.

Heidemano H. W., lab. r 608 S. Sixth, e.s.

Heidemano J. W., theory, r 1008 S. Church.

Heidemano J. W., carpenter, r 609 S. Main.

Heidemano J. W., carpenter, r 609 S. Main.

Heidemano J. W., carpenter, r 609 S. Main.

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Heidemano J. W., carpenter, r 609 S. Main.

Heidemano J. W., carpenter, r 609 S. Main.

Hicks John F., r 1208 S. Winnebago; s.s.

Hicks John F., r 1208 S. Winnebago; s.s.

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Hicks John F., r 1208 S. Winnebago; s.s.

Hicks John F., r 1208 S. Winnebago; s.s.

Hicks John F., r 1208 S. Winnebago; s.s.

Hill J. M. blacksmith, r 404 N. Third, e.s.

HILL JOSEPH M., born in Butler, Essex, Vt., Aug. 30, 1816; s.s. first degree 302 N. Court, s.s.; born in England, came to Winnebago, N. Y., in 1837; has been in grocery more several years; has been engaged in present business 6 years; married Mary Jane Hilditch, who was born in Sweden, this Co., April 30, 1830.

Hill J. M. is a member of the Episcopal church, and a member of the Rockford Presbyterian Church.

HILLIARD MARTIN, dealer in groceries, flour and provisions, 600 E. State st.; residence 1201 Third av.; born in Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 25, 1818; came to America in 1849; came to Rockford in 1850; married Mary Ann Hilliard, born in Sweden, Sept. 25, 1818; have two children, Irving and Emily; lost two children; Mr. Hilliard is a member of the Swedish Methodist Church.

Hillman Henry, P. r 505 N. Main; w.s.

Hillman Henry, P. r 505 N. Main; w.s.

Hillman Henry, P. r 505 N. Main; w.s.

Hillman Henry, P. r 505 N. Main; w.s.

Hillman Henry, P. r 505 N. Main; w.s.

Hillman Henry, P. r 505 N. Main; w.s.

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Hillman Henry, P. r 505 N. Main; w.s.

Hillman Henry, P. r 505 N. Main; w.s.

Hillman Henry, P. r 505 N. Main; w.s.

Meany John, moulder, bds 1105 S. Winch-
lango; s.s.

Manson Louis, jeweler; bds City Hotel.

Manuel A. L. gel delivery clk. P. O.; r 307
Chapel.

Manuel J. H. abnam; bds 311 N. Channel; w.s.
Mapes P., saloon, 328 W. State; r 403 S. Church.

Marionville C. bolt factory; r 509 River; s.s.

Marcelus W. H. watchmaker; r 904 N.
Main; w.s.

Marshall C. B. millwright; bds City Hotel.

Marshall E. B. room 407 Millberry.

Marshall P. R. carp; r 218 S. Winchango; s.s.

Marshall W. attorney; r 705 Benton.

Marsh C. G. carp; r 1001 First av.; e.s.

Marsh C. G. baker; r 708 Seminary; e.s.

Marsh C. S. r 205 N. Main; w.s.

Marsh G. L. upholsterer; bds 811 E. State.

Marsh H. E. clk. his on; r 205 N. Main; w.s.

Marsh H. E. clk. A. C. Harper; bds Cherry.

MARSH J. H. & CO. Manufacturers
and dealers in all kinds of Furniture,
Household Furniture a specialty, 401 E.
State s.s.; residence 995 First av.; J. B.
Marshall, secy; r 1001 First av.; e.s.

Marshall, J. H. & Co. 401 E. State; r 1001
First av.; e.s.

Marshall, J. H. & Co. 401 E. State; r 1001
First av.; e.s.

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First av.; e.s.

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First av.; e.s.

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Marshall, J. H. & Co. 401 E. State; r 1001
First av.; e.s.

Marshall, J. H. & Co. 401 E. State; r 1001
First av.; e.s.

Marshall, J. H. & Co. 401 E. State; r 1001
First av.; e.s.

Martha Jacob, mechanic; r 701 E. State.

Martha II. A. gtl. ins on; r 201 E. Main.

Martha Iler, H. L. r 210 N. West; w.s.

Martha Marshall T. r 205 S. First; e.s.

Martha Matthew, lab; r 411 S. Court.

Martha P. S. r 707 Mulberry.

Martha S. Ins agt; r 222 Kishwaukee; e.s.

Martha S. confectory; r 1202 S. West.

Martha S. W. r S. Ninth, near R. R.

Martha T. K. clk. electric's office; r 203 S. 1st

Martha Wm. carp; r 707

Martha Wm. accountant; W. A.

Martha John M. baker; r 1111 E. State.

MASO ROBERT, proprietor of
bakery, 406 E. State st.; residence 1125
S. 1st; b. N. Y.; came to N. Y. in 1850; lived
in N. Y. and Cincinnati a few years, and
came to Rockford in 1855; married Ann
Shroeder; she was born in Scotland; they
have had three children; Alf, and Miss
Mason are members of the First Congre-
gational Church.

Mathier A. P. carp; r 1109 S. Winchango; s.s.

Mathers Wm. F. printer; r 208 Mulberry.

Matheson P. B. woodturner; r 1001 1st av.; s.s.

Mathis Geo. lab; r 1117 Channel; e.s.

Mathison E. S. r 201 S. Court; w.s.

Mathey J. Colchuck and bank; r 1010 Church

Mathey Albert, r over 108 W. State.

Mathey Chas. saloon; r over 108 W. State.

Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

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Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

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Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

Mathey John, cooper; r 710 Elm; w.s.

Chappell John C. farmer; Sec. 10.

CHURCH SAUEL, I. Farmer; Sec. 16; owns 100 acres land, valued at \$16,000; born in N. Y., June 11, 1815; came to this Co. in 1830; was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Sheriff one term; Republican; Congregationalist.

CHURCHILL, P. F. Farmer; Sec. 25; owns 165 acres land, valued at \$10,500; born in Vermont, 1824; lived in N. Y. 4 years; came to this Co. in 1835; was the president \$5,000 for the claim before making much improvement; married Annah Wright, 1831; she was born in Vermont, in 1804; they have three daughters, Mary H. (now Mrs. Churchill), Eliza, and Sarah; he is a member of the "Early Settlers' Society," and a Republican.

Clarendon Jacob, Sec. 6.
Clay Miles J. fruit farm; Sec. 20.
Collins A. renter; Sec. 34.
Collins Ferdinand, rent farm; Sec. 34.
Conant N. gardener; Sec. 9.
Coombs Sherman, farmer; Sec. 3 & 4.
Converse Frank, farm laborer.

COOPER ISAAC, farmer; rents farm; Sec. 9; Republican; School Director; served in 14th I. V. Co. nearly 3 years; was in 22 hand-fought battles; born in Boone Co., Ill., Jan. 15, 1814; mother named him; lived in N. Y. 10 years; married in 1841, leaving two daughters, Sarah I. (now Mrs. Henry Witt), and Mary Jane, who died Sept. 6, 1867; his present wife was Mrs. Lucy Ann Witt; they were married and have one living, Elizabeth Jane, born Feb. 14, 1871.

COOPER N. W. farmer; Sec. 14.
CORREY ALFONZO, Farmer; Sec. 34; born near Skonsateles, Ohio; Co. N. Y., July 8, 1811; moved to Madison, Ohio, in 1831; in Nov. 1832, he went to Clark Co., Ill.; in 1833, went to Edgar Co., Ill.; then in 1834, went to Madison Co., Mo.; he was engaged in the mill-his business with his brother, in Clark Co., the balance of his life; he lived in Clark Co. until 1841; he was born in Spain, Ky.; Dec. 1841, she was born in N. Y.; she was married in 1841; she has five children living, James, Edgar, Luther S., Franklin, Alonzo, Sarah E. (now Mrs. Walter H. Allen); Franklin, who died at the age of 2 years and 4 months, and Horatio E., aged 4 years and 4 months at time of death; Preston Cooper because a member of the First Baptist Church in 1843, being expelled the first Sabbath in Dec. of that year; in 1843, he was Assistant Sheriff of Rockford Twp.

that year; in 1843, he was Assistant Sheriff of Rockford Twp.

Corey Lawson, farmer; Sec. 13.
Cory John, farmer; Sec. 13.
Crampton Nelson, rent farm; Sec. 9.
Crandall Chas. V. farmer; Sec. 30.

CRANG BURETT, Farmer; Sec. 7; owns 100 acres land, valued at \$8,000; born in England, Aug. 1811; came to N. Y. in 1830; he was a member of the York State court in this Co. in 1834; married Ruth S. Wilson, in April, 1851; she was born in N. Y., 1814; lost one child; has been School Director one term; Congregationalist; Republican.

CUNNINGHAM B. P. Farmer; Sec. 34; born in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1830; married in 1854; she was born near Auburn, N. Y., 1814; she was born near Auburn, N. Y., April 1, 1828; they have one child, Jennie E., born May 25, 1852; Mr. C. came to this Co. in 1839; for a number of years was engaged in farming; in 1841, he was a member of the Rockford Twp. and city; was County Commissioner in 1867 and 1868.

CUTLER ASA E. Farmer; Sec. 3 & 4; born in West Brookfield, Mass., June 23, 1834; lived in Chicago from spring of 1855 until 1871, when he came to this Co.; held office of School Director three years; married Miss Lucy Smith, Dec. 1863; she was born in Princeton, Ill.; have four children, Fred Selby, Jesse Doolittle, Alice Elsie and Dwight Peter.

DAMON SIDNEY, farmer; Sec. 7.
Dawey John, farmer; Sec. 3.
Day Mark, farmer; Sec. 30.
Day Thomas, Sec. 31.
Day Thomas, Sec. 30.
Day Wm. C. farmer; Sec. 14.
Dickerson Jewell, Sec. 13.

DOBE EDWARD, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 20; owns 200 acres land, valued at \$20,000; also owner of the celebrated trotting stallion "Tombstoner," for which he has received the grandstand sum of \$20,000; he has several "Tombstoner" colts; one is valued at \$1,500; Mr. D. came to this Co. in 1832; first wife died in 1847, leaving five children; Seth P. Wm. H. Martin, Jesse and Evadne; he was married in 1851; she was born in N. Y., 1814; they have three children, Nathan, born March 20, 1870; Mr. Dore is a sound Republican.

EDDY ELI H. Farmer; Sec. 36; owns 100 acres land, valued at \$14,000; born in Rhode Island, in 1826; he was a member of the First Baptist Church in 1834; she was born Oct. 15, 1816; three children, Elford, Geo. B. and William; Mr. Eddy is a Republican and Methodist; the first wife married in 1841; she was born in N. Y., 1814; they have three children, Daniel, Paul and Lulu.

Elis Rehnard, farmer; Sec. 4.
Ewart Alice, farmer; Sec. 30.

FALCON GIAS, farmer; Sec. 18.
Falcon John, farmer; Sec. 5.
Farmer C. W. farmer; Sec. 2.
Farmer C. W. farmer; Sec. 29.
Ferguson Isiah, farmer; Sec. 15.
Foster Horace, farmer; Sec. 13.
Frost O. R. farmer; Sec. 9.
Freburg Chas. farmer; Sec. 30.

FULMER JAMES ELOXY, Farmer; Sec. 34; born in N. Y., 1814; he was a member of the First Baptist Church in 1834; she was born Oct. 15, 1816; three children, Elford, Geo. B. and William; Mr. Eddy is a Republican and Methodist; the first wife married in 1841; she was born in N. Y., 1814; they have three children, Daniel, Paul and Lulu.

GARDNER C. farmer; Sec. 6.
Gardner Jas. farmer; Sec. 30.
GAGE A. E. Inventor, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Novelties; born in Wakefield, Mass., Aug. 15, 1840; came to this Co. in 1861; he has seven children, Leavol, Levi H., Charles Harvey, (now Mrs. Joseph), John, Eliza Anthony, James J., has 250 acres land, 500 under cultivation.

GARDNER C. farmer; Sec. 6.
Gardner Jas. farmer; Sec. 30.
GAGE A. E. Inventor, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Novelties; born in Wakefield, Mass., Aug. 15, 1840; came to this Co. in 1861; he has seven children, Leavol, Levi H., Charles Harvey, (now Mrs. Joseph), John, Eliza Anthony, James J., has 250 acres land, 500 under cultivation.

Heirick E. A. farmer; Sec. 36.
Heirick J. G. farmer; Sec. 36.

HIGLEY MRS. MARIA, Farmer; Sec. 9; owns 100 acres land, valued at \$14,000; born in N. Y., 1814; she was a member of the First Baptist Church in 1834; she was born Oct. 15, 1816; three children, Elford, Geo. B. and William; Mr. Eddy is a Republican and Methodist; the first wife married in 1841; she was born in N. Y., 1814; they have three children, Daniel, Paul and Lulu.

HIZER CHAS. W. Farmer; Sec. 21; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1838; came to this town in 1871, and married Mrs. Mary E. Starkweather Sept. 1860; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., March, 1842; have three children living; William, born Nov. 14, 1867; Corin, Oct. 1869; and one child, born in 1872, bordering on Rock River.

Hollister Russell, farmer; Sec. 1.
Holmes E. M. farmer; Sec. 24.
Holmes F. E. farmer; Sec. 24.

HOMES GPH. H. Farmer and Proprietor of Hillgrove Nursery; Sec. 24; owns 140 acres land, valued at \$16,000; born in this Co., Feb. 28, 1834; served three months in 69th I. V., then was enlisted in 10th I. V.; he was married in 1851; she was born in N. Y., about 1830; came to this Co. in 1859, with his family; maiden name of wife was Sarah Moore; married in 1853; had three children, Mary, born Aug. 12, 1854; Mary H., 1855; M. L. Holmes died Aug. 12, 1859, highly respected by all; he held office of County Treasurer from 1866 to 1868; George T. Holmes was born in South Dakota; he was a member of the United States Army; came to this country in 1860.

HOALS H. farmer; Sec. 4.
Hoglan Geo. H. farmer; Sec. 6.
Hoglan Geo. H. farmer; Sec. 13.
Hoglan Edwin W. farmer.

HALE FRIEND O. Farmer; Sec. 19; owns 805 acres land, valued at \$40,000; born in N. Y., 1814; he was a member of the First Baptist Church in 1834; she was born Oct. 15, 1816; three children, Elford, Geo. B. and William; Mr. Eddy is a Republican and Methodist; the first wife married in 1841; she was born in N. Y., 1814; they have three children, Daniel, Paul and Lulu.

KANADY JAMES, farmer; Sec. 17.
Kane Geo. farmer; Sec. 17.
Kane Geo. farmer; Sec. 17.

children, Frank, Ida, Emma, John, Charles, Henry, William, Richard and Lucy.

Figgs J. K., harness-maker; Cherry Valley. Fruit Thos. laborer; Cherry Valley.

Figgs Frank, laborer; Cherry Valley.

FOULDER G. G., farmer; Sec. 2, P. O. Cherry Valley; was born in Westfield, Mass., May 18, 1852; located in this county in 1881; he is the oldest settler; owns 80 acres, valued at \$4,000; married Alice, Elizabeth B. Patton, widow of Samuel; she was born in the town of Homer, Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 27, 1850; she and her husband have 13 children; they have six children under 16 years of age; Emma, George, Rachel, Edgar, Albert and Edna; Mrs. F. has two sons by former marriage, Percival E. and Frank; Mr. F. has 380 acres in Postville and Grant Co., Kansas.

FRICK B. M., farm; S. 16, P. O. Cherry Valley.

GARETT W. D., farmer; Sec. 20, P. O. New Milford.

Gibbons Barney, farmer; Cherry Valley. Gibbons John, Town Clerk; Cherry Valley. Goble E. farm; Sec. 15, P. O. Cherry Valley. Goble Wm. laborer; P. O. Cherry Valley. Goodenough J. farmer; Sec. 22, P. O. Cherry Valley.

Gowen J. farm; S. 31, P. O. Cherry Valley. Gowen J. W. farmer; Sec. 31, P. O. Cherry Valley.

GOVERN PATRICK. Farmer; Sec. 21, P. O. Cherry Valley; was born in Ireland in 1823; left there and came to the U. S. in 1853, and to this Co. in 1857; owns 160 acres, valued at \$16,000; he married Mary Ann, daughter of John A. Ireland in 1859; they were married in 1851; have three sons and two daughters, John, Michael, Peter, Mary and Julia A. Guasella Channery, farmer; Sec. 17, P. O. New Milford.

GUNDSOHN U. S. Mrs. SOPHIA. Farmer; Sec. 17, P. O. New Milford.

Harmon, Sec. 17, P. O. New Milford. Cherry Valley. John, Sec. 17, P. O. New Milford.

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Harmon, Sec. 17, P. O. New Milford. Cherry Valley. John, Sec. 17, P. O. New Milford.

HALEY JOHN, warehouse man; Cherry Valley.

Hammond Richard, farmer; Sec. 20, P. O. Cherry Valley.

Hansen P. farm; Sec. 9, P. O. Cherry Valley. Hansen E. J. pedler; Cherry Valley. Henderson Chas. H. reofer; Sec. 22, P. O. Cherry Valley.

Henderson J. II. farm; P. O. Cherry Valley. Henderson G. S. farmer; Sec. 9, P. O. Cherry Valley.

Henry Geo. S. blacksmith; Cherry Valley. Henry Geo. blacksmith; Cherry Valley.

Herrick J. farmer; Sec. 6, P. O. Rockford. Herrick J. farmer; Sec. 6, P. O. Rockford.

HUNTER JAMES, farmer; Sec. 27, P. O. New Milford; was born in Kent, with his family in 1851; came to the U. S. came to this Co. 22 years ago and now remained here ever since; owns 100 acres valued at \$8,000; he married Miss Mary M. Hunter, she was born in Penn. in 1851; have four children, William J., Albert E., Harriet B. and Edna J. Hurlstader Frank, farm; S. 7, P. O. Rockford. Hurlstader Chas. reofer; Sec. 20, P. O. Cherry Valley.

HORTON LEVI D. Farmer; Sec. 25, P. O. New Milford; was born in Hampshire Co., N. Y., April 22, 1811; owns 100 acres, valued at \$8,000; he married Susan Polkman; she was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1813; they have nine children, John, Mary, Eliza, William, Alfred, George, Charles, Annie L. and George Martin; he married Cherry Valley; Sec. 25, P. O. New Milford.

HOVER B. B. Merchant; Cherry Valley; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1851; came to this Co. in April, 1856; have family eight daughters and one son, Edwin H. Mary P., Minnie E., Josephine B. B., wife was Miss H. C. Smith and she was born in Morgan Co., O., April 18, 1825; they were married Dec. 25, 1850; is Notary Public, and was Overseer of the Poor about 4 years.

Hovestadt Jacob, farmer; Sec. 36, P. O. New Milford.

Howard J. farmer; Sec. 36, P. O. New Milford.

Howe E. W. farmer; Cherry Valley.

HUNTER, Wm. speculator; Cherry Valley. Hunter, Wm. speculator; Cherry Valley.

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Howe J. farmer; Sec. 36, P. O. New Milford.

Howe E. W. farmer; Cherry Valley.

HUNTER, Wm. speculator; Cherry Valley.

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Howe J. farmer; Sec. 36, P. O. New Milford.

Howe E. W. farmer; Cherry Valley.

HUNTER, Wm. speculator; Cherry Valley.

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Howe J. farmer; Sec. 36, P. O. New Milford.

Howe E. W. farmer; Cherry Valley.

HUNTER, Wm. speculator; Cherry Valley.

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HUNTER, Wm. speculator; Cherry Valley.

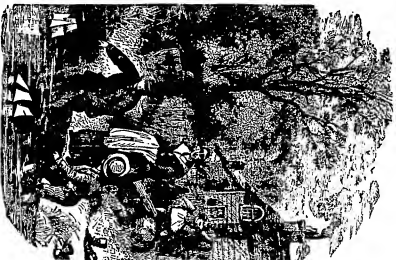
HUNTER, Wm. speculator; Cherry Valley.

HUNTER, Wm. speculator; Cherry Valley.

HUNTER, Wm. speculator; Cherry Valley.

Vale Chas. laborer; Cherry Valley.
 Vanover L. M. physician; Cherry Valley.
VANDERCOOK G. M. grain dealer; Cherry Valley.
 Van Dine, J. N. Oct. 16, 1889, came to this Co. in the fall of 1838; is one of the oldest settlers; he married Miss Harriet E. Hillhart; she was born in Ohio; have seven children, John, Edward Frank (widow), Carrie, Gertrude, Elizabeth and Mary.
 Vincent Wesley, laborer; Cherry Valley.
WADDELL, GDO. A. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Rockford.

Wadell G. W. farm; S. 6; P. O. Rockford.
 Ward Geo. J. farmer; Cherry Valley.
 Ward N. S. carpenter; Sec. 16; P. O. Cherry Valley.
 Ward Benj. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Cherry Valley.
 Wilcox Simon, laborer; Cherry Valley.
 Williamson Floyd, farmer; Cherry Valley.
 Williamson J. Fred farmer; Cherry Valley.
 Winnet Jos. farmer; P. O. Cherry Valley.
 Winstrom O. farmer; Secs. 1 & 2, Rockford.
 Wright Jerome, laborer; Cherry Valley.



J. G. Jones
 CHERRY VALLEY

GUILFORD TOWNSHIP.

A SULLIVY, ALEXANDER, carpenter;

Cherry Valley.

AKERLY, W. F. Farmer and Car-

ponter; Sec. 35; P. O. Cherry Valley; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1857; came to this Co. in 1873; married Miss Adeline Alexander; she was born in Onondago Co., N. Y.; married Aug. 3, 1885; have five children, Ella, Freddie, Frank, Jesse, Clara.

Alverson II. B. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Cherry Valley.

Andrew W. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Hartam.

Atwood P. B. farm; Sec. 35; P. O. Rockford.

BAKER, CHARLES, rents farm; Sec. 23;

P. O. Rockford.

Barnes F. rents farm; S. 30; P. O. Rockford.

Berkentridge II. farm; S. 9; P. O. Rockford.

Blunk A. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Rockford.

Breckenridge E. farm; S. 13; P. O. Rockford.

Brown II. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Hartam.

Brown Jas. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Hartam.

Burdley And. farm; Sec. 29; P. O. Rockford.

Buckley E. B. farm; Sec. 29; P. O. Rockford.

CAMPBELL, FRANK, laborer; P. O.

Rockford.

CARMAN, W. Farmer; Sec. 34;

Cherry Valley; born in Canada Jan.

4, 1838; came to this Co. June 19, 1840

and is one of the oldest settlers; has 150

acres, valued at \$9,500; not married; is

Overseer of the Highways.

CARMAN, J. J. Farmer; Sec. 34; P. O.

Cherry Valley; born in Canada Jan. 11, 1822;

came to this Co. in 1840; has 125 acres, valued

at \$1,000; no children; wife was Mary A.

Paul, born in 1829; came to this Co. in 1840;

married Aug. 25, 1856; he set

17, 1851; married 1850; remained there 20

years and has been here ever since.

Cornman W. farm; S. 34; P. O. Cherry Valley.

Cornman H. II. farm; S. 6; P. O. Rockford.

Cornman H. D. C. farm; Sec. 26; P. O. Cherry

Valley.

Chase E. W. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Rockford.

Chase Jno. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Rockford.

Chapman W. B. farm; Sec. 6; P. O. Rockford.

Chapman Wm. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Rockford.

Cherry Paul. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Rockford.

COLE, C. R. Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O.

Cherry Valley; born in Kentland, Me., April 27,

1842; came to this Co. in 1855; owns 5

acres, valued at \$1,000; not married; served

three years and nine months in the late

rebellion; in Co. E, 2d I. V. Co.

CONVERSE, WILLARD.

Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Rockford.

born in Jan. 29, 1822; located in this

Co. in Oct., 1829; and is one of the oldest

settlers; married Martha M. Beers; she

was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Jan. 22,

1831; married Aug. 25, 1856; she has two chil-

dren by a former marriage, Emily J., now

Mrs. Leonard Marsh, and Amelia H. Whit-

tle; has 125 acres, valued at \$2,700.

Cooper J. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Rockford.

CORRETT, JAMES. Farmer and

Stock raiser; Sec. 25; P. O. Rockford.

born in the last four years of age and went

to Ohio with his parents, where he re-

mained 16 years, then came to this Co. in

1844; owns 600 acres, valued at \$63,000;

has been married twice; first, married in

1847; she died Dec. 4, 1858; aged

34 years, 2 months and 9 days; married

again to Emma A. Wood, of Tennessee

Co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1860; have twelve chil-

dren living; lost one; five sons and seven

daughters.

Cornell L. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Rockford.

Coy Jno. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

Coy W. B. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Rockford.

Coy Wm. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Rockford.

Cramer C. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford.

Culvin J. H. rents farm; Sec. 26; P. O. Cherry

Valley.

CUMMINGS, O. J. Farmer; Sec. 17;

Rockford; born in Georgia Co., O.,

Dec. 28, 1822; left there and came to this

Co. in Feb., 1844; owns 125 acres, valued

\$7,500; married Miss Asaie Butler; born

in Penn.; married Oct. 23, 1850; has 80

acres, valued at \$10,000; married and has

children, David, John, Mary, Abigail and Ben-

edicta; married 8 months in the late rebellion;

in Co. D, 7th I. V. I.

DAVIS, J. S. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Rock-

ford.

DAVIS, D. A. Farmer and Stock

raiser; Sec. 24; P. O. Cherry Valley; born

in Canada West, Aug. 29, 1821; located in

this Co. July 6, 1860; and is one of the ol-

dest settlers; owns 125 acres; married; first wife

was Miss Nancy Horton, a native of the

same place; born Nov. 25, 1823; married

Nov. 24, 1850; she died in March, 1860;

born in Unadilla, N. Y.; married Jan. 11,

13, 1891; located in this Co. in June, 1886, and is one of the oldest settlers in this Co. Mr. T. was the first regular ferryman on Rock River at Lockford, has remained here ever since, and has seen Winnebago Co. flourish and decay. He has been in the state of married life since 1860, and has a family of four children, three sons and one daughter. His wife was born in Canada, Jan. 2, 1821; she died Oct. 18, 1891; they have four children, three sons and one daughter.

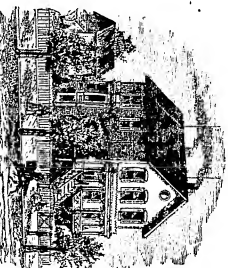
Thompson, S. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Lockford, 70m 1st, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Lockford.

TURNER, J. M. farmer and stock

Rider; Sec. 2; P. O. Cherry Valley.

TURNER, M. H. farmer and stock
Rider; Sec. 2; P. O. Cherry Valley.
came to this Co. June 25, 1858, and is one of the oldest settlers; has 174 acres, valued at \$12,380; married Miss Julia Kelley, Dec. 22, 1841; she was born in Ireland, Mary, now Mrs. Nathaniel Watkins; four sons, Wm. H., aged 13 years, 6 months, and 5 days.

Turner, S. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Cherry Valley.
VANASTINE JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Lockford.



VANDERBROOK WM. C. farmer;

Cherry Valley; Sec. 1; P. O. Cherry Valley; born in Ohio, 1825; came to this Co. in 1858, and has lived here ever since; owns 80 acres, valued at \$4,000; married Miss Adelle, daughter of A. E. Hall, April 7, 1870; she was born in Illinois; they have four children, three sons and one daughter; born Sept. 25, 1871; one son, daughter, Lou, and was Notary Public four years; served one year in the late rebellion; in Co. E, 74th I. V. I.

Van Wie, J. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Lockford.

WALTON, X. W. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O.

Wadon, Ill.; farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Harmon.
White, J. D. farm; S. 24; P. O. Cherry Valley.
White, Chas. farm; S. 22; P. O. Lockford.
White, I. rent farm; S. 22; P. O. Lockford.
Witcox, S. retired; S. 23; P. O. Cherry Valley.
Wills, G. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Lockford.
Woodruff, G. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Lockford.
Woodruff, G. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Cherry Valley.

Wrench, W. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Lockford.

NEW MILFORD

A. DAVIS JOHN, pastor of M. E. Church; New Milford.

Agnew, H. farm; Sec. 28; P. O. Kishwaukee.
Agnew, Geo. farmer; P. O. Kishwaukee.
Agnew, W. J. farm; S. 21; P. O. Kishwaukee.
Allen, Dan. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Lockford.

BALDWIN WM. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O.

New Milford.

BALDWIN BENJ. farmer; Sec.

11; P. O. Lockford.

Banks, S. farm; Sec. 20; P. O. Kishwaukee.

Banks, S. farm; Sec. 20; P. O. Kishwaukee.

BARRENS R. M. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. New Milford; born near Lockford, July 17, 1823; his father being an early settler (1810); moved to California in fall of 1867; returned in 1871; married Orissa K. Barrens, Sept. 11, 1871; she was born in Illinois; they have three children; Elmer, born Jan. 11, 1874; owns 80 acres land, worth \$20 per acre.

Barrett, J. R. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Lockford.
Barrister, F. M. lives with his father, P. G. Barrister; P. O. New Milford.

Bauder, J. J. retired farmer; New Milford.

Bauder, P. G. farm; S. 23; P. O. New Milford.

Baxter, C. M. farm; S. 30; P. O. New Milford.

Baxter, G. W. farm; S. 26; P. O. New Milford.

BAXTER MRS. JOHN, P. O.

New Milford; born Dec. 20, 1806; married John Baxter in 1822; came to this Co. in 1822; she has five children, four sons and one daughter; George, Levi, Joseph, Ann, Francis, Leabury, Chas. Meritt, Edith; all of them in this Co. others have moved to other States.

Beall, J. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. New Milford.

BETTS E. H. South Bend Mill, 30

miles from New Milford; Sec. 20; P. O. New Milford; owns a half interest in the above mill, value \$4,000; 252

acres, south of New Milford; Joseph

settled in 1840, Jan. 13, 1824; came to this

set in 1840, and settled in Dodge Co. (O., where he lived until 1853; came to Winnebago Co. in 1853, where he has since resided; he has five children, three sons and two daughters; born Jan. 1, 1857; born in Bloomington, Deacon Co., Ill.; Sept. 22, 1857; have four children; Mary Emma, born April 13, 1850; Fred Grant, March 2, 1851; Lloyd P., March 29, 1853; Henry

Barnett, W. farm; S. 31; P. O. New Milford.

Barnett, W. farm; S. 31; P. O. New Milford.

Barnett, W. farm; S. 31; P. O. New Milford.

Dyden, C. A. carpenter; New Milford.

Brooks, A. J. pastor First Wesleyan church; New Milford.

BROWN SAM'L, (deceased); came

New Milford in 1850, and claimed the

north 1/2 of Sec. 24, just north of the pres-

ent village; married Margaret (Hill), Sept.

S. 1850; also married Cornelia (Hill), Dec.

1850; also married Cornelia (Hill), Dec.

1850; also married Cornelia (Hill), Dec.

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1850; also married Cornelia (Hill), Dec.

- Henderson Alick, butcher; Peconia.
 Henderson J. C. farmer; Sec. 28, P. O. Peconia.
 Hewitt E. W. painter; Peconia.
 Hibbard Henry, carpenter; Peconia.
 Hibbard Wm. painter; Peconia.
 Hildebrand Geo. farmer; P. O. Peconia.
 Hill E. railroad hand.
 Hill Webb, salesman; Peconia.
 Holsinger Gus, farmer; P. O. Peconia.
 Holson W. farmer; Sec. 3, P. O. Peconia.
HOLLENBECK STEAS C. D. born in 1824; came to this Co. in 1846; owns 702 acres; holds office of Supervisor and Road Commissioner; married; Mary A. his wife; three children; was born in N. Y.; have three children; parents A. J. and Edward H.; lost one son.
 Holmes James, miller; Peconia.
 Hooker Geo. farmer; P. O. Peconia.
 Hubbard Rev. G. B. clergyman.
 Hulse Jacob E. farmer; P. O. Peconia.
 Hulse J. S. stock dealer; Peconia.
JACKSON JOHN D. Cooper and General Auditor; Peconia; born in England in 1831; came to this Co. in 1854; married in 1854; has three children; is School Director of Supervisor 2 years and 3 years; owns 100 acres; lives on Peconia; residence Dutton in 1854; she was born in England; have ten children: Emma D., Lillian J., Edward S., Mary B., Nettie, Stella, Walter, Charles, Mabel, and J. D.; his wife's maiden name, Noble.
JACKMAN ROYCE. Farmer; Sec. 31, P. O. Peconia; born in 1837; came to this State in 1857; was engaged in business as a painter for 25 years in Chicago; married Mrs. Maria Halstead in 1868; daughter of Eberidge Green, Esq.; has three children; Edward G., Laura B., Howard O. and three other sons; his father settled in this place in 1838.
 Johnson Wilson, farmer; P. O. Peconia.
 Johnston T. A. M. D., physician; Peconia.
JUDD CYRUS R. Farmer; Sec. 14, P. O. Peconia; born in St. Co., N. Y., in 1838; came to this Co. in 1854; owns 100 acres land; married Miss Maria Kelleys, Dec. 30, 1860; she was Laura Belle; has been School Director 7 years.
 Judd John B. farmer; P. O. Peconia.
 Judd J. L. retired; Peconia.
K EATING JAMES. Farmer; Sec. 16, P. O. Peconia.
 Keating J. H. farmer; Sec. 16, P. O. Peconia.
 Keating Michael, farmer; Sec. 16, P. O. Peconia.
 Keeney John, farmer; Sec. 16, P. O. Peconia.
 Kendrick Rufus, butcher; Peconia.
 Kendrick W. H. butcher; Peconia.
 Kerr J. R. station agent; Peconia.
 Kerr Peter, farmer; P. O. Peconia.
 Kerr Peter, Jr., farmer; Peconia.
 Kerys Geo. W., attorney; Peconia.
 Kitcher H. P. farmer; Sec. 30, P. O. Peconia.
KIDDER L. L. Retired; Peconia; born in Ohio, in 1823; came to this Co. in 1861; has 100 acres; he lived in California 10 years previous to his coming to this Co.; holds office of Assessor; married Miss Celia Smith, in 1860; she was born in Ohio; have two children, Nellie E. and Ernest H.; lost three.
 Kirk Geo. farmer; Sec. 33, P. O. Peconia.
 King Geo. laborer; Peconia.
 King Joel, carpenter; Peconia.
KNOWLTON H. W. Butcher; Peconia; born in Freeport, Stephenson Co., Illinois; came to this Co. in 1874, and established a business; he has a brother and brothers; the present bank of which he is Cashier; he married Miss Kate Allen, in 1892; she was born in Danville, N. Y.
KNOWLTON BROS. Proprietors of the Peconia Bank; receive deposits, buy and sell gold and silver, exchange, and do a general banking business.
 Knoch Peter, farmer; P. O. Peconia.
LEE JAMES. Farmer; P. O. Peconia.
LEIGHMAN C. T. D. Physician; Peconia; born in N. Y. in 1837; came to this Co. in 1876; he married Miss Lillie Underwood, in 1870; she was born in Mass.
 Leland James, carpenter; Peconia.
 Lingquist John, farmer; P. O. Peconia.
 Lomburg Peter, farmer; P. O. Peconia.
LOVELLSESS ANDREW J. Blacksmith; Sec. 3, P. O. Peconia; born in Brendon Co., Pa., in 1833; married Miss Rebecca C. Co., daughter of Thomas and Rebecca C. Co., in 1851; settled in 1851; 11, Lt. Art. Co., Capt. J. Cheney, Aug. 15, 1863; served 3 years; was in battles of Antietam, Jackson, Bull Run, Pine Mountain, Johnson, Gettysburg, and Appomattox; his wife, Rebecca; born in New York; has four children; his father was in the last battle of Nashville; was honorably discharged at Chicago, July 15, 1865; his father's name, Andrew, born Feb. 23, 1826; his mother, Mary, born Feb. 23, Sept. 6, 1871; Andrew A. July 3, 1873; Susan, May 10, 1878; Independent in politics and religion.



Dr. J. C. Brush

PECATONICA

Lyonsberg, N. painter; Pecononia.

McGARRY JERRY, laborer; Pecononia.

McDowell Thos., laborer; Pecononia.

McFarland J. farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

McFarland J. farm; Sec. 4; P. O. Pecononia.

McLanghin Paul, farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

Maguire Dr. veterinary surgeon; Pecononia.

Mahoney John, farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

Marks G. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Pecononia.

Mason G. A. clerk; Pecononia.

Merton C. X. clerk; Pecononia.

Meyers Perry, teacher; Pecononia.

Meyers A. J. retired; Pecononia.

Merrill John, farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

Miles Thos., farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

Miles G. B. grocer; Pecononia.

Miller Robert, farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

Miller A. G. retired; P. O. Pecononia.

MILLER CHARLES W., Justice of the Peace, Collector, farmer and hotel keeper; all business attended to with promptness and accuracy; Pecononia; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1812; came to this Co. in 1841; enlisted in 1846 in the 10th Regt. N. Y. State Militia; was discharged in 1847; married 4 years previous to the election of Justice of the Peace.

Miller Henry, Pecononia.

Miller J. C.

Misson A. farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

Misson Henry, farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

Mitchell Abraham, Street Com.; Pecononia.

Mitchell David, retired; Pecononia.

Mitchell Wm., cooper; Pecononia.

Morgan T. P. grain buyer.

Morse T. J. hotel keeper; Pecononia.

Mottman J. laborer; Pecononia.

Murphy Mike, blacksmith; Pecononia.

MYERS C., Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Pecononia; born in Germany, in 1843; came to this Co. in 1857; all to 100 acres; in 1860, owned 135 acres; married Miss Rena Alvord, in 1853; has one child; lost four.

Myers Joseph, farmer.

NAGLE JACOB, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Pecononia.

Nagle Amos, farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

Nelson G. Sr., retired; Pecononia.

Nelson John, farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

NEWELL D., Physician and Surgeon; Pecononia; born in New York, in 1835; came to this Co. in 1857; practiced the profession for 20 years; married Miss

Travlin in 1861; she was born in N. Y., in 1830; died in 1860; Mrs. J. B. Thompson, who was born in N. Y.; had one child by first marriage, Allen Hawkins.

Newton G. A. shoe maker; Pecononia.

Newton II. B. painter; Pecononia.

Norton C. laborer; Pecononia.

O'BRIEN John, Jr., clerk; Pecononia.

O'BRIEN JAMES, Proprietor Pecononia Hotel; this house is kept in a first-class style; is convenient to the depot, and is fitted up in good condition for the accommodation of guests; has a commodious saloon, and a billiard room; has a good saloon, in connection with the hotel; Mr. O'Brien was born in N. Y., in 1857; came to Wisconsin in 1855; to this Co. in 1871; married Miss Anne Simpson, who was born in England; has three children, John, Mary and Willie; lost one daughter, Nellie.

O'Brien J. foreman lumber yard; Pecononia.

Ohl Dyer, carpenter; Pecononia.

Ohl Norman, carpenter; Pecononia.

OLIVER GEORGE, Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Pecononia; born in England, April 12, 1815; came to this country in 1840; he owns 301 acres; married Miss Sarah Hill in 1838; she was born in 1813; has three children, George, John and Oliver; lost five sons and two daughters.

Oliver G. Jr., firm; Sec. 23; P. O. Pecononia.

OLIVER JAMES, Proprietor Pecononia Carriage Factory; Manufacturer of Fine Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc., also general jobbing and repairing; formerly a cooper; has been in the business for as long as the longest; he was born in N. Y., in 1831; came to this Co. in 1855; has been established in business 2 years.

Oliver J. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Pecononia.

PASH PETER, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Pecononia.

PADDOCK L. A., Merchant; Pecononia; born in N. Y., in 1846; came to this Co. in 1868; he is associated with B. D. Perley in business as General Dealers in Groceries.

Perley B. D. merchant; Pecononia.

Perley E. D. farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

PERLEY RICHARD, Retired; Pecononia; born in Essex Co., Mass., in 1810; came to this state in 1838; owns 20

has two children, Geneva and Anna.

Past J. B.

Patridge E. C. farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

Patterson David, laborer; Pecononia.

Patterson W. K. mason; Pecononia.

Perley B. D. merchant; Pecononia.

Perley E. D. farmer; P. O. Pecononia.

PERLEY RICHARD, Retired; Pecononia; born in Essex Co., Mass., in 1810; came to this state in 1838; owns 20

M. Sarah E., David W., Clarence E., Albert H. and Alice J.
 Lashbery P. J. farmer; Sec. 13.
MCCLINTOCK J.

McDonald J. farm; Sec. 25; P. O. Pecatonica.
McDONALD LAWRENCE
 Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Pecatonica; born in Trinity, Meath, Ireland, in 1833; came to this Co. in 1854; owns 400 acres land; he and his wife Mary have five children, 12 years, and School Director many years; she was born in Winnebago Co.; has seven children, Elizabeth, Edward, John, John, Mary, Charles and Emily.
 McDonald M. farm; Sec. 25; P. O. Pecatonica.
 McDonald Thos. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Pecatonica.

McDonald M. farm; S. 30; P. O. Winnebago.
 Mack S. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Pecatonica.
 Markham J. farm; Sec. 27; P. O. Pecatonica.
 Markham J. farm; Sec. 27; P. O. Pecatonica.
MALSON GEO. W. Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Winnebago; born in N. Y. in 1831; came to this Co. in 1845; he and his wife V. I. and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh; has held office of Collector; he married Miss Sarah Scott, the child born in Penn., in 1822; have five children, Mary, James W., Chas. L., Mary A. and George J.

Maritz J. P. farm; Sec. 4; P. O. Pecatonica.
 Meredith B. D. farmer; P. O. Winnebago.
 Meredith J. C. farmer; P. O. Winnebago.
MEREDITH T. R. Retired Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Eldon; born in Penn., Sept. 25, 1816; came to this State in 1854; and he married Nancy R. Bull, in 1848; she was born in Conn.; have four children, John C., David B., Jennie M. and Willie G.

Meon A. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Winnebago.
 Meon R. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Pecatonica.
 Moore J. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Winnebago.
 Moore Jos. farm; Sec. 23; P. O. Winnebago.
MOORE WM. Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Winnebago; born in Eng., in 1813; came to this Co. in 1847; owns 300 acres land; married Miss Mary Paulkner in 1840; she was born in Eng.; have eight children, William, John, Mary, Alice, Susan, James, Joseph and Henry, last four born in this Co.
 Moore W. Jr. farm; S. 15; P. O. Winnebago.

MORGAN THOS. Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Pecatonica; born in 1824; in 1853; came to this Co. in 1855; owns 80 acres land; married Susanna Helman, in 1806; she was born in Penn.; have five children, Core D., Wm. E., Chas. L., Ida M. and Martha J.

Moshier C. S. retired.
 Myers L. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Pecatonica.
 Myers S. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Pecatonica.
 Myers W. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Pecatonica.

NDELY WM. farmer; Sec. 10.

Newton John.

NEWTON PRINCE Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Winnebago; born in N. Y. in 1800; came to this Co. in 1850; owns 120 acres land; held office of School Director 12 years; married Miss Martha Phelps, in 1834; she was born in Ohio; have two children, A. Augustus, and one adopted Newton W. farmer; Sec. 2.

OXFORD JOHN J. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Pecatonica.

PALMER W. L. laborer.

PETERSON CHAS. M. Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Pecatonica; born in Sweden in 1827; came to this Co. in 1853; married Miss Mary M. Peterson in 1852; she was born in Sweden; have five children, Mattie, Sophia, Emily, Louisa and August; has one son and one daughter.

PETER PHILIP Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Pecatonica; born in Germany, in 1800; came to this Co. in 1850; has 60 acres land; holds office of Town Clerk and has been School Director; he married Miss Josephine Metcalf, in 1858; she was born in N. Y.; have three children, Ida H., Lizette and Alice M.
 Phelps J. W. farmer; P. O. Winnebago.

PREPERS STEAS M. Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Winnebago; born in Ohio, 1800; has 60 acres land; married Miss Louisa Chandler in 1804; she was born in N. Y.; has two children, Carrie M. and Susan B.; came to this Co. in 1854; aged 5 years; and Chaucer, aged 5 years.

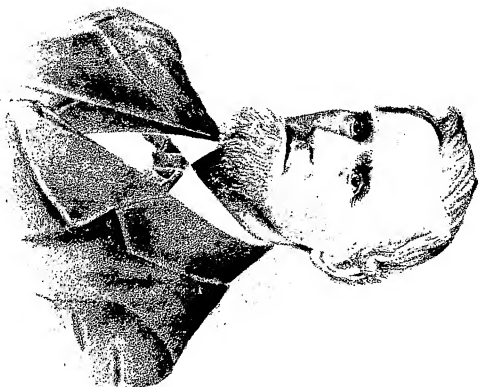
RAPERTY A. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Pecatonica.

Reinhart Nath.

Roberts E. C. steam thrasher; Sec. 30.
 Russ A. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Pecatonica.
 Ryan D. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Pecatonica.
 Ryan D. Jr. farm; Sec. 33; P. O. Pecatonica.

SARGENT DANIEL farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Winnebago.

SARGENT CHARLES Retired Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Winnebago; born in N. H. 1800; came to this State 1842 and to this Co. 1854; owns 180 acres; married Ruth Mauer in 1855; born in



M. J. Seward
 SEWARD TR

Levin Everett 1886, born in Penn.; four children by first marriage; Haskell H. Harris G., Bartie and Thelma; by second marriage: Orrin G., Byron, Oscar, Nels, Jesse and John, all born in Ohio; all are listed in 1891. V. L., died in service.

WELLS, J. B. Farmer; Sec. 1, P. O. Winsbury; born St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; 1857; came to this Co. 1841; owns 157 acres; holds office School Director; married Miss Adelle C. Clark 1870; five children; three sons and two daughters.

WELLS, JOHN & L. Farmer; Sec. 1, P. O. Winsbury; born N. Y.; 1851; came to this Co. 1870; owns 80 acres; has held office School Director; married Miss L. P. Morehouse, born N. J.; have two children: John and Ephraim.

WHITNEY, DANIEL, Farmer; Sec. 2, P. O. Winsbury; born N. Y.; 1831; came to this Co. 1845; owns 320 acres; has held office School Director; married Miss Laura Bigsby 1847; born in N. Y.; have five children: Willard E., Emerson, Sarah L., Newton E., Mary E.; lost two: Clara and Newton.

WHITTEBERRY, EDWARD, Farmer; Sec. 5, P. O. Peconia; born Mass. 1814; removed to Ohio 1817; came

to this Co. 1825; owns 170 acres; has held office of Supervisor 20 years; Justice of Peace 20 years; has been settler; married Miss Susan Vane 1839, born Ohio; have three children: Mary O., Joseph H. and Edwin Vaneer. Mrs. Whitteberry's father, Joseph Vaneer, was the first actual settler in town and Twp.

WHITSON, J. H. born 5, 8, P. O. Peconia; married Miss A. V. 1816; lived in Ohio 23 years previous to his removal to Illinois; 1820; married Miss Amie Whitson 1820, born N. Y.; have five children: Volney, Charles E., Sylvia, Frank and J. C. (deceased 3 years); Charles P. enlisted in 1861 Ill., and was a prisoner in Anderson's camp 7 months.

WRIGHT, E. P. clergyman. Wright E. P., farmer; Sec. 11, P. O. Peconia. **WRIGHT, JOHN**, Farmer; Sec. 11, P. O. Peconia; born England 1838; came to this State 1844, to this Co. 1865; owns 500 acres; has held office Commissioner; married Miss Harriet Hutchins 1850, born in Canada; have seven children: George, Charles, Alta, Elizabeth, Jodie, Robert and Baby.

A. PELLABROUGH 108, blacksmith; Sec. 6, P. O. Hookford.

Dec. 17, 1841; came to this Co. in 1837; owns 17 acres land, valued at \$4,000; settled near Sanger, N. York, Nov. 3, 1830; married Mary L. Cook, Nov. 3, 1830; 1823; came to this Co. in 1820, born Dec. 10, 1823; eight children living: Brown C., and the late John M., 22; George A. and Edwin Melissa (deceased 29); Mary Beal, 21; Emma Eliza, 17; lost wife, Rachel, in 1841; and Katie Eliza, and David L., who enlisted in Co. A, 5th I. V. L. Aug. 1862, was in Beal's company after being in Ky.; was taken sick, returned as far as Evansville, Ind., where he died some time.

ANDREW, ELIAS, Farmer; Sec. 8, P. O. Peconia; born in Massachusetts, Dec. 21, 1839; came to this Co. in 1841; father in 1841; owns 62 acres land, valued at \$3,000; married Ellen Beal, Dec. 20, 1860; she was born in Lambing, Erie Co., N. Y.; they have two children: Lewis and Mary. Mrs. Andrew has been a member of the Baptist Church over 18 years; she, with the other members of the family, are now regular attendants of the Baptist Church in this town, there being no Baptist Church in the town.

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BURELL TOWNSHIP.

Dec. 17, 1841; came to this Co. in 1837; owns 17 acres land, valued at \$4,000; settled near Sanger, N. York, Nov. 3, 1830; married Mary L. Cook, Nov. 3, 1830; 1823; came to this Co. in 1820, born Dec. 10, 1823; eight children living: Brown C., and the late John M., 22; George A. and Edwin Melissa (deceased 29); Mary Beal, 21; Emma Eliza, 17; lost wife, Rachel, in 1841; and Katie Eliza, and David L., who enlisted in Co. A, 5th I. V. L. Aug. 1862, was in Beal's company after being in Ky.; was taken sick, returned as far as Evansville, Ind., where he died some time.

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went to California, where she died, in 1897; had one child, Mary Jane, returned to New York, 1898; she was born in the hotel, July 17, 1856; have seven children living: Lillian, born May 10, 1880; Annie L., Sept. 3, 1890; Edson, Sept. 18, 1893; Martha, March 8, 1898; John, March 12, 1899; and Charles, Feb. 27, 1900; lost three: — Mary R., 1860; Sept. 17, 1862; and Nellie, Feb. 27, 1869; they all attend the Presbyterian Church; the mother of Mrs. Oliver (Mary Marshall), aged 46, has the use of all her faculties; can see her needle as clearly as any girl; is supposed to be the oldest person now living in Harrison.

Oliver Jas, rents farm, S. 20, P. O. Harrison. Oliver Robert, Sec. 36, P. O. Harrison.

PALMER GEORGE W., Sec. 16, P. O. Harrison. Palmer H., farmer; Sec. 16, P. O. Harrison. Training Claus, J. Sec. 20, P. O. Harrison.

PARKER JOHN C., Farmer; Sec. 26, P. O. Harrison. Parker, John C., in Stephenson Co., Ill., May 22, 1850; came to this Co. in 1853; owns 60 acres land, married Elizabeth Scott, Aug. 17, 1848; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, July 4, 1850; came here in 1851; had four children: John, Jan. 1, 1854; and Charles Eugene, Jan. 2, 1860; lost one daughter, Amanda, in 1851, aged 9 months; when Mr. Parker came to this Co. there were no schools; he had to take his children to Kell's school house; there were five hundred Winnebago Indians at the mouth of Peconia (Floekton), where the veteran pioneer Stephen Mack had a trading house; was the only one of the summer when he was a boy; Republican.

Paterson Fred, farmer; Sec. 26, P. O. Harrison. Paterson J., farmer; Sec. 26, P. O. Harrison.

PATTERSON LEWIS, Farmer; Sec. 26, P. O. Harrison. Patterson, Lewis, born in Leport, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1818; married Emily Blackman, in May, 1839; she was born in Ohio, March 5, 1821; came to this Co. in 1839; owns 120 acres land; they have children: Mary, Dec. 21, 1840; John, Oct. 21, 1846; Martin, Oct. 21, 1855; and two sons in the army; John A. was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and taken prisoner, where it is supposed, he died; as he was not heard of since, it is supposed that he was killed in the battle of Franklin; was killed in Co. B, 72d I. V. I.; had served 2 years and 6 months; Mr. P. has been Justice of the Peace 15 years, served three terms as Collector, four as Assessor, and has been School Director for 10 years; the only surviving son, David, married

Edna Kilburn, in 1869; lives with parents; has one child, Emily Kate; lost one, Alice.

PERRY EMORY, Farmer; Sec. 31, P. O. Rockford; born in Co. of Indiana, Dec. 1, 1824; came to N. Y. in 1854; was 6 months in Indiana, then in England; he had a son, John, born in England; he had this Co. in 1856; located where he now resides; Republican; Methodist; owns 101 acres, valued at \$4,530; married July 19, 1860, Mrs. Sophia, widow of J. L. Hays, Sheriff; she was born in Ohio in 1854; was Schmidt's; has one son, W. J. Snes, by first marriage; Mr. P. has no children.

Phillips Aaron, wagon maker; Harrison. Phillips W., farmer; Sec. 26, P. O. Harrison.

Plant Wm., farmer; Sec. 19, P. O. Darnell. Phelicle J., farmer; Sec. 18, P. O. Harrison.

Plattman S. C., renter; Sec. 31, P. O. Harrison. Plator H., laborer; Sec. 19, P. O. Darnell.

PLATTMAN HENRY, laborer; Sec. 19, P. O. Darnell. Plattman H., laborer; Sec. 19, P. O. Darnell.

Polley Wm., Sec. 34, P. O. Harrison. Polk David, Sec. 35, P. O. Harrison.

POLLEY ROSS, P. O. Darnell. Polley, Ross, P. O. Darnell.

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Polley, Ross, P. O. Darnell. Polley, Ross, P. O. Darnell.

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Y., married in 1893; have six children, Orlin, George, Shirley, Anselm, Vern, Alvin and William, farmer; lives with his father; Sec. 21; P. O. Rockford.

Colquhoun, Geo. Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

Collins P. A. rents farm; S. 6; P. O. Harrison.

Compton W. Sec. 17; P. O. Rockford.

Conklin D. rents farm; Sec. 4; P. O. Harrison.

Cooney M. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

DAVIS ANDREW, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Rockford.

Donney Morris, farmer; Sec. 9.

EATNER A. B. fruit raiser; Sec. 27; P. O. Rockford.

EATNEY E. O. Sec. 9; P. O. Rockford.

EGLESTON CHAS. W. Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Rockford; born in Georgetown, O., Jan. 23, 1849; came to this Co. in 1851; a school teacher; married; has one son, J. B. Rockford; has two children, George A. and Mary; was in 1861; V. L. Co. A.; served three years.

ELIAS D. H. Sec. 6; P. O. Harrison.

FADDER J. G. Sec. 15; P. O. Rockford.

FADER S. N. Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford.

Fedger J. laborer; Sec. 2; P. O. Rockford.

Fennner B. rents farm; Sec. 6; P. O. Rockford.

FENN WADSWORTH, Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Rockford; born in N. H. in 1860; a school teacher; married; has one son, J. B. Rockford; has one daughter, Mary; has held office of Assessor; maiden name of wife was Mary Bryant; born in London, England, in 1814; married in 1842.

Few Walter, Sec. 8; P. O. Rockford.

Fleming Jno. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Rockford.

Fleming Jno. Sec. 31; P. O. Rockford.

Fleming R. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Rockford.

Force William, Jr.

Fraser F. rents farm; Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford.

Frye R. Sec. 8; P. O. Rockford.

Frye R. O. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Rockford.

GLIMORE WILLIAM.

Gleason Geo. Sec. 1; P. O. Rockford.

Gleason Philip, Sec. 11; P. O. Rockford.

Glover John W. Sec. 4; P. O. Rockford.

Grimm Geo. Sec. 4; P. O. Rockford.

GRIFFIN CHAS. AND JOHN, Farmers; Sec. 31; P. O. Rockford; John Griffin was born in Rockford, March 6, Oct. 6, 1869; both Danvers, California.

HALLBY DAVID, Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

Hallby D. W. Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

Hallby E. R. lives with father; Sec. 4; P. O. Rockford.

Hallby Robt. Sec. 18; P. O. Rockford.

HALEY WM. Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Rockford; born in Pittsfield, Scotland; Jan. 4, 1818; came to this Co. in 1838; a school teacher; married; has one son, J. B. Rockford; has one daughter, Mary; has held office of Assessor; maiden name of wife was Mary Bryant; born in London, England, in 1814; married in 1842.

Haley Wm. A. lives with father; Sec. 4; P. O. Rockford.

Haley Wm. A. Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

Haley Wm. A. Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

Haley Wm. A. Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

Hansen John C. rents farm; Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

Hansen John C. Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

Hansen John C. Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

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Hansen John C. Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

mother, Eliza P. Knappe is living on Sec. 29; was born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1804; owns 210 acres land; Mrs. Knappe is the widow of the late Jacob Knappe, who was a Baptist clergyman of this Co.; she was born in Hamilton, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1804; she was married to Mr. Knappe in 1824; she has one son, J. B. Knappe, who is a clerk children; she lived one of the best of Knappe's life.

LANDRIS CHRISTOPHER, Sec. 27; P. O. Rockford.

LATHROP FRANCIS E. Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford; born in Conn., Feb. 10, 1818; owns 260 acres land; has held the office of Supervisor of this Co. for 14 years; also has been Commissioner of Highways; married Maria July 31, 1852; has four children; Henry A., Sarah (now Mrs. J. D. Lynch), Abbie and Emma.

Lathrop Wm. A. rents farm; S. 24; P. O. Rockford.

Lathrop Wm. A. Sec. 24; P. O. Rockford.

Lathrop Wm. A. Sec. 24; P. O. Rockford.

Lathrop Wm. A. Sec. 24; P. O. Rockford.

LEE JAMES B. Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Rockford; born in Conn., Jan. 23, 1803; came to this Co. in 1851; a school teacher; married; has one son, J. B. Rockford; has one daughter, Mary; has held office of Assessor; maiden name of wife was Mary Bryant; born in London, England, in 1814; married in 1842.

Lee J. B. Sec. 6; P. O. Rockford.

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Lee J. B. Sec. 6; P. O. Rockford.

McGowan Wm. Sec. 16; P. O. Rockford.

McGowan Alex. Sec. 11; P. O. Rockford.

McGowan W. rents farm; Sec. 26; P. O. Rockford.

McKENNA HUGH Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Rockford; born in Scotland; Feb. 6, 1828; came to this Co. in 1851; owns 163 acres land; married Mary Hill in March, 1850; she was born in Scotland; has five children; Agnes, David, Jessie, Ellen and John.

McKendall M. Sec. 23; P. O. Rockford.

McKendall M. Sec. 23; P. O. Rockford.

McKendall M. Sec. 23; P. O. Rockford.

McKendall M. Sec. 23; P. O. Rockford.

MAVER WILIAM, Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford; born in Penn., 1815; came to this Co. in 1850; a school teacher; married; owns 100 acres land; valued at \$80 per acre; has held office of Assessor; maiden name of wife was Mary Bryant; born in London, England, in 1814; married in 1842.

Mayer Wm. A. Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford.

Mayer Wm. A. Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford.

Mayer Wm. A. Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford.

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Mayer Wm. A. Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford.

Mayer Wm. A. Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford.

Mayer Wm. A. Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford.

Mayer Wm. A. Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford.

Mayer Wm. A. Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford.

Mayer Wm. A. Sec. 14; P. O. Rockford.

man, married Mary E. Brown, who was born in this Co. Sept. 13, 1843, and married in Nov., 1866.

Towell Wm., Sec. 29; P. O. Rockford.

Price Wm., Sec. 19; P. O. Rockford.

Pharmas John.

Pharmas B. F. Sec. 20; P. O. Rockford.

Pharmas Marshall.

REED JAMES C., Sec. 31; P. O. Rockford.

Reeves was W., Sec. 15; P. O. Rockford.

Richards O. L., Sec. 29; P. O. Rockford.

Richards S. S., Sec. 29; P. O. Rockford.

Riley Patrick.

ROSA JAMES, Sec. 22; P. O. Rockford.

Rosenborn, born in Canada, N. Y., March 1, 1830; came to this Co. in 1871; married Mrs. Emma C. Connel; she was born in N. Y. State; married in 1844; have four children: William J., Abram, Emma and Nellie.

Rosier C., rector; Sec. 7; P. O. Harrison.

Raid Cyrus, rector; Sec. 11; P. O. Rockford.

SAMPLE DAVID, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Rockford.

SAMPLE WM. H., Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Rockford.

Sample, born in Allegheny Co., Penn., Nov. 12, 1837; came to this Co. in 1871; owns 260 acres land, valued at \$100,000; married Mrs. Emma C. Connel, in 1870; she was born in Penn.; have three children: Mary, Sample and two by present marriage; Elizabeth, Pearl and Willie.

Sanders H. C., Sec. 8; P. O. Rockford.

SCHOONMAKER C., Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Rockford.

Schoonmaker, born in Montgomery Co., Pa., 1834; came to this Co. in March, 1857; Republican; Illinois; owns 268 acres land; has held the offices of Collector and Assessor; married Charity Berrington, Aug. 19, 1860; she was born in Montgomery Co., Pa.; have four children: John, Mary, David and Mary.

Schoonmaker David, Sec. 25; P. O. Rockford.

Schoonmaker David, Sec. 25; P. O. Rockford.

Schoonmaker David, Sec. 25; P. O. Rockford.

Schoonmaker David, Sec. 25; P. O. Rockford.

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Schoonmaker David, Sec. 25; P. O. Rockford.

Schoonmaker David, Sec. 25; P. O. Rockford.

Lillie E. Willis, she was born in Penn.; married Sept. 22, 1875.

STIMPSON WILLIAM C. R., Farmer; lives with Robert P. Milne; Sec. 32; P. O. Rockford.

Stimpson, born in Illinois; Republican; in 1848; Republican; Illinois.

STITH ARCHIBALD J., Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Rockford.

Stith, born in Scotland, to which he came in 1842; married in 1845; owns 100 acres land, valued at \$85 per acre; married Mary A. Gilpin; she was born in this Co.; married June 2, 1864; have five children, James A., John, Mary, Alice and Arthur.

Stith P., farm hand; Sec. 8; P. O. Rockford.

STITH RICHARD, Deeds Farm; Sec. 25; P. O. Rockford.

Stith, born in Scotland, to which he came in 1842; married in 1845; owns 100 acres land, valued at \$85 per acre; married Mary A. Gilpin; she was born in this Co.; married June 2, 1864; have five children, James A., John, Mary, Alice and Arthur.

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Stith P., farm hand; Sec. 8; P. O. Rockford.

est settlers, having driven wheat to Chicago and selling it at 60c per bushel, and has sold pork as low as \$1.25 per cwt, taking about six days to make the trip; Treasurer; married Mary A. Milne; she was born in Scotland, in 1829; married in 1848; have six children living: Maggie, William, Emma, Alonzo, Volney, and George; last two.

Thibault Volney, farmer; Sec. 34; lives with father; P. O. Rockford.

Thibault Wm., farm; Sec. 3; P. O. Rockford.

Thibault W. W., runs farm; S. 15; P. O. Rockford.

WEEB BUHL, laborer; P. O. Rockford.

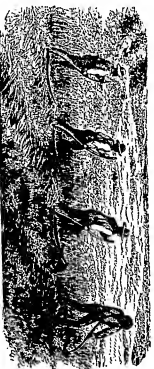
Wheeler Andrew, Sec. 28; P. O. Rockford.

Wicks Walter, Sec. 17; P. O. Rockford.

WILLIAMS EDWARD B., Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Rockford.

Williams, born in Kansas, Congregationalist; owns 100 acres land, valued at \$85 per acre; first wife was Mary Williams, born in Maine; present wife was Edna E. Sawyer; has two children; first marriage June 1, 1867; second March 11, 1868.

Williams Alonzo, runs farm; Sec. 1; P. O. Rockford.



Smith A. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Durand.
Smith C. M. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Durand.
Smith Clerk, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Durand.
Smith P. P. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Durand.
Straw Jess, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Durand.
TALLACKSON OLE, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Durand.
Tyler J. W. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Durand.
VIEGARD JOHN, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Durand.
WALLAR B. P. farmer and school teacher; Sec. 3; P. O. Laona.
Waller P. P. laborer; Sec. 1; P. O. Durand.
Waller F. E. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Durand.
Waller Geo. Jr., raises farm; Sec. 30; P. O. Durand.
Waller R. P. renter; Sec. 3; P. O. Durand.
Waller W. H. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Durand.
Waller W. L. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Durand.
Webster J. S. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Durand.
Webster Carl, works father's farm Sec. 3; P. O. Durand.



WEBSTER HENRY, Farmer; P. O. Durand, owns 207 acres land, valued at \$5,000; born in 1827, in Wyonung Co., N. Y.; came to Winnebago in 1857, and in 1857 to Horstela Van Sickle; married in N. Y., in 1841; have one child, Phoebe P., aged five years; Mr. Webster has been Assessor, and is now Justice of the peace; Episcopalian preferred; He Webster Solomon, farm; S. 2; P. O. Durand.
Webster T. W. cattle dealer; Sec. 3; P. O. Durand.
Welch Jas, lives with father; Sec. 29; P. O. Durand.
Welch Paul, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Durand.
Westworth H. laborer; S. 30; P. O. Durand.
Weaver Carlos, renter; Sec. 6; P. O. Durand.
YOUNG DAVID, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Laona.
Young Jacob, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Durand.
Young Jason, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Durand.
ZIMMERMAN GEO. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Laona.

WINNEBAGO TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS JOHN, Mole-digger; Winnebago.

ALEXANDER DAVID B. Dry goods, boots and shoes, etc.; Winnebago, was born in Stillin Co., Pa., July 27, 1830; he came here stopping in Winnebago in 1857, and in 1857 to the oil regions in Pa., where, like many others, in 1859, he was immensely rich and then very poor; his wife and daughters in this region would all pines, so we have the name of the Alexander family in the South, with E. C. Randolph & Co., Land Agents; after working for this firm, came to this Co., working in Rockford, in 1868, after which he moved to this village, where he is now a good business; married Emma, in 1859; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio.

ALWORTH HENRY, Reel-farm; born; Sec. 20; P. O. Winnebago; was born in Sullivan, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1814; at the age of 16, he left home, working by the month summers, and going to school winters for 7 years, about this time, in 1832, he came to Winnebago, remaining on the same until 1843, when he started for the West, via Erie Canal, to Buffalo, and Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until the following spring, when he came to this Co., arriving May 25, 1844; after working in this Co. for a few years, he purchased 160 acres land, which he still owns; has been Post Master, School Director, and Justice of the Peace for many years; is one of the most influential men in the Co.; married Martha Johnson, Sept. 14, 1873; has one son, Henry, born in 1873; lives in Winnebago, near the village, George Co., Ohio, Dec. 28, 1894.

ANDERSON DAVID J. Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Eldon; owns 80 acres land; learned the Blacksmith's trade, which he followed many years; he came to this Co. in 1860, bringing with him his widowed mother and her children; he is the oldest man in the township; he has a fine farm; Mr. Anderson did not have the "Highland express" of our day to bring him West, but came by water, via N. Y., Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago, taking as many weeks as it would days, home of happiness and comfort, where live and contentment reign supreme; married Elizabeth Forester, who was born in Upper Augusta, Northumberland Co., N. Y.; she was born Dec. 20, 1830, and died Jan. 4, 1873; George, born June 20, 1874, is the only child.
ANDERSON HENRY M. Farmer and Stock Dealer; P. O. Winnebago;

born in Huntington Co., N. Y., May 8, 1833; came to this Co. in 1850, purchasing 141½ acres land in 1850, Sec. 30; married Sarah A. Conger, March 30, Oct. 5, 1850; she is a sister of David Conger, of Lashelle Co., and a cousin to Col. Merrill, of same Co.; Mr. Anderson followed settling 1 year, after which he turned to farming, and buying and selling horses and stock; during the war he was a member of 14th I. V. Co., commanded by Gen. Bercey; received an honorable discharge in 1865; after coming to Winnebago, in July 18, 1871, Dec. 25, 1871; Sarah B., March 13, 1872, is the only child living.

ARMSTRONG JAS. Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Winnebago; born in Huntington Co., N. Y., in 1828; about twenty years old, he left home, and came to Winnebago, where he commenced life by working on a farm, at \$14 per month, for four years; on Aug. 15, 1862, he married Margaret Kendall, who was born in Perry Co., Pa., July 2, 1838; he worked on farms for six years, after which he bought 140 acres of land, of 57 acres, which is worth \$80 per acre; building substantial buildings and making other improvements; Lulu, Robert, and Maud, are their children.

BALDWIN ISAAC, laborer; Winnebago.

BANGES CLARENDON. Farmer and Seaman; Sec. 25; south-law of T. B. Hoyt; P. O. Rockford; born in Boston, Mass., May 2, 1827; married Josephine Hoyt, May 2, 1876; she was born in New York; they only son, William Hoyt, was born July 23, 1871; he is a seaman of no ordinary ability; commenced before the war in the position of Master; at the request of his father, he abandoned sea-faring and took to farming.

BARBER ADDISON S. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 33; P. O. Eldon; born in New York, Dec. 10, 1850; in 1881, came to this Co.; has 100 acres land; Baptist; owns 110 acres of land, worth \$70 per acre; married Eliza J. Kidd, in 1881; she died in 1885; had three children, Henry, Eliza, and Clarence E.; Henry B. was born May 20, 1882; Eliza, May 20, 1880; two children, Lela M. and Rosina P.; Mrs. Barber's father, Robert Davis, took an active part in one of the Reformers in the Patriot War in Canada.

In another part of the Co. from where he was removed, he is a Republican and Canadian resident; born in St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 26, 1819; he started from Vt. at the age of 18, driving a team all the way to Oglio Co., where he remained, who had directed on such a trip for a boy of fifteen can better be imagined than described; in 1849 he married Abigail Blake, who was born in Georgia, Vt., April 10, 1824; they have four children, viz.: Mary J., Charles W., Mary J. (deceased), and John J., who is now a student at the University of Michigan and studies untold sciences, but for all that his love of fun is still unquenchable.

David A. Foster, resides with father, W. Windsor, Vt., Windsor.

Harold Brown, laborer; P. O. Windsor.

Hudson W. L. Farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Windsor, Vt., Windsor. He resides with father, W. Windsor, Vt., Windsor. He was born in England, Feb. 11, 1831; came to this Co. in 1844; married for his first wife Martha Valentine in 1851; she died on her way to this country; married Elizabeth in 1856; she died in 1862; only two children, viz.: John J., born in 1857, and Mr. E. owns a beautiful farm of 80 acres, valued at \$7,000.

Hunter David B. Farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Windsor, Vt., Windsor. He was born in England, Feb. 11, 1831; came to this Co. in 1844; married for his first wife Martha Valentine in 1851; she died on her way to this country; married Elizabeth in 1856; she died in 1862; only two children, viz.: John J., born in 1857, and Mr. E. owns a beautiful farm of 80 acres, valued at \$7,000.

Hunter J. L. Farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Windsor, Vt., Windsor. He was born in England, Feb. 11, 1831; came to this Co. in 1844; married for his first wife Martha Valentine in 1851; she died on her way to this country; married Elizabeth in 1856; she died in 1862; only two children, viz.: John J., born in 1857, and Mr. E. owns a beautiful farm of 80 acres, valued at \$7,000.

Jagger Nelson, laborer; P. O. Windsor, Vt., Windsor. He was born in England, Feb. 11, 1831; came to this Co. in 1844; married for his first wife Martha Valentine in 1851; she died on her way to this country; married Elizabeth in 1856; she died in 1862; only two children, viz.: John J., born in 1857, and Mr. E. owns a beautiful farm of 80 acres, valued at \$7,000.

Nov. 16, 1861; was born in Addison, O., and was educated in the common schools; with her parents from Oxford, Miss. to Lawrence, Vt., where he (deceased), Oct. 1, 1871; she was born in Addison, O., Feb. 11, 1831; the last two their living child.

Jones Charles H. Farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Windsor, Vt., Windsor. He was born in Addison, O., Feb. 11, 1831; came to this Co. in 1844; married for his first wife Martha Valentine in 1851; she died on her way to this country; married Elizabeth in 1856; she died in 1862; only two children, viz.: John J., born in 1857, and Mr. E. owns a beautiful farm of 80 acres, valued at \$7,000.

Jones Abraham, Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Windsor, Vt., Windsor. He was born in Addison, O., Feb. 11, 1831; came to this Co. in 1844; married for his first wife Martha Valentine in 1851; she died on her way to this country; married Elizabeth in 1856; she died in 1862; only two children, viz.: John J., born in 1857, and Mr. E. owns a beautiful farm of 80 acres, valued at \$7,000.

Jordan Jerrie, Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Windsor, Vt., Windsor. He was born in Addison, O., Feb. 11, 1831; came to this Co. in 1844; married for his first wife Martha Valentine in 1851; she died on her way to this country; married Elizabeth in 1856; she died in 1862; only two children, viz.: John J., born in 1857, and Mr. E. owns a beautiful farm of 80 acres, valued at \$7,000.

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Laurel Fred, laborer; Sec. 34 P. O. Rockford, Vt., Windsor. He was born in Addison, O., Feb. 11, 1831; came to this Co. in 1844; married for his first wife Martha Valentine in 1851; she died on her way to this country; married Elizabeth in 1856; she died in 1862; only two children, viz.: John J., born in 1857, and Mr. E. owns a beautiful farm of 80 acres, valued at \$7,000.

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Dorchester, Dec. 14, 1816, and was educated in the common schools; "Merrill," which was wrecked off Long Island Sound, in March, 1846; she was saved by wreckers; Mr. L. came from Cleveland to this Co. in 1853; settling five miles from Rockford, where he owned a good farm; have eight children: Newton, their oldest son, enlisted in the 7th Vt. I.

Lewis David C. Merchant, Windsor, Vt., Windsor. He was born in Addison, O., Feb. 11, 1831; came to this Co. in 1844; married for his first wife Martha Valentine in 1851; she died on her way to this country; married Elizabeth in 1856; she died in 1862; only two children, viz.: John J., born in 1857, and Mr. E. owns a beautiful farm of 80 acres, valued at \$7,000.

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